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equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUB CRIBERS.

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RESPRERRIES FOR KANSAS.

As I have three letters from different parts of the state (unanswered) asking my opinion as to the best variety of raspberries to plant in Kansas, as well as the best mode of culture, I think perhaps it will be as well to answer all three through your columns, thereby giving some others the benefit of what little I know about growing raspberries. In that way none of your readers will have to go to the trouble of writing to me on that subject.

I will say first, after an experience of tweb ty-four years in Kansas, the man or woman that intends to make fruit-growing a specialty should select the earliest and latest, it matters not whether it be large or small fruit, because there is always a flush of fruit of all kinds in their season, and many times it has to be sold at a less price than it even costs to

pick and take to market.

But if you an early crop, it matters not what it is, you are sure of a good price. It is also true of any late variety of a fruit from an apple to a raspberry. So if I should recommend some kind of raspberry that has been discarded by some one, please give me the credit of believing that it will pay for cultivation, although it may not be as productive as other varieties. I will take the Doolittle which ricens first of all raspberries, of medium, size but a prolific bearer; besides it takes fully four weeks to finish up ripening its fruit. With all this against it I should not think my fruit grounds perfect without it Still many, I know, have discarded it entirely as un worthy of cultivation; at the same time all admit the fruit to be par excellence.

The Seneca is a seedling from the Doolittle, about the same size; quality of the berry rather better; a splendid berry for family use, but for market I would not recommend it, from the fact that there are others that ripen at the same time of larger size, although not as good in quality, still I cannot afford to grow the Seneca for market as long as people will buy fruit with their eyes instead of their taste, The Miami is a very good berry, fair size, very productive, and well worthy of cultivation The Ironclad, or Smith as some call it, is a very large black herry, very good quality, called perfectly hardy by some, but I can see no material difference between that and another variety I have upon my grounds as to hardiness. The Golden Cap is a very good eating berry and looks fine while on the bushes, good size, perfectly hardy, but does not

'I well in market. I would recommend only as a home berry. The Mammoth Cluser being the latest and largest of all the black raspherry tamily every thing considered.

My judgment is that there is more money in it than any other one that I have tried. It is very large, good quality, blue, or nearly so, at that fair." But there is. It is true that at very prolific and often grows as large as a silver dime. In speaking of the Mammoth Cluster as an independent variety, I am fully aware that many of your readers and others will say that any fool knows that the Miami and the Mammoth Cluster are one and the same. I deny it nevertheless, and if any one will come on my ground the first day of next July, if I do not convince him or her that the Mammoth ing races. Cluster and the Mismi are two different vari-

that I will say that I have tried some half dozen kinds of red raspberries since I have been in the state and all have proved a failure; but should follow a plow team walking even three look in a most excellent condition and I have faith that they will prove a success here in Kaneas. They are very large, thimble shape. scarlet color, and flavor equal to the wild ones of the eastern states. My mode of culture for all kinds of raspberries is to keep the ground well cultivated all summer. If possible, plant in orchards, as a little shade is beneficial to them in this hot climate. My plan in setting out raspberries is to have the rows at least seven feet apart and two and a half or three feet in the row. About the first of June I go over them and nip off the terminal bud, say when the cane is two or three feet high, that causes them to throw out laterals from the ground to the top. When these laterals are about a foot long, go over them again and clip them at the end. By this means you will get still another set of laterals. In this way you will get twice the quantity of fruit, and avoid having small fruit that is hardly worth picking and always a detriment if put into a box for market. In closing this I would say that the plants should always be set early in the spring. E. A. COLMAN.

OUR AGRICULTUBAL FAIRS.

The right method of conducting agricultural fairs has, of late, elicted much diverse discussion and criticism. As a matter of course, the two extremes were and are well represented. It seems that the chief cause of advocated the total abolishment of trotting races and substituted therefor walking races. And another class of lunatics, not quite so bad. advocate the plan of all the money being offered for trotters and none for fast walkers.

The moral part of the programme- is the most important, and that our moral outlay may not exceed our moral receipts, we must use not only defensive but offensive movements.

The first defensive operation will be to prohibit gambling. This is very easy when you wish to prohibit it, and very difficult when ing fairs. you do not care. Here in our own county fair the question has been solved with ease. A large, efficient police force, composed of men of integrity, and with one of our most prominent and wealthy farmers as Chief of Police, renders private gambling dangerous and almost impossible. And to show the spirit of the fair managers, I will state that at our last fair they were offered twelve hundred dollars in cash for the privilege of bringing a "Wneel of Fortune" on the fair grounds. It was a tempting pile of greenbacks these hard times, but the offer was indignantly retused.

The second defensive operation will be to prohibit whiskey. At our last fair, when twenty thousand people were in attendance, there was not a drunken man on the fair grounds, not a fight nor any one angry.

But for offensive operations. It you have any orations or essays, let them be of a high moral tone. Let nothing of the least immoral tendency be exhibited, and let it be known that the fair is conducted on right principles; that it is a moral concern throughout; and rowdies will seek a more congenial clime.

If your fair pays morally it will pay mentally and more than pay financially.

Now I wonder if some writer who has been writing articles headed "The Hoss Race at the Faire," "Down with Trotting," etc., will not say, "I will bet that there is no trotting the last fair the competing horses were cwned in this or adjoining counties, yet a mile was

no reason why we should not have trotting races at our fair; and furthermore, that there

I would like to inquire, "What need have

The Kansas Farmer. the Doolittle, I will promise that after that, if they ever want Mammoth Cluster plants to pall his "Conistogo wagon," or to plow ages incident to a ploneer's life, I have yet to pall his "Conistogo wagon," or to plow ages incident to a ploneer's life, I have yet to set out, I will be sure to fill their orders out the Doolittle, I will promise that after that, Pennsylvania farmers one of your fast walkers tions, and laboring under all the disadvant-

prairie state like Illinois. Now even in Illimany berries, they threw up most splendid a team walking two miles per bour and plowthey do more work in hot weather than a team going "steady by jerke?" How would you like to be plowing corn, especially if small load you can easily trot

It is true I would have walking matches, for a good farm horse must have a good gait, that is he must not be awkward. But the premium must not be offered for the fastest GROWTH OF TREES-MODE OF PLANTING walker, but for the best. A horse should, like a woman, have a graceful gait. This, so essentially necessary, is rarely, if ever, found ing fast walkers.

have a hog, or better still, a dog trot? It the following results:

realize that our country demands horses of either seeds or cuttings in rows 4 feet apart

tives that actuate the officers of the fair be for to my disappointment. Had I planted the the good of all concerned, mentally and mor- large kind their value would ally, and we shall not fail to have good pay-JOHN M. STAHL. Camp Point, Adams Co. III.

HOW POOR PEOPLE LIVE IN KANSAS.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Sometime since one of your correspondent homes. In this, most of them are disappointed on account of the hard times east, and are rather musky, but was a cooked make good who came to Kansas "without a dollar," very trap is a box five feet long and six inches many of them live in sod houses, or dug-outs, square, with two treaddles in the bottom and while scarcely any have a good roof and floor. both ends left open. This I place over a pit Lumber is high, and expenses greater than in the ground, when the rabbit attempts to the emigrant anticipated, and he begins to run through the box the treaddles let it fall economize in building his house. For the into the pit. Any body can make one. first 18 months after his arrival, the settler bas nothing to sell, and everything he buys Hutchinson Nursery. must be paid for in cash. Work is scarce and wages low, and so every needless expense is cut off The family are obliged to live in the sod house, dug-out, or half-built framer, even renew a 6 months sub-cription to the and pleasant. races at our fair; and furthermore, that there has a settler in a new country, grashoppers ate me h Odessa by many just Kansas FARMER. This, the last is not the The early sown theat is good, but the eties of fruit, as much so as the Seneca and we of fast walkers? If you were to give a the neighborhood. But with all the depriva- all look well.

I am sure there would be some profamity in to live. We like the country; the climate. I have had many enquiries in regard to Act.

The late of any locality wants a fast ing an unbounded faith in the future of our will pay to try to fruit them. In answer to walker, it would be an agriculturist in a beautiful young state, we are determined to walker, it would be an agriculturist in a beautiful young state, we are determined to weather it through," eatiefied that through nois, if one of the advocates of fast walkers toil and tribulation we shall reap an abundant rich reward if we faint not by the way last year I sent to Illinois and got what is miles an hour for twelve hours, he would feel Now a word to the intending emmigrant called the Turner. I set them out early in too much fatigued to harp about the matter. The Railroad circulars tell you that you the spring; the result was I had quite a good and even if you use a riding plow, would not should have at least \$500, when you get here. If you are young with a small family and canes for next year's fruit, and to-day they ing three acres, be preferable? Would not sre willing to fare hard, you may get along with that amo unt; but my advice would be, if you have \$800 or \$1000, come along, you can do well here ; if you have less than eight with a team of your delectable fast walkers? hundred stay where you are; live as poor as What need have you of a test walker when you would be obliged to here, until you can taking a load to town? And if you have no save that amount, then come there will be still room for you. R. W. DHAKE. Barper Co. Kas.

In the minutes of the Rang county Horticaltural society, published in the FARMER Dein a fast walker. Neither do we need a slow mber 25th; there is a statement in regard to walker, but the happy medium, and it will the growth and fruiting of black walnuts never be obtained by propagating and train. which to some may seem like an exaggeration When I made the statement in the society I But why do we need fast trotting horses? was only guessing at the size, not thinking Do not the owners of fast trotters train them that it would find its way into print. But merely for the money that is in them or for after it had I concluded to make a careful the excitement and amusement of the race? measurement of several varieties of trees now It it is amusement you are after, why not in my Nursery, and which I did to-day, with

My soil is loose sandy bottom. I plant disagreement is racing. Some writers have speed and bottom. On account of the tre- and very thick in the rows; cuitivate well, mendous "rush" of the Americans, the dis- and thin out each spring, except walnute tauce of one place from another, as compared which I let stand (they will thin out themwith European or Asiatic countries, we need selves as needed) One of my walnut trees, fast trotters, and as well, good, but not fast the nut for which was planted in the spring of '75, bore ten nuts this season, and many Then in our fairs let gambling, whisky, and others a few each. The nuts I planted were all bad and immoral practices or tendencies very small (not more than half the usual size) be repressed so far as possible; let trotting and I now find that my young thrifty trees and waiking matches be allowed; let the mo- bear the same diminutive kind of nuts, much much greater. The nuts should be planted where the trees are to stand, in ground well prepared in the spring, just as the nuts begin to open their shell in the sprouting bed where they have been kept during the winter. They must be planted very thick and well cultivated for three or four years after which. if fire and stock are kept out, a beautiful and wished to know how the poorer class of peo- valuable grove will soon be the result. I pickple lived in this state. Friend Cone has ed this season over ten bushels of very fine promised to tell us, but he "has not been Honghton Gooseberries from a space of land there himself" The poor people in Kaneas, four by six rode, and sold them at ten to fifas far as my observation goes, are those who teen cents per quart. The Native Current came here for health or to mend their broken mentioned above, is a wild variety, which I fortune, expecting to rough it until they am cultivating. The bushes are very large, could obtain remittances from their former perfectly hardy and very productive. The berries are large, blackish red, when ripe, no better off in point of fact than the men pies or sauce and excellent jully. My rabbit

From Reno County. Dec, 27th - We had a warm and beautiful choice pistures and books are boxed up, the autum: less wind than usual and the weathorgan and sewing machine are spoiled by the per continued fine until December 13th, when "veritable dust," corn or "wheat coffee" telokes a snow bey and continued until the next the place of the fraggant Mocha or Eggio, and day at night, the snow by that time being amount of work, proportionately to its size, as the purse grows lighter, XXX, flour and about 8 or 10 in thes deep, and it did not drift and that it is an economical, durable mill, but in this or adjoining counties, yet a mile was shorts with corn meal fort. It did not not not support the impecuations settler's far nily are glad to cold, going two degrees below zero on Dethis particular fair.

Now I wish to distinctly state that there is no reason why we should not have trotting even renew a 6 months subjection to a state of the manufacturally and that it is an economical, durable mill, but degrees below zero on Dethis nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of this nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of this nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of this nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of this nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of this nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of this nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of this nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of this nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the nature may be more satisfactocold and the state of the state of

C. BISHIR.

B. P. HANAN. to know

THE BIG GIANT CORN MILE

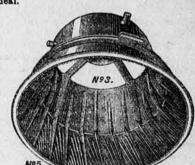
The uses of a good corn mill are ap p in the improved condition of all kind stock to which the ground food is fed; be the judgment of those who make a pracof reducing food to a pulverized condition, that it becomes more nutritious. In the case of corn that is ground just as it is plucked from the stalk-husks, cob and grains-it is also claimed that the alkali contained in the cob, acts as a corrective, and is a sure destroyer of bots.



Commercially, when the price of grain rules low, it is wise economy to bring your corn mill into active use, and, by fattening stock, more than secure an advance on the price of corn in addition to producing manurial deposits that, of themselves, represent cash.

Since our trade with England, in cattle, has assumed the shape of a steady industry, it behooves us to keep and extend our advantage. One reason, it is said, why American beef is sought after, is because the fats are more solid and less oily in character than native breeds that have been gorged on oil-cake; therefore, to avoid this defect and keep up our standard, we should feed our corn liberally. To do this profitably, we must have a mill that will grind rapidly, without waste, and with the smallest expenditure of power.

The illustration of the Big Glant Corn Mill, which is given in this issue, seems to fulfill the conditions of success. It is warmly come mended by those who have used it, both as a feed grinder, and for general family purposes, inasmuch as it will, when necessary, grind fine enough to produce an excellent quality of meal.



The improved mill is shown in the two ilustrations, and needs little description. The subjoined cut shows the inside grinder, with cone and breaker-arm. The breaker-arm (No. 1) keeps the corn from riding on the arms of the mill, etirs it in the hopper, and secures a sure self-feed. The cone (No 2) is very steep, and contains crushing and cutting blades, The lower laside section (No. 4) has blades similar in shape to the furrows in a buhr stone, which secures fineness and rapidity of grinding. The second cut represents the outer grinding surface of the mill, and corresponds with the inner surface. Any wear may be taken up or adjusted by means of set-screws, and the mill may be made to grind fine or large by the same appliances, a feature peculiar to this mill, it is claimed. All parts subject to wear may be renewed at trifling cost and trouble, and the knives, being self-sharps ening, will work effectively until ground flat. Various sizes of the mills are made, varying in grinding capacity. All who have used it seem to be agreed that the mill does a large

HOW TO GET SICK.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too especially when he has a large family of tol. which was remove with odessa by many just out rest; doctor all the time; take all the vila the neighborhood. But with all the deprive. all lock many that the neighborhood. But with all the deprive. all lock many that the neighborhood with the neighborhood. But with all the deprive. all lock many that the neighborhood with the neighborhood. But with all the deprive. Crop Notes.

Dec. 23.—we are having pretty gold weather here for the last two weeks with plenty of snow to keep the wheat warm. Early sown wheat looks well; late sown in jured by grasshoppers and dry weather. It has been very dry here for two months. Corn is all gathered, crop light, selling at 22 to 25 cents per bushel. Wheat was good, generally running from 12 Wheat was good, generally running to the to 40 bushels to the acre, and weighs to the and bacon with us. This to a Kentuckian is struck bushel 63 to 66 pounds. Price 63 to 65 like the pipe of peace to the Indian.

cents per bushel.

I have raised six crops of wheat in this county. First on sod, five and a half acres averaged 21 bushels. Second year lost all by a hail storm that came in June; the prospect was good up tild the storm. Third sown 50 acres which a veraged 20 bushels. Fourth, 80 acres averaged 31 bushels. Fifth, 70 acres averaged 20 bushels; twenty acres of it being new land that made about 18 bushels per acre. Sixth, 130 acres, 100 acres of early sown looks well, 30 scres eaten up by the hoppers was sown between the 20th of August and the 20th of September. I sow one bushel to the scre of the red May. I tried Fultz last season and was very well pleased with it, Helf of my crop is of the Fultz this year. The second harrow before drilling is worth more than the extra half bushel of seed. Butter 18 cts., eggs 18 cts., oats 20 to 22 cts., cows \$25 to 40; good horses \$80 to \$110. Z. THARP.

From Linn County.

uable paper, the prosperity that exists in Kansas, especially in Linn county. This county borders on the state line of Missouri about 60 miles south of Kansas city. It is abundantly supplied with good farming land, (equal to the best in Illinois or Indiana,) timber and water The crops are about an average this year-probably more wheat than usual, and not quite as much corn. There are numerous lots of cattle being fed in this county. Hoge there is no end to; corn 17 to 20 cents per bushel. There are quite a number of cattle being driven in here to feed out and fatten on the broad prairies of Kansas and Missouri. Hogs bred in the county are generally of good quality. Breeders evidencing a good deal of pride in having stock, animals that will mature soon and command the best prices.

Good farms can be be bought at reasonable prices in this county. J. W. MARSHALL.

From Harvey County.

Dec. 27th .- I have thought for some time I would say something to my brother farmers about forest trees on our prairie farm, believing, as I do, that we are to apt to neglect it, when in fact it is the most essential of all considerations in making a pleasant home. For beauty and ornament the grove is indispensaable to say nothing of the advantages to be derived from it as a source of profit. I do not wish, however, to enter into an argument tackle to raise our cattle with. touching the beneficial effects of bestowing a part of the labor and expense of the farm to forestry, as this has been discussed in these columns by other pens than mine. I merely wish to refer to the Black walnut and its management as being in my opinion one of our best trees for cultivation.

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In the spring of 1875 I set out or rather planted seed of ash, box, elder, walnut backberry with a good sprinkling of cottonwood cuttings. The rows were eight feet apart, and drilled from two to three feet in the rows, mixed promiscuously, and while I find all have done well, nothing has grown faster the present season than the walnut, but very few are under five feet in height while some have reached 7 and 8 feet. Now the point that I wish to make is this, that the walnut needs shade for two or three years when young, as during that period its growth is slow; after that it is very rapid, and if shaded by taller growth will seek the open air above by shooting up perpendicularly, making a straight smooth trunk. As the walnut ascends and begins to form its own protection and shade less valuable timber can be removed and it will pay many time its cost JOSEPH COOK.

From Butler County. .

Dec., 31st :- I am particularly fond of all the tame grasses and when your Timothyscheatman gets his seed I want to get a few grains to grow seed from. I came to this county in June, 1870, I brought with me some blue grass, Saplin clover and Timothy mixed; sowed them on second sod with cats. The seeds came up well but the second year there was no clover or timothy. From the blue grass there are many patches on my farm. Blue grass will take well on this soil, but my opinion is that it will never afford the pasture in old Kentucky. I am satisfied that it will pay better here than in Kentucky, for the simple reason that we have a native wild grass that costs us nothing for summer grazing which is equal in fattening qualities and we can sow our blue grass for winter. The blue grass grows in summer and forms a cevering and protection for the fall growth which remains green through the hardest winter here. Clover, when our soil is more worn, will do well. So will timothy. I would not advise any one to sow any kind of grain with grass in this country. Do not think it would be profitable. If the weeds come take your mower and cut them off.

But the grass of grasses for this country is orchard grass. It does well on any kind of year, was 17 to 20 bus land. Either fresh or old. Nothing like it 35 bushels.

It seems to be well adapted to this soil. Prepare the ground you wish to seed as you would for oats. Sow two bushels to an acre and you will have a good stand it seasonable. did not yield very well. I believe there is Orchard grass has to be sown in the spring, it will not do any good sown in the fall It never gets any thicker unless sown in the spring. When once set it will afford more pasture than blue grass. It is equally as hard to kill as blue grass.

We would like to have your traveling agent come around and eat a little corn bread

From Caroline County, Md.

Dec., 27 :- My plan of growing sorghum is to plow the ground deeply, turning the furrows flat, harrow to a fine tilth and lay off the rows 4 by 4 feet about 4 or 5 inches deep. I drop the seed in the checks and cover with a hos one inch deep. Cultivate as corn, keeping the ground loose and free from weeds. A light cultivator is the best implement for the purpose, going over the field once in six or eight days until the cane is four feet high. I then throw a light furrow to the cane and the cultivation is finished. I planted this year the variety known as the

Red-top, and the yield was 27 gallons to the acre of thick, nice syrup. To produce the best cane it should be thinned out when about eight inches high, to four or six slaks to the hill; and the suckers kept pulled off I will send a package of seed to any one who wishes it and will pay cost of transportation, [the pleasure in informing the readers of your val-Can a stranger rent a good improved farm

n eastern Kausas for a share of the crop? and if so for what share? Wheat is worth here 85cts per bushel; corr

38, butter 20c, per pound ; eggs 25c per dozen. Plenty of land for sale in this part of Maryland for \$6 per acre and upward. A. W.

From Osage County.

Dec., 27 :- We are having quite cold weather for this latitude, the mercury ranging near zero, sometimes below, but the wheat is picely covered with a beautiful white blanket, so that we may expect it to come out in good condition. We do not raise much wheat in this township, as we think we can make a surer thing by raising food for stock and feeding at home, than sending it long distances and paying high freights.

Cattle are doing well where their owners are carrying out the Scriptural suggestion in regard to the merciful man, but there are too many that calculate (if calculation we may call it) too much on the beautiful "Italian winters," which the average Kansas editor so delights to spend his extra "hifalutin" on The fact is it pays to provide comfortable quarters for all kinds of stock, then when we have long cold winters, which we sometimes will, we will not have to keep a block and

One of our most thrifty pigs, some 3 or months old, died the other night. Some of them have a cough but are thrifty and growing nicely, would be glad to know what ails them and what will help them.

[Dry lime and salt is recommended by correspondent of the FARMER. Those are premonitory symptoms of the dreaded hog epidemic.—ED.]

From Coffey County.

Dec., 25th :- Snow twelve inches deep ; this morning the mercury stood 9 degrees below zero. The snow commenced falling on the evening of the 12th, snowed all night and all day the 12th, making a fall of 15 to 18 inches deep. The mercury has stood below the freez ing point ever since, the coldest day being December the 18th ; 171/2° below zero. It is somewhat difficult to get stock water, the water in the creeks being very low, and what there was is frozen almost solid. Our stock is doing finely; all kinds in good health so far as I know. There are a great many fat hogs yet unsold; prices \$2.00 to \$2.10, with no apparent prospect of any great advance soon. Corn is on the rise; now worth twenty five cents, cats 17 and 20 cents, wheat 60 to 65 cents. There has been a greater immigration into this county this year than for the past eight years. Land still remains at about tthe same low price; unimproved land from \$3.00 to \$8.00, according to locality and quality. There is plenty of room for double the number of inhabitants now in this county We are of the opinion that many families are going further west who would do much better to stop in this county, all things consider

ed. There has been a marked improvement here within the past four years, or since the chinch bug and grasshopper raid. A great many new and substantial buildings have sprung up all over our country, with lots of good cattle and hogs on hand.

Our co-operative store is doing fine y. This Wishing you all a merry Christm store pays eight per cent to the stocks havy New Year, I am respectfully holders for the capital invested, and pays a good dividend besides, and selle, goods at bottom prices. The are eight or nine grangee in working order in this county, out of twenty that have been organized.

of wheat sown this fall and account of the continued dry weather. The account looks only cord. WesterPawnee will be short of hay,
moderately well, the droy oth having injured it very little put), yet it sell for five dollars to some extent, thoughte this snow will be of per ton, Millet a dollars. Many farmers are

From Neosho County.

There was very little wheat in this county to harvest last summer, and what there was more sown this fall than there was last. The early sown looked very promising before it was covered with the sleet and snow, notwithstanding the dry weather that prevailed from the first of September until the first of November. Corn is middling. On some bottom lands

that were planted early and were not overflowed, or covered with water long enough to or four times over, yielded very well, but the up yet, but most farmers are hopeful. Oats has major part of the crop in the county was not very good. Early potatoes middling, late ones an entire failure. Oats tolerably good, this county. Some fields planted with on the right kind of soil and cultivate will rielded twenty bushels to the acre, but others on poorer soil half cultivated, yielded 5 to 12 bushels to the acre. Castor beass are a crop that should be planted from the 10th of April to the first of May, estimated not less than four times. The more sultivation they are given the better.

It commenced snowing here on the afternoon of the 12th of December and after night it commenced to rain and slees and it continucastor beans are becoming our man

it commenced to rain and elect and it continued to sleet for 24 hours until the sleet was about an inch thick over avery thing it fell down very badly and the sleet still hangs on. \$4 to \$8 50 per acre: It is very disagreeable traveling over the prairie where the grass is on. Hard times! hard times! is the cry all over our county. There are various opinions as to the cause of hard time. One great reason that makes hard times is that almost every body has been in debt more or less, and to pay the little debts they borrowed money of eastern captalists and mortgage their farms, and so the money is all the time going out of the country to pay interest and principal, and a great many are not able to pay the principal and will have to let their farms go.

The Kansas FARMER is a good agricultural Journal and I am trying to get up a subscription club for it and Young Folks.

J. MENDELL.

From Sedgwick County.

Dec., 23d :- As the old year is about to depart, I will endeavor to give a few items to your valuable paper. Farmers generally have their fall work well done. Corn is not as good as was expected in the early summer, there is abundance for home use, and a great amount for exportation. Early sown wheat is looking quite well, though there are many acres of late sown not yet up. While passing through Reno and Rice counties a few days since, I saw a number of farmers sowing wheat, large fields of which the "hoppers" had entirely eaten off, they were sowing Odessa or (grass wheat) After leaving Rice county, crops began to look better in the Northeast corner of Barton and Ellsworth counties I saw some beautiful fields of wheat, mostly of the Timothy variety. There is some beautiful land in the two counties above named. The part I visited is within 12 miles of the K. P. Railroad. The surrounding country is very broken and stony. There is an encless supply of magnificent building stone close at hand, and very near the surface. It is astonishing to see how the country has improved since I was there two years ago. Then there was but two houses to be seen, now there is not a tillable piece of land vacant, for miles, even the rough stony land is being taken by a class known as Bohemians. They are a more intelligent class than I had expected. Some of them have very fine stone buildings, they us the Roman letters though otherwise they very much resemble Germans. I will relate a little mistake I made recently,

which may be of benefit to some brother farmer who is young in years and experience like myself. There being about five inches level of snow, I thought it would by a nice chance to get rid of my timothy seed, (and so it was.) Accordingly I took great pains (and nearly froze my fingers in the bargain) in sowing it evenly on a piece that is sown in wheat. In a day or two it seemed as if the snow birds had gathered from the four corners of the earth. and I doubt if there is a peck of seed on the ground. I have sown in the spring, and fall with good success,by plowing the ground, giving it a thorough harrowing, then sowing the seed and horrowing it in. Or it may be put in with a seeder attached to wheat[drills with success, though but few of them sow thick nough to suit me.

Great preparations are going on to make the holidays a thing to be remembered. Many who see this one, will be at rest ere another rolls around. We should be mindful of the inevitable fate that awaits all, and try to live so that we may not be in doubt, as to which eternity will be ours.

Wishing you all a merry Christmas and s H. H. RAYMOND.

Fro Pawnee County.

degrees above ro. Many are troubled to get Not more than one-half the usual amount wood enough trast them through the winter,

Kansas." One man remarked to-day that \$500 would not buy his homestead of ten months settlement. Farmers, nothing will help us to like our climate, our lands and our neighbors, than to feel contented. Be cheerful, be hopeful, be industrious, and economical. The last two of these are absolute requisites for a prosperous farmer in Kansas. [Or to maintain a prosperous business of any kind, anywhere.

About double the accreage of wheat was sown this tall than was last-uruch of it is not eadily sell for 30 cents, corn is selling for 45

Many farmers last spring delayed planting as early as they should, the best field of corn I have seen this year was a piece of sod corn planted the last of April. It was net injured by insects. Potatoes should be planted early and if covered with straw they will endure drougth better, and mature more slowly, thus avoiding that wilted condition so prevalent here.

For the benefit of those who have never village one year old, 25 miles due west of Larned. There are three store buildings; the community all around are temperate, we have no salcons; our school numbers 40 pupils; the upon. It has almost entirely ruined old peach Methodist and Presbyterian churches are well trees; whole orchards are broken and split represented. Choice railroad land sells from

From Butler County.

Dec. 17th. Nov. 30th. we had the first snow storm of the season. It fell to the depth of 7 or 8 inches and was not entirely gone Dec. 13 when we had another severe storm. Snow fell to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, and is having real winter weather.

I have lately returned from a trip to Erie, East," and oh! such stories as they told of our people were starving to death in that god forsaken country. They squirted tobacco spit and clinched every sentence with an oath. was glad they were going home to Missouri' for we have no room in this country for such MRS. A. F. HOXIE. low-lived people.

P. S., Dec. 20.—Still cold weather and more snow. It is an unusual thing to have so much winter here, but it is nice for wheat which was looking well when the snow came. Stock of all kinds is doing well. There are

selling for about two cents per lb., wheat, 60 cents per bushel, butter 20 cents, calves, 5 to 7 dollars, corn, 29 cents. Money is scarce and A. L. H. taxes high.

From Cherokee County.

Dec. 28th.-Not having seen among your correspondence any from this part, I send you a few items from the sunny south, I learn by the papers that there has been a heavy snow fall up north. We have not stopped the plows in this part of the country for more than three weeks, and we now have four of bonds and of unreasonable size. inches of ice and one inch of snow, which will soon be gone as the wind is in the south and the temperature moderating very fast. Not as the A., T. & S. F. R. R., through this counmuch wheat sown as in former seasons, but it ty to the great stock country southwest. looks well. Quite a breadth of winter oats This county is more adopted to raising sown which will forward spring work and furnish the best of winter pasture. Oats was corn. The prospect for wheat is good congood last crop, corn not the best on account of sidering the drouth and grasshoppers. The too much rain in the spring. Irish potatoes former prevented the full crop from being (early ones) good, late ones poor on account of dry fall; I never saw fruit trees so loaded with fruit. Trees only six or eight years old bent under with loads of fruit. This was especially the case with apples, peaches worms eaten and dropped some last year, particularly the early varieties. Timothy from seed grows remarkably well but some of nature's grasses gets the upper hand of it soon, then I plow it up and renew. Millet beats the world for feed in this part of the state. Sown at any time from corn planting until harvest is over is a sure crop. I have known it sown after wheat stacking was finished and on stubble that was very good. Some eastern people inquired through the FARMER for government and. There is none in this part of the county but some of the finest second-hand farms to be had I ever saw, and on the most reasonable terms. A farm in these parts can be bought for about one fourth what it would cost east of the Mississippi river, it will produce as much with one-half the labor. The fact is the country is prairie, and as soon as it is broken up it is ready to go to farming on, and that is the reason grain is so cheap in this country.

Only think of wheat at 70 cents, and oats 15 cents, corn 20 cents. potatoes 40 cents. Stock does remarkably well in this county,

and we, on the state line south, have a never ending range, and more ground in the Indian Territory which gives us a chance to handle considerable stock and at the same time farm all of our land.

Coal all over the county, from two to six feet below the surface. The railread is near ready to transport. SMITH BROWN.

vast benefit to it. The ine snow will be of per ton, straw d think it quite as good as ly. Stock is doing finely this cold weather, the steel per acre, this feeding state. Itself can have a little grain the mercury down to fifteen degrees. Raising hot for luncheon, accompanied with iced shells; corn about 30 to prairie hay. Itself can have a little grain the mercury down to fifteen degrees. Raising hot for luncheon, accompanied with iced D. C. Spurgeon. they can be fewith almost any coarse fodder cattle and hogs is the principal branch of hus-milk.

and do well. Our people are all very much bandry here. Wide awake farmers here know in earnest about their "making a home in that animals of the best breed to consume their grain and turn it into beef and pork, constitutes the best kind of machinery farmers can own. My choice of swine is the Poland China for early maturity and the most profit.

I have pigs that will weigh upwards of hree hundred lbs. without any extra finding. We are having a heavy immigration in this ownship, which will make an increase of 50 per cent of the inhabitants. Some by improvd farms and others enter claims on the Kaneas Indian Trust lands, which will come into the market the coming spring.

There is a good location for a mill in Agnes City township. There are three large streams that have a splendid country surrounding that would support a mill with all the custom work wanted. Farmers in this vicinity have to go 10 to 20 miles to mill. Persons wishing a location for a mill would do well to examine E. C. EDWARDS. these sites.

LETTER FROM PRATT COUNTY.

EDITORS FARMER :- In reply to Mr. D. M. Edgerton's inquiry for a good opening for a first class flouring mill in Kansas, I believe there can not be found a better opening in the State visited Brown's grove, I will say it is a thriving for a good flouring mill conducted on strictly honest principles, than in Pratt county. There is but one mill in the county, and that is in the extreme southwest corner, about 30 miles from this point. The nearest mill to Stafford is 30 miles.

Mr. Edgerton does not state what kind of power he proposes to use, whether steam or water, but I am pleased to inform him that he can secure a location for a water mill on the North Ninnescah. This location is near the mouth of a small tributary of the Ninnescah, Both streams are fed by living springs and have never ceased to run since I came to the county in March, 1877. The drifted very much, more than I have ever above point would be about seven miles from known it before within eight years, we are Stafford, a thrifty growing town, and about the same distance from Haynesville, and would be a good location for a store and Neosho county. I saw a great many emigrant blacksmith shop. A post office could also be wagons going west and a few going "Back secured at this point as it is on a mail route. A good cheese factory would also find patrons beautiful Kansas. One family of Missourians at this place as nearly all the farmers along I met said they had been to Wichita, and that this stream are raising some cattle, all good graded natives or short-horn cattle.

Now a few words in regard to our present condition, and future prospects as a county. The Supreme Court of the State has just decided that the old organization of the county of Pratt was fraudulent and void. So we now start out with a clean slate and a clear record. No spurious bonds to pay; no indebtedness of any kind, and I can assure you the people will be slow to vote unnecessary bonds on the county. Some of us are from great many hogs in the county which are bond-ridden counties in other states, and have had experience enough in bonded indebtedness. A petition has just been forwarded to the Governor for the re-organization of Pratt county, and also one asking that luka be designated as the temporary county seat.

There is an effort being made to reinstate old Stafford county, which was composed of the north part of Pratt and the south part of Barton counties; but whether it is reinstated or not, it will not materially effect the prosperity of either county as both will be clear

There will be a railroad built sometime in the near future from Nickerson on the line of

wheat and other small grain than put in as early as usual, and the latter ate off the late wheat but it is starting out again since the late rains; while the early sown wheat looks very promising.

A few homesteads can yet be taken in this county, and plenty of good claims in the Osage Trust lands at \$1.25 per acre, payable J. B. C. COOK. in one year after filing. Stafford, Kansas,

NORTHERN CANE GROWERS, ASSOCIATION.

This association will meet in St. Louis, Mo., on the 5th of February. The association has procured the use of the Assembly room of the St. Louis Public School Board, Polytechnic building. The topics for consideration will consist of

1. Seeds, their Varieties and Origin. An essay by I. A. Hedges of St. Louis. 2. Soils and cultivation. An essay by

Kben S. Ricker Locust Corners, Ohio. 3. Machinery and the process of Manufac-

turing. An essay by C. M. Schwartz, Edwards-3. The Future of Sorgo and Corn-Cane cultivation for Sugar making purposes. An

essay by Hon. Wm. G. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

5. Sugar and Syrups, and report on samples on exhibition.

It is requested that producers send samples of sugar, and sprups not less than one quart, and of seeds on the tuft if possible to the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, No.2117 Broadway St. Louis ; with a report of the mode of cultivation, manufacture and machinery employed.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup of brown sugar, Jan. 1st 1879.—We have the heaviest fall of one cup of butter, one cup of strained coffee, ath having injured it very little put), yet it sell for five dollars snow that we have had for several years, one cup of molasses, three eggs well beatabout one foot in depth, and drifted very bad- en, one pound of raisins, two cups of flour, two tablespoonfuls baking powder. Eat

Zatrons of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-eka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.

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

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1 00.

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

LETTER FROM WORTHY MASTER SIMS.

EDITOR FARMER. Permit me for the information of those farmers who have ever manifested a lively interest in our this great industry of the country, and time to be aroused for self-preservation, and cause, and acknowledged the correctness of our principles, but who, doubting the culture all that it now is. ability of American agriculturists to secure that consort of action, among themselves, necessary to success, have not, as yet, united with our order, to call attention to the fact that human nature is much the same in all ages and among all classes; that all organizations of rapid growth, however well formed, fail to retain the numerical strength secured in the flush and excitement incident to their establishment, and that the order of Patrons of Husbandry furnishes no exception to the rule. It grew too rapidly and has now suffered that decline, in numbers, common to other organizations, and necessary to its permanency and the advancement of the true purposes of its organization, and having within the last year, reached a solid basis.

A substantial second growth, resulting from thorough investigation, and honest conviction of earnest men and women, has commenced, as evidenced by the report of our secretary, which shows an increasing membership during the year just closed, of nine hundred and forty-nine.

Our co-operative associations, organized and conducted upon the Rochdale plan, are in EVERY instance reporting satisfactory results; and confidence in the ability of farmers to successfully manage their own affairs under the rules and regulations suggested by our order, is now a fixed fact, in the are not already a subscriber to an agriculminds of all who are familiar with the practical workings of our co-operative system in benefit of such a journal, for you are cerhe state.

And for the encouragement of those true patrons-men and women-who have out. If you are already taking one or stood by our order in the darkest days of more such papers, don't be satisfied till you pursuits. Wherever and whenever the its existence, who remembering their obligation, and recognising the importance of our organization, as a means necessary to mistake on this subject, and it is time to procure to themselves and posterity, that take up a new departure. standing in society, and that equal and just distributive share of the profits arising from ing a sum so limited as two or three dolproduction and distribution, to which their lars to obtain the priceless knowledge, on calling, as producers, entitle them, were which depends the whole value and final the present practice of the members. Colever found faithful; permit me to say, that profit of their business, is more than suryour labors have not been in vain, and that prising. The trifling sum, often lavished way only that the most rapid and substanthe time is not far distant, when your ef- without a thought on subjects comparative- tial progress can be made in the present forts in behalf of American agriculture will ly of little or no value, if applied to such system of farming.—Grange Bulletin. be appreciated. When not only you, but a purpose as this would be sufficient to supall others connected with the productive interests of the country, will point with pride books that would at once create a new atto the time when you, in the days of our weakness, successfully contended against a combination of unfavorable circumstances, and the efforts of those who prey upon the productive industry of the country to counteract the influence of the Grange.

WM. SIMS.

GRANGE AND AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS THEIR INFLUENCE AND VALUE

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER READ AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB BY CONRAD WILSON.

It will be found, on examination, the most o: the large products in husbandry are obtained by farmers who are accustomed to read and think, and who are not only wise enough to profit by reading, but who select the best part of their material from books and papers devoted to their interest, and in which they find recorded the facts and the experience of successful men.

That the real progress of agriculture is in this way greatly promoted by the influence of the press is no longer an open question, for although it is undoubtedly true that the products of husbandry are directly and mainly the outcome of manual labor. yet the quality and amount of those products are largely determined by superiority of mental force, and by the kind of intelligence that comes from books and journals.

Let not the tillers of the soil, therefore. blindly imagine that physical development alone is sufficient to secure maximum crops and a margin of profits. Let them bear in mind that a still higher power has its seat ment derives all its value; that the silent iness. energy of thought is quietly doing its work over the continent from week to week, and study we must give it time. We must en tree agent or the patent gate man. Com-

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from year to year, and that this free, earnest and unselfish thought, while continually achieving grand results, is also continually putting them on record for the benefit of

Thus it is that while we discover on one hand a grand army of thoughtful workers, everywhere intent on developing new and original facts, and new fruits of experience, thinkers of the highest type-a countless array of vigorous and enterprising journals, always ready and eager to seize and appropriate, to expound and improve these new and valuable results of practical farming, and then to scatter them broadcast through the land to shed light in dark

How is it possible then not to see that the pen as well as the plow, the type-setter as well as the planter the editor at his desk not less than the proprietor of a thousand have jointly contributed to make our agri-

In confirmation of this view, there are many shrewd and practical men who have and with them we hope to realize how we discovered in their own experience, and could improve our financial condition, or that the best investment they have yet made from concentration of action and exchange in their business is the money paid for agricultural papers, and who also make it a point to read them carefully, and to write for them often. These are the men who success proves that farming can be made has been attended with profit to us. to pay, not only in the broadest and highest sense of the word, but also in its money aspect, and whose example kindles the faith, and animates the zeal of other farmers even in remote and unfavored sections.

So clearly and palpably have the journals of this class demonstrated their value, that it is often possible in passing through a rural district to discover by unmistakable signs the farms at which such papers are taken, and where they have found a welcome home; and it is easy to see that in the presence of these sheets of useful knowledge, the whole aspect of the farm is possible for all the farmers in any one changed, and the result improved.

Now, farmers this is not a long sermon, but it has a moral and a purpose, and the meaning for each individual is this. If you tural paper, lose no time in securing the cost, and sooner or later you will find this upon it, farmers are too generally under a

The timidity shown by many in applyply a variety of journals and valuable mosphere of thought in the house, and while thus rounding out the education of the family, would also enlarge the yield and the profits of harvests to come.

WOMEN IN THE GRANGE.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ESSAY READ BY A SISTER IN POMONA GRANGE SOCIETY OF MONT-GOMERY COUNTY, PA.

If the honest toilers teach their children to seek other employments and to shun the hard work of the husbandman, only keeping the drones at home, the standard of the farmer falls low and we must bear the yoke of oppression that inevitably falls upon us. The consequence is and has been that we bear a meagre part in the representation of State or national government, that we, who so much need the protection of law have so little to do with its formation or its just exercise, and all our interests have to subserve the will and dictation of a class, who only regard us for our moneyed value. Let us see to it by educating our children and presenting the bright and better side of agriculture, by making it attractive, and make them realize that within its bounds can be found all that can make men noble and of inestimable value. It is a gracious era to the farmer that our honored Grange has come to us, to scatter the community, and open the door of investigation that we may become sensible of our condition, and wake up the latent powers of the people to improve their mentality, they are in howing their crops and observ-

deavor to gain an intelligent comprehen- bination has already done much for the sion of the subject before we can make it available to us in any way, and it seems to fort on the part of those concerned, to make me that the Grange has come to us as an the movement so completely successful, educator, to wake us up, to energize us, and that those who ever had a doubt will come to give us an intelligent comprehension of to wonder whether that doubt was not after what we are doing, and what we shall do; all merely a dream.—Canadian Farmer that the mothers and sisters of a household who toil on so unremittingly for the comfort and presperity of the family, and whose interests are so inseparable from the farmer himself, that they shall come forward with a voice in the canvass of ideas, and shall have place and position in meetings of business, and can really do more than fold their hands at home and take comfort places, and pour new fertility into sterile in the hour of adversity by saying they have done all they could do.

Many of our Matron; on entering the Grange had a feeling of trepidation at the thought of making a pledge of fidelity to an unknown and untried cause, but the acres, are all instrumental in propelling hour of necessity was at hand; it was we seized the opportunity, as a drowning man would catch at a straw. It was an association with our husbands and brothers who do not hesitate to emphasise the fact, at least reduce our cost of living, and learn of ideas and experiences that from which we could extract practical benefit. All forms of business were new to us, and we sat silent lookers on, but we have listened win the surest prize of husbandry, whose and learned, and I think we can all say it

DISCUSSIONS IN THE GRANGE.

In all discussions in the Grange there must be, in order to insure progress, a grouping of facts. Mere talk, has none of the commercial value that properly belongs to a recognized fact. What is wanted in every Grange, is that restless spirit of inquiry which is ever seeking for more light and truth. The business of agriculture, for business it is, is so vast that we can scarcely comprehend its magnitude. There are so many varying circumstances, such as location, soil and season, that it is im-Grange to conform to any one specific rule, yet there is scarcely a Grange but has been benefited as a whole by the discussion in a general way of any one of the many lead-

ing farm topics. It needs no proof to establish the fact that in every live Grange a marked improve ment in many respects has been brought as tainly losing every year far more than the the result of discussions, which ever beget a spirit of inquiry so essential to rapid progress in farming as well as in all other make the number three or four. Depend members of the Grange are imbued with an earnest desire to arrive at the truth, success is but a question of time. In brief then, one of the special objects in each Grange should be to provoke a spirit of inquiry in regard to the ng farming as a business, and to eliminate error from lect and group the facts, for it is in this

The farmers of this continent have come to the conclusion that without self-help there is little likelihood of any assistance being given them by others. There is little to be hoped for from those who cannot or will not help themselves, but the e who show that at all hazards, they will do for themselves all that lies in their power, are pretty sure in time to get assistance from others in obtaining their desires. There is nothing which more clearly demonstrates this than the increasing influence of the Grange in Canada. The farmers have organized in it the very means necessary to make their united efforts of some avail, and the effect has been that those who have take advantage of the opportunity afforded have profited very much. Before it was found that farmers meant to combine to purchase wholesale for themselves, there was no offers of reduced prices on the part of any dealers, wholesale or retail, to the agriculturists. When it was seen, however, that a determined move was being made, and that not only one farmer but thousands were working together, the scene changed as if by magic, and offers from wholesate and retail dealers poured in, so that the members had no difficulty in getting goods at values greatly below the old time retail prices. Again, by combinations, the Patrons of Husbandry have cheapened fire insurance until it is no londarkness which overshadowed the farming ger a burden. In numberless instances, indeed since the inaugration of the Order in this Dominion, benefits have accrued to that portion of the farming community, which has taken advantage of the organienlarge their scope of observation, and be zation. It is beginning to be acknowledgas diligent in their general improvement as | ed by others, that the agricultural interest is a powerful one, and the time has gone in the brain, from which physical develop- ing the system of their yearly round of bus- by when it is sneered at as a "mere crowd of clodhoppers," who were only allowed to If we take up any particular branch of exist for the benefit of the retail dealer, the

armer, and it only requires continued ef-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisors that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Sheep For Sale. 500 Grade M. xican Weathers for sale by W. J COLVIN & SON, Larned, Pawnee Co., Baness.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

NURSERY STOCK.

Apple trees and Orange plants Special rates by the car-load. to E. F. CADWALLADER, les, Louisburgh, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sate. Also Berksbure pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for saie singly, or in pairs not akin. Persons desiring to visit this farm, by calling on Mr G. W. Gilck, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLIOK & CARMICHAEL.

M. W. DUNHAM'S HORSES.



WINNERS OF THE

Grand Prizes in Europe and America wa ded Grand Medals by the French Government, and also Grand Medal, Diploma and Special Report at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

The Largest and Most Complete Establishment of the kind in AMERICA. SINCE 1872,

IT HAN BEEN REPLENISHED BY ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX IMPORTED MARES and STALLIONS My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free

M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co , Ills.

VERY IMPORTANT

Sheep Farmers.

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

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



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

Berkshire Hogs.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country. Canada and England and are il select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other western breeder, My herd has won more premiums than any other in the west. This year I won the grand 8w epstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of hogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool. 21. British Noverign. 533, and Conquery. 233. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the 2nd was never besten in his class and won tao list prize this year at the great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Nweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at 8t. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just wear, and in pairs not related, young bours ready to service and sows eafe in farrow. I ship nothing but first class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Benefit



Breeders' Directory.

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs

E. T. FROWE, Anburn, Shawnee Co., Kanse Fo. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 30 buc for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonab

D.B. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill. Case Co.
Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle
of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd
weighs 3000 pounds. Unice bulls and heifers for sale
Correspondence Solicited.

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

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HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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K ANSAS HOME NURSERY offer the largest assort ment of the most exclusively HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orang Quinces, Apple seedlings, No 1 and extra large, sentamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawence, Kansas.

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BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock chipped



I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1

English Berkshire Pigs.

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CREEK VALLEY FARM HERD.



Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 215 head; 160 summer piga mainly the get of the grand imported hoar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous 1st prize and Sweepstake boar, 'Royal Hopewell," bred by same party, (Wm Hewer, Eng.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Ks. 1878. and 2nd premium in Sweepstakes for best boar of any age or breed at the Kanasa City Exposition, 1878, being the enly time he has been shown.

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

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

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH.



HEREFORD CATTLE. COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

1879.

The Kansas Farmer.

& EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

CLUB-RATES FOR DECEMBER AND IANUARY ONLY.

1879.

THE OLD RELIABLE-

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1879-

The Kansas FARMER will enter its 16th year January 1st, 1879. The publishers will give the readers for 1879, the best volume of farm and family literature ever made in the west. We present, herewith, some splendid inducements for agents to work for the

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. 3 months (13 papers) to any addresses, 6 months (26 papers) to any addresses, \$100. 1 year (52 papers) to any addresses, - 2.00.

CLUB-RATES FOR 1879. 3 copies lyear to any post-office addresses, \$5.00 5 copies 1 year to any post-office addresses, 8 00 10 copies 1 yr. to any post-office addresses, 12.50 (with extra copy to club-agent.) 25 copies 1 yr. to any post-office addresses, 25.00

(with extra copy to club-agent.)

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CLUB-AGENTS. NO 1.

To any person sending us 15 subscribers, at one time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at \$2 each, we will send a twenty-dollar, silver hunting-case watch.

To any person sending us 25 subscribers, at \$1.60 each, we will send a twenty-dollar sil- permanent foundation for our local roads. ver hunting-case watch.

To any person sending us, at one time, fifty subscribers for the Kansas FARMER, for 1 year, at \$130 each, we will send a twenty-dollar, silver hunting-case watch. CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Names may be taken for more than one postoffice in or out of the state.

It is desirable that all names for a club be sent at one time, but where a club-agent wishes to secure the premium before he has had time to secure his list, he can do so by sonding the amount of money due for a club he is raising, and adding the names after-

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

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

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

CLUB-RATES GOOD UNTIL FEBRUARY 18T ONLY.

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

JEALOUSY OF EASTERN RAILROAD COM-PANIES, AND THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Kaneas City Times, in referring to a report that the grand jury of St. Louis had in-State Bank, for which there was no founda-

"From the capital that has been concentrated east by sectional and class legislation, and by false and malignant representations of every man and of everything in the west that would tend to our material progress, it is well enough for the western people to look with scrutiny into the motives which have induced these slanderous reports against Capt. Eads."

We have never heard "the false and malignant representations" in the east which the Times charges, and we have had equally as good if not much better opportunities than the Times, of hearing them if any such expressions had ever been made or opinions held there. The fact is that all such assertions are of an excuse. When eastern people speak of try anywhere to be found than that which the thoughts and groping their way, slowly it article in last week's FARMER; the idea that ness of the FARME. -ED]

terms of praise and admiration. The steady supplies. Science and American ingenuity stream of the best blood and brain of the east, which is constantly pouring west, is a derful degree, and if the comb is saved thirty sufficient refutation of any such groundless per cent more of honey can be made by furcharges.

That eastern capital, which is largely invested in railroade, is apprehensive of the creating a demand for pure, extracted honey. damaging results to their lines which the When the opportunities for adulteration are opening of the Mississippi would have, is so great and the profits so large, stringent likely enough. The competition would then laws alone forbidding the practice under be between the east and the country lying heavy penalties and a thorough system of inwest of the Alleghanies and east of the Mis- spection, are the only hopes of securing the sissippi river, and freights would surely be desired end. As long as dealers can, with imbrought to minimum rates. No heavy grades punity, adulterate honey with cheap materials would have to be overcome in reaching the and add to it a more translucent and attractive Mississippi from any point in the valleys of appearance, it is hopeless to expect extracted that river and the rivers which empty into it, or strained honey to attain an important place and transportation by rail to St Louis, Kansas among the food products of the country. City and Cairo could be done at comparatively low rates

With the Mississippi placed under control by Capt. Eads's theory, Kantas, as an agricultural state, is peculiarly fortunate. With the splendid system of railroads which is being glucose, or so-called grape sugar, has been steadily pushed forward to completion, and substituted. Glucose, the sugar of starch, is lying within her borders until the point of manufactured in our country of corn, in Gernavigation is reached, it would be impossible to levy extortionate rates for transportation, if the companies were so short-sighted or blind and not, by far, as sweet as cane sugar. Be to their own interests as to attempt it, the legislature having power to prevent such abuses. But the wise and energetic management which has built the Santa Fe road, and which continues to push its iron track steadily into the mountains, we trust is too wise, as a business management, to risk, by attempting unreasonable freight rates, checking the development of the country, whose building up and increasing population must add millions of tons of freight to its business. As the ing a piece of comb honey each, and glucose sparsely settled portions of the state fill up and increase the volume of transportation, the and increase the volume of transportation, the rates of freight will steadily decrease, as a Honey,' transportation company can afford to move a hundred car-loads from any given point at a much less rate of freight than it can ten car loads.

With the Mississippi opened to foreign com merce as proposed by Capt. Eads, the freightone time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at ing business would be established on a most They would be entirely free from the influence of other roads. Their earnings would not be subject to division with other roads which run through freights from the east. The Missouri river would be the end of their the greater portion of their return freights, opening of the Mississippi to a greatly improved system of navigation is such a pressing necessity, which steadily increases, that there can scarcely be a question of its accomplishment in the near future. The belief that Capt. Eads has solved the problem strength. ens throughout the west, the better his plan is understood, and public opinion is settling in the belief that this is the only medium by which cheap transportation can be obtained. The lowest possible rates railroads can make for carrying heavy products 1,500 miles, must necessarily be a very heavy percentage of their selling price.

> THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

We offer to send the KANSAS FARMER and dresses for \$2 00.

THE BEE BUSINESS, PRESENT AND PROS PECTIVE.

If strained or extracted honey could be obtained pure, or free from adulteration, there is no doubt it would be preferred to comb honey by the majority of persons fond of honey, Pure, extracted honey is more wholesome, more palatable and cheaper than honey in the comb. The particles of wax even in the finest article of comb honey detract from its quality, and being indigestible must prove unwhole-

some to weak, sensitive stomachs. Strained and extracted honey is largely doctored by admixture with glucose or grape sugar, which can be manufactured from corn labor. profits bly at 2 to 3 cents a pound. Analysis it is charged, has detected fifty per cent of this starch sugar or glucose, in strained honey, and even so reputable house as the Thurber's of New York, use glucose in their bottled honey to prevent granulating and preserve the honey in a translucent and attractive form.

An adulterating substance which costs 2 or 3 cents a pound is a strong incentive to the cupidity of dealers. This is another verification of the maxim that the eye sells more goods than the judgment. People will buy dicted Captain Eads on account of alleged ir- an inferior article because it looks well, knowregularities in connection with the Missouri ing it to be inferior. But honey producers should take measures to have the adulteration of extracted honey prohibited by law, and seek to educate a taste for honey which would from the inexhaustible stores of nature wealth increase the demand. The honey interest is assuming proportions in this country, which promises soon to place it amongst the most important of food supplying industries. The plan of floating aplaries which has been practiced in some parts of Europe with success, is Mississippi valleys and those of the numerous tributaries to that river, offer a field for the apiarist unrivaled by any other on the globe. worth millions of dollars.

the west and western men, it is invariably in Alleghany mountains and the Blue Ridge are developing the honey interest in a wonnishing the bees empty combs to fill.

The strongest inducements are presented for

A writer in the December number of the Bee-Keepers Magazine, on the subject of adul-

terated honey says: "In former years when honey was higher priced, sugar syrup furnished the principal means of adulteration. At present, however, many and France of potatoes principally. This liquid is a dull sweet of the same thickness and color of honey; unwholesome, but cheap, ing without a flavor it partakes very readily of any flavor brought in contact with it. For instance five or six parts of glucose and part of clover honey, or of linn honey if linn be mixed with the glucose. The worst of the matter is that it takes an expert to detect the in regard to flavor, but is minus, the acid imparted to all sweets passing through honey-rack of the bee, and which gives through the tickling sensation to our throat. A number of stores in our city are provided with that spurious article. I have seen glass jars containey, and the jars sold largely as "Choice Clove which their neat labels indicated. The only discovery made by consumers gener ally was, that they could not tell why they did not like honey any more, when they remem-bered well they had been fond of it in former

THE POWER OF CORPORATIONS.

What the hand loom of the old time house hold, and the smith with his trip hammer and two or three apprentice boys, were to the immense factory of the present day, with its thousand power looms, and the machine shop covering acres of ground, operated by steam, the isolated farming of to-day will be to the freight route, and there they would receive agriculture of the future, with co-operation and combined labor-saving processes. Edubrought to the depots by steamers. The cation, science and capital joining hands, have wrought this revolution in manufacturing, why should they not work the same marvelous changes in agriculture?

The successful men of the world are those who have worked by methods, and steadily towards perfection. To the quiet, plodding tarmer it may seem like a Utopian-dream, to tell him he is a part of a great combination, whose perfection will compare in productive power with the proudest results ever achieved by the greatest corporations in the world's

The engineer's skill and science, aided by capital, directed by intelligence and administrative ability, have produced a system of rail roads so far surpassing all former roads known to the world, as to scarce admit of comparison, and while this system of steam roads move also the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for one freight and passengers at a fourth of the cost year, postpaid, to one address or different ad- of operating the old time coach and Conistoga wagon, large profits are earned by the com panies, by multiply ing the business done, over the old ways, a thousand fold. The same result is apparent if we examine any other branch of industry operated by the combined power of capital, science and administrative ability. The line of steamers has distanced the old time sailing vessel. The mining company formed on the joint stock principle, supply ore and coal at prices and in quantities

that individuals cannot even attempt. But it were useless to multiply instances to prove the certain result which is achieved by combining those three great moral forces of the world, science, capital and administrative power, or the ability to intelligently direct

Agriculture has all of the forces at hand in greater abundance than any other industry, but, except in a feeble and partial way, has never attempted to use them. It has certainly more fixed wealth in its control than any or all other industries. Science has unlocked vast stores of formerly hidden knowledge for its use, and the mechanic arts have furnished it with an unlimited amount of labor-saving machinery and implements

The engineer, the enemist, the meteorolo gist, the mechanic stand waiting and asking agriculture to employ them at the lowest living wages, that they may do for it what they have done for every other branch of industry that has given them an opportunity, draw to fill the pockets of their employers.

But no single farmer can command all thes aids no matter how wealthy he may be. It will require the combined wealth, thought and labor of a number to compass such a desirable result. And the task is all the more being inaugurated in this country, and the difficult as the path is, in many respects, new and unexplored. Success, however, should be no more difficult to reach in this direction than through the many mediums we have There is pasture for hundreds of thousands of pointed out. The appliances are the same, hives, and a honey crop which now goes to the manner of using them will have to be waste annually, that if gathered, would be adapted to the nature of the business which this problem the granges are addressing their amused and a little disgusted at W. W. C's for his able assistant to increase the useful-

would all be achieved if the grand central idea of the order was always clearly comprehended and steadily approached.

APPLES FOR SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS. J. Ryther, of Hutchinson, Kansas, sends the following list to the FARMER, as, in his judg-

ment, the best variety of apples for southwestern Kansas: Red Astrachan, Yellow Harvest, Early June Maiden's Blush, Snow, Rambo, Wine Sap.

Limber Twig, Romanite, Waganer, Ben Davis EDITORIAL NOTES OF THE KANSAS LEGIS LATURE OF 1879.

White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin,

Under this head we will give the readers of the FARMER an account of the work of the Legislature of 1879. The daily reports of the introduction of bills, reterring to committees, adoption of House Bill No 40 or Senate Bill No 41, conveys no intelligent meaning of the character of the bills. Much of the daily routine business of both houses, motions, amendments and countless bunkum speeches upon technical points of order and parliamentary law, are of no general or special concern and would if given be a useless waste of space and time. The important acts and measures affecting the welfare and interests of our readers only will be given. The Inaugural ceremonies, Organization of the House, Election of U. S. Senator and State Printer will crowd the first part of the session with many interesting and exciting scenes. The FARMER having no "axe" to grind or favors to ask will have no hesitation in making impartial reports of men and measures.

PERCHERON-NORMAN STUD BOOK.

Vol. I, revised edition of this valuable book to breeders of horses, has just been published by the Stock Journal Company, and we are indebted to the National Live Stock Journal for an elegant copy of the work. This volume is pronounced by its editor, J. H. Sanders. to be quite accurate, full and complete. About two hundred and fitty names have been added to those included in the former edition.

As complete a history of this celebrated French horse is given in the introduction to the volume, as it was possible to compile, the literature of France being very meagre on the subject of horses. The Introduction comprises four chapters, embracing the following subjects: "Origin of the Percheron Horse. "The draft Horse of Normandy and Flanders." Importation of Peacheron Normans to America." "The Capadians." Which includes a history of the celebrated McNitt horse; the effect had upon the horses of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, which received benefit from the importation of Edward Harris of Moorestown, New Jersey, in 1839. A sketch of Louis Napoleon, the first Percheron-Norman horse that was ever brought west of the Alleghanies; Normandy, or the Valley horse, and the points for a model for horse.

To farmers and breeders who aim to rear large, handsome horses of good action, combined with strength and endurance, which excel as roadsters and steady draft horses, docile and tractable, the Percheron strongly recommends himself.

. AGENT FOR THE FARMER:

Dr. T. D. Bancroft goes east, this week, for a lecturing tour through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The Dr. is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions on his route in the above named states

ROSS & MCULINTOCK'S GREAT ADVER-TISEMENT.

The enterprising Real Estate firm of To neka, Messrs Ross & McClintock, very fully set forth their business in the four page ad-FARMER with their advertisement in the body of the paper for distribution in the Eastern States and Europe, 1000 copies going to England, Ireland, France, Germany, Rus sia, &c, The large and increasing success of Messrs Ross & McClintock arises from continuous and indicious advertising.

THE FARMER'S NEW DRESS.

The printers are after many delays from 'wind and weather" at work putting into shape the type and material for the new dress in which the FARMER will appear next issue. All that can be done to make the FARMER worthy the patronage of the farmers of the great West will be cheerfully bestowed, believing as we do, that our patrons will assist in paying the increased expense.

PINDING ESTRAYS BY THE FARMER LIST. I see in the Kansas Chief, of Dec 19, that Sheriff Vanderslice examined the FARMER to find his stray horses, etc. The facts of the case are, that the horses were found by the notice in the Kaneas FARMER. Mr. Morris Huston of this place, says he found the horses With the compliments of the season to you

by reading the list of strays in Atchison A. A. WADE. Robinson, Kansas.

From Smith County.

Dec. 19 .- A good many cattle have died here from the effects of smut in the stalk proposes to employ them. To the solution of pectations of the farmers. I was somewhat words of commendation of the FARMER, and

may be, led away often by side issues, which farmers are more easily gulled by swindlers than any other class, because of their superior honesty, is ridiculous. I think it is from their lack of information ; if they would keep themselves posted as well as other classes, they would be just as hard to swindle. I will venture that you can't sell a grape vine to a farmer that takes an agricultural paper and reads it, for three dollars, be he honest or dishonest. W. W. C. promises to give some reason, why poor men should not come to Kansas, and from the way he describes their homes in the western country, one would suppese that they were horrid beyond conception.

> Now. I have been out on the frontier for six years, and from my own observation I think that the people live better and enjoy them selves quite as well as people in the older states, especially the renters. I don't believe there is a family in this county that have been here any length of time, but what are better off today than they were when they came, unless they have met with some misfortune. suppose the homes he means are our dugouts and sod houses. Well, they are homes, at least, can the man who rents in Illinois or other states he said to have a home at all? Smith county has some twelve thousand inhabitants and not a pauper, can other coun. ties back where they have homes, say as much? There is a good deal of stuff written about Kansas which is not true, and if the papers would not publish such exaggerations t would be better, the truth is good enough. My letter has drawn itself rather long, so I will subscribe myself,

> [We think it more probable that eating dry fooder had more to do with causing death among the cattle than smut. EDS. FARMER.]

From Marshall County.

Dec., 26th :- I noticed in your paper a mistake about the Marshall county fair; it was that we took at the gate \$100 the first 3 days; it should have been \$1000. Our fair was a success financially, in fact it has been so every year since 1874. It was fenced then with an 8 teet high tence around 40 acres; land paid for, and fence is mostly paid for. We are in a good position financially, and I think in good working order, with the exception of too many grumbling directors being allowed on the ground at the time of the fair. My opinion is that they should not be allowed at all on the grounds. Horse-racing took the lead, I am sorry to say. It has been the case at most of our fairs so far. The tarmer stockholders won't turn-out at our meetings and the horsemen are out in force. Our display of stock of all kinds was well represent. ed and in large numbers. Grain and roots were well represented and of fair quality. I like the stand the FARMER is taking in regard to county fairs. Keep the ball rolling ; we gave a large number of Kansas FARMER premium list; will keep it up.

FRANK LEACH, Pres.

ED. FARMER -- I saw the notice in your paper speaking of a mill site, we desire to enter one here in the lists. We have in our immediate locality, one that may be used to advantage at the junction of Spring and Rattlesnake creeks. The Rattlesnake could be tapped and its course changed into Spring creek which could be madethe reservoir. By so doing sufficient power could be obtained to drive two run of burrs very easily, and at a small expense. It would also be near the centre of the state. Our wheat last year averaging something about 66 lbs. per bushel, and of a superior quality. It is 30 miles to the nearest grist mill.

Now a word about our locality. It has been settled up within the last year. Every claim is taken, and our county is what might vertisement which appears as a supplement be termed thickly settled. Our people are as in this week's paper. In addition to this the a class, equal to those of any country. We firm have an issue of 5000 copies of the invite attention to our mill site (we call it ours because it is in our neighborhood) as well as our county, which we consider equal to any for quality of soil and abundance of CHAS. B. WREKS.

Pratt Co., Kas.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNALS.

EDITORS FARMER :- I have been a regular reader of a large number of Agricultural Journals during the past third of a century, and have been an occasional contributor to many. Of late yours has become my regular weekly visitor. Each succeeding copy is a marked improvement on its predecessor, and I desire to congratulate the rural readers of your State that they have access to such a useful and interesting paper, so faithfully and ably devoted to their interests, and at such a mere nominal subscription price.

It should grace the reading table of every family of your naturally highly favored State, and if read and heeded, its teachings will soon double the wealth of your youmanry. and your readers, and a hope that you may all live to witness many happy returns of the holidays, I am happy to subscribe your new J. WILKINSON. contributor. Harvard, Ill.

[The talented author of the above and, valufields. Hoge are healthy, and all other stock able contributions on "Hygiene, Economy and Fall wheat looks fair considering the dry Luxury," and "Farm Fences," accompanying fall. Corn was good but hardly up to the ex- the same, has our heartfelt thanks for his

A Letter From Pennsylvania.

Perhaps a word from the Old K eystone may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

For about two weeks we have had good sleighing here. Owing to the dry fall our wheat did not get a good start before winter set in and I fear bur usual March winds will still further cripple it. Corn crop was quite light last fall. Oats above the average yield. Apples very scarse, Potatoes likewise. Wheat 90 cts., Corn 50 cts., Oats 25 cts., Apples 50 cts., Potatoes 50 cts; money hard to get.

A vast emigration westward from here last year-mostly to Kansas. Good word coming back from them generally and in consequence many intend following next spring. As some of them mean to go into something else than farming it seems to me your correspondents would advance the interests of their neighborhoods by telling what kind of business there are openings for. A friend wants a good opening for buying and shipping grain. Another to sell Farm Implements. Another to go into Real Estate and Insurance. Who will inform us of such openings ?

From Chautauqua County.

DEC. 21st :- We are having some unusualy cold weather for this section. It has lasted about ten days, with no prospect of moderating. The ground is covered with about five inches of snow which fell when the cold weather commenced. Has been very dry all fall until the 30th of November when we had a good soaking rain. Our last rain of any consequence in the growing season, was about the middle of July. Previous to that time it was very wet. Very little wheat was sown in this county, and some of it is not yet up. Corn, about two-thirds of a crop-all gathered. Wheat a small yield on account of the wet weather. This county is better adapted to grazing than grain-growing. The bottems are generally good land and the uplands stony. There is more timber in this than neighboring counties. A great many cattle and hogs are sent to market from here. Hogs are very healthy. Have not seen a case of cholera here since the county was settled. Murrain was prevalent among the cattle in the fall, quite a number dying in this vicinity. With this exception they have been very healthy. Quite an emigration this fall, every house is occupied. An article on flax culture in Kansas (for the seed) would be interesting E N. C. just now.

ty

Will some of our correspondents give their experience on flax culture for the benefit of E. N. C, and others ?-[EDS

From Leavenworth County.

DEC, 23rd : - The corn crop is not as good as people expected—the dry, hot weather in the latter part of the season having cut it short. The crop will average about 35 bushels to the acre ; oats light on account of hot weather-about 25 bushels to the acre. There was a large breadth of land in wheat last year that made about 20 bushels to the acre. I think the bulk of it has gone to market. There was one-third more wheat seeded for next year's crop, than there was for last year's and in good fir to go into winter quarters. If a good cover of snow remains till spring, we stand a fine chance for a fair crop next year. I think the larger portion of corn in this county was consumed, was fed to hogs, and nearly all were marketed at \$2.00 and \$2.25 per 100 lbs. I see Dr. A. G. Chase advises us to sow orchard grass in preference to English blue grass, if you wish it I will at another time give you my experience with tame grasses. J. H. SEEVER.

We will be very g have your rience with tame grasses.-[EDS.

From Junction City.

DEC. 31st :- Some of the Farmers have been victimized by lightning-rod men. Two of them go among the farmers with copper rod samples and two others follow putting up iron rods plated with copper, and promise to insure the building for the term of ten years. and don't insure at all. Some they tell that it will not cost over seven dollars, and get the person to sign a contract paying a certain price per foot, and then run up a large bill and some up over seventy dollars. The last that I heard of them they went to Osage county. Cattle are doing well.

JOHN WALLACE.

WALTER BROWN & SON'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

improvement.

There is not much to say of the market for November, except to note the continued dullness which has prevailed in all classes of wool, and we may add with little prospect for

That woolen manufacturing has been a very close, if not a losing business, even when conducted with the best advantages, is admitted by all. If there be any exceptions, it is where skill and taste have originated some special or novel style of goods, particularly adapted to the popular demand. The competition in ordinary woolen fabrics for general consumption, is so great, that it requires the most scrutinizing selection of the raw material, and the utmost care and economy in the process of manufacture, combined with the

prompt and judicious sales of the manufacturarticle, to realize even the smallest profit. The chances, therefore, of making money, are all stongly against the manufacturer who cannot command the raw material at the bottom cash prices, and cannot thoroughly control the selling of the product when ready for the market.

The whole business of the country, has been

passing through a refining and reducing process; sifting and purging out the false and unsound, and setting down the true and substantial toward a solid foundation. Whether the woolen trade, embracing both the raw material and the manufactured article, has reached the lowest point of depression, as have some other branches of business, is a question. We are inclined to think it has for this season. There are several things, however, to be gained yet, before we can regard the traffic in domestic wool as being so far advanced in respect to system and methods of converting the raw material into its current money value, as is now the case with other important staple products. As we have often said, wool is essentially a cash article, and should be sold as it is bought from the grower, for cash only; and it must, in our opinion gooner or later come to this. The competition among manufacturers will eventually compelathis result. The raw material can only be obtained at the lowest prices when bought for cash. That every manufacturer who buys on credit has to pay more for wool than if he purchased for cash is too evident to need comment. A large number of the best manufacturers are adopting this rule, and we do not doubt that their goods must cost your good looks and good nature. them less than the products of their competitors who do not avail themselves of this advantage. If all manufacturers were to adopt this custom, the amount of goods made would undoubtedly be curtailed, but it by no means follows that there would not be as much mon-

We hear of some large sales of fine fleeces at slightly lower figures, which show that the material is going into consumption, and we think about the usual quantity has been worked up since our lest report, and that probably consumers are really in lighter stock than a month ago.

For December we anticipate no change or the better in prices, but possibly more trade, and after January 1st, we can at least hope for some improvement in both wool and wool-

PULLED WOOLS.

There has been a fair inquiry for medium pulled wools at prices showing no great change since last quotation. With the increased production as the winter approaches, there remains a larger stock on the markets than a month ago; however, these are desirable wools for the present wants of manufacturers, and we do not anticipate any accumulation which will materially change the market value.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS.

The interest in these wools now centers in the fall clip, which has been shipped from the Pacific coast during the past few weeks to a large amount. This season the fall clipped woole are mostly of a faulty character, and will command only low and unsatisfactory prices. In spring clip there has been a liberal trade.

TEXAS WOOLS

Have been dull during the month, the sales being considerably below the expectations of holders, in amount, and when made, have been at prices below their ideas of a few weeks ago. There is but really little desirable wool in the markets, most of the stock being burry or of a fall character.

Lack of prosperity is more commonly trace. able to lack of industry or economical habits, or both. None of us can look over the career of our young associates or acquaintances, without observing the evenness with which a given number of young men start in life, and how very unequal becomes their condition as they advance. And in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the reason does not have to be guess. ed at. Take two young men as an example of the whole number. One determines to be industrious, faithful and frugal. He enters upon business, either for himself or in the employ of another, with a fixed purpose to make himself useful and to accumulate a competence. Steadily he keeps his eye on the mark at which he is aiming. When his money comes into his hands he studies how he can save it, and by carefully avoiding expensive habits, which are often not only expensive but positively injurious, the poor young man in a few years becomes a "solid" man in the community. This is a brief outline of a sucessful young man.

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits and nervousness when Ellert's Daylight liver pills will surely cure you.

Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes will destroy the worms and make the children happy.

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

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

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

HOW TO GET WELL

Which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

"A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true in mending clothes, than in getting farm stock through the winter An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder, it restores the sick, strengthens the weak, im-proves the appetite, and will keep the stock in thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold py all druggists.

Man with all his endowments, is in many Man with all his endowments, is in many things most foolish, he will give all that he hath for his life, but is reckless and indifferent to his health. He will grapple a thiet who steals his purse, yet will dally with a cough and cold and finally go into concumption, when such a sure remedy as Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry can be easily obtained. It performs rapid cures, gains friends at every visial and is invaluable in broughlist and lange. trial, and is invaluable in bronchial and lung diseases. It is a safeguard for all, from the babe to venerable age and health will be re-stored by its timely use. No family that has used it will be without it. Sold by Druggists,

Sudden Changes of the Westher often cause Pulmonary Bronchial, and Asthmatic troubles Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irritstion which induces coughing, often times giving immediate relief 25c. a box.

IF your hair is coming out or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and therewith

The Fat Men's Convention. We can see some pleasure, if no reason in the convening of a baby show, but we confess we could never see the slightest cause, reasonable or otherwise, for a fat men's convention, unless it is the fact that misery love company weights range from two hundred to three hundred pounds, to hold a convention simply because of so much surplus avoirdupois, is absurd to say the least. It becomes doubly so when we reflect that obesity is a disease, What would we think of so many persons emanciated by consumption holding a convention to compare their relative weights. There is but one ground upon which we would ad. vocate another fat men's convention, and that is they will meet to discuss the merits of Allan's Anti-Fat, the only known remedy for obesity. It is safe and reliable. Sold by all

For information concerning the treatmen of chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, III.

For Coughs, Colds. Bronchitis and Con sumption, use Marsh's Golden Bulsam, the great throat and lung medicine. There is nothing equal to it. Try a sample bottleprice 10 cents Two doses will benefit. A large bottle will do wonders. Regular sizes, 50 cents and \$1. For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kaneas, and druggists every-

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bifters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and barmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or Will you smallest child can trust in them. be eaved by them? See other column.

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,

cure for consumption, bronchitis, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after have ing tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Markets.

(January 6th., 1879.)

New York Money Market

GOVERNMENTS—steady.

RAILROAD BONDS—Firm,
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—The St ck Market was in the main
strong and higher. Prices advanced throughout the
day % 20 1% per cent., and the highest prices in the
quotations of the day were current at the close, except for coal shares, which reacted % % per cent.
and features in the upward movement were Northwestern, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Lake Shore, Canada
Southern and Bric.

MUNEY.—At opening, 2@5 per cent., closing at 2½
per cent.

DISCOUNTS.—Prime mercantile paper, 4@6 per STERLING-Sixty days, \$4.82%, sight \$4.87%.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1867, Coupons of 1868... New 5's New 4'/s (registered) Coupons... New 4's (registered).... Coupons... 10-40's (registered)....

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Price Current reports:

UATTLE—Receipts, 315; shipments, 198; dull; native shippers, \$2624; native stockers and feeders, \$225.63; wintered and corn-fed. Texas. steers, \$2.302.265; HOGS—Receipts, 4,740; shipments, 220; active fair to choice heavy packing, \$2.206,2 45; light shipping, \$262.20.

SHEEP—None on sale.

Kansas City Produce Market

The Price Current reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 15:302 bushels; shipments, 15, 185; firm;No. 2, 80%c; No. 3, 70%c; No. 4, 72%c.

CORN-Receipts, 2.253 bushels; shipments, 6,840

hvE-Steady; No. 2 22c. FLOUR-Steady; XXX to fancy, \$1.75@2.30 pe

sack
HAY—Steady; #8@9
PROVISIONS—Quiet; sugar cured bams, \$7 25@759; clear bacon sides, \$4 50@4 75; shoulders, \$8 37½@
3 62½; dry salt sides, \$3 50@3 75,
LARD—In tierces, \$5 87@6 00.

New York Produce Market.

FI.OUR—Stronger; superfine western and state 83 2073 50; common to good, 83 50@4;good to choice \$4 10 64 10; white wheat extra, 84 55@5 25;St. Louis 83 50@5 '5.

54 0 64 10; white wheat extra, \$4 55@5 25; St. Loui., \$3 80@5 '5.

WHEAT—Artive and a shade higher; No. 3 spring, 90@92c; No. 2 56@\$1; ungraded rev., \$1 08; No. 3 do., \$1 0934 61 105; No. 2 do., \$1 0946 110; No. 1 do. \$1 1060 1104; ungraded amber \$1 0460 110; ungraded whire, \$1 90A1 104; No. 2 do., \$1 05%.

RYR—1vnl; western, 56@575c.

BARLEY—dull and unchanged.

CORN—Quiet at d steady; ungraded, 47c; No. 3, 44% 644% c, No. 2 46% c, in, store; 47% afloat.

U *TS—Active and a shade higher; mixed western, 30@31c; whire western, 33@35c

(TOFFEE—Quiet and firm, SUGA+—Fair demand and firm, MOLASSES—Dull; New Orleans, 25@38c; Porte Rico, 25x35c.

CHESAS—Juli; New Orleans, 206386; Porte ilico, 25,7326.
Rick-Quiet and unchanged.
EGGS—Former; western, 276,286.
FORK—Quiet but firm; mess, 8 50,38 71%
BEEF-Quiet and steary
CUT MEATS—Quiet; long clear western middles is 12%, short clear, \$4 37%.
Lattb—Demand active; prime steam, \$5 95.
B TTER—Dull; western, 62,336.
CHESAS—Quiet; western, 62,336.
WHISKY—\$1 12.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

PI.OUR—Firm but very little doing,
WH&AT—Firm, but higher, No. 2 red winter, 92%
92%c cash; 92% 03c, January; 93%03%cFebruary,
No. 3 do. 87% 688.
CORN—Active but higher; 29% 029%c cash; 29%0
29%c January; 30% 033% February, 81% 031%c
March: 32% 032% 033% May
OATS—1.0wer, 20% 020%c cash; 23%c, May
HYE—Better; 43c
BARLBY—Unchanged; prime to choice spring 60@
75c.

75c, WHISKY—Steady, \$1 04. PORK—Held higher; \$7 65 asked cash; sales \$7 70

March.
DRY SALT MEATS—Firm but very slow; car lofs long shoulders, \$2 45@2 55; clear ibs \$3 45@35 5; long clear, \$3 46@3 50; short clear, \$3 55@3 65.
BACON—Dull a d nothing doing.
LaRD—Quiet; \$5 42 5 65; sweet pickled hams, \$5-60 at Quincy; sale hams 5 50 lasthalf February.

St Louis Live-Stock Market. CATTLE—Slow; prices weak but unchanged, and little doing; receipts 1000; shipments 50.

HOGN—Active but firm; light shipping, to good pockers 2 3042 50; presing 22 50:29; butchers to farcy heavy \$2 70@2 80; receipts, 10,130; shipments some

none. SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; fair to good, \$2 75 @3 2'; choice to fancy, \$3 75@4 25 receipts 1,100; shipments, none.

St Louis Produce Market.

February
RYE—Steady and unchanged.
B:RLEY—Steady and unchanged.
PORK—: crive, firm a: d higher; \$7 50@7 70 eash:
\$7 62% February: \$7 50@7 77 March,
LARD—Good demand and a: shade higher; \$5 50
Cash: \$5 57% February: \$3 65 5 5 67% March,
BULK MEATS—Good demand and a shade higher; shoulders 2 62%; short ribs, 3 65, short clear, 3 27%.

thicago Wool Market,

New fleece-washed.
Tub-washed, common to choice.
Fine unwashed
Fine heavy unwashed.
Colorado medium and fine.
Colorado coar-e. Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly WHEAT—Per bu. spring.
Fall No. 2.

" No. 3.

" No. 4.

CORN—Per bu.

White Old.

Yellow
OATS—Per bu old
New OATS—Per bu old

'New

RYE—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.

'No. \$.

'No. \$.

'No. \$.

'No. \$.

CORN MFAL—
CORN CHOP—
RYE CHOP—.
CORN & OATS—
BRAN—.

BRAN-.....

APPLES—rer bushel 1.00@1.20
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2 25
Medium 2.09
Common 1.50
Castor 1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 1.8
Medium 1.50
Castor 1.50
Medium 1.50
CHENSE—Per lb—Choice 1.8
Medium 1.50
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 2.00
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 2.00
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 3.00
VINEGAR—Per bbl 3.00
ER R. POTATOES—Per bu 4.00
ER R. POTATOES—Per bu 4.00
ER POTATOES—Chickens, Live, per doz 2.00@2.25
Chickens, Dressed, per lb 07
Tarkeys, 99
CONIONS—Per bu 7.50
CONIONS—Per bu 7.

Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Green ,damaged.
Green, frozen.
Green, kip and calf.
Bull and stag.
Dry flint, prime.
Dry ealted, prime.
Dry Damaged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

in answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS PARMER.



Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$20 to \$300. Double Shot Guns, \$3 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to \$20. Riffes, \$8 to \$75. Revolvers, \$1 to \$25. Send stamp for Price List. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. 227 Agents wanted in every town. Discount to clubs.



MEN and WOMEN wanted everywhere for the greatest MARIN persons the day it to 25 per hour MONEY MARIN prove it or forbit to eat 11 y. Will about 12 y. Samples free; write at once. WILDES & CO., Houston, Mass.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

Pure Cider Vinegar in quantities to suit purchasers, from one to one hundred barrels at the lowest market rates. Warranted pure and of the best quality, Address 4. A. NOBLE & CO., Agents for Mrs. S. A. COBB, Wyandotte, Kansas.

WANTED AGENTS

THE HOUSEHOLD AND ARMERS CYCLOPÆDI

A household necessity—one that every family needs—a Library of fixelf. Agents are meeting with great success, for every family that sees the book wants it. Secure territory at once. Address ANCHOR PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis Mo.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanced.

WHEAT—Active firm and higher; No. 2 red, winter, S7c; No. 2 -pring, 83@88% cash; 84c February; S1%c, March; No. 3 spring, 83@88% cash; 84c February; Of a copy of my MEDI 'AL COMMON SENSE BOOK by any person suffering with Consumption, Asthma, Calarrh, Bronchitis, Lras of Voice, or Sore Throat, Sand name and post-office address, with two portage stamps. State you sickness The book is elegantly illustrated, (144 pp. 12mo. 1879). The information it contains, in providence of God has saved many lives. Brench and Lungs as a special practic in Cicelmani, since 1857. Address DR. N. B. WOLFE, Circlmani, Ohlo.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all suptions, liching and daudruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary gland-to shelr rigor preventing baldness, and making the hair gro v thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

desirable.
Dr. A. A. Hayes. State Assayer of Masschnoetts, says of it: I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes,"

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE.

For the Whiskers. The elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the heard from gray or any other undesir-ble shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is ea-sily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nassua, N. H. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

40 Miles From Salt Lake City, and one mile from the Railroad, is located the noted "ARGENT" from \$3. to \$5. Jin Comments of the content of th

Full particulars, as to unassessable prospectus, will be sent by addressing VER MINING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Lees Summit and Belton Nurseries, Robt. Watson & Co., Prop's

Wholesale and Retail, 103,000 2 yr. old apple trees for spring and fail 1879, also 150,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, fenced in rabbit tight, we took the Blue Ribbon and Diploma for best dirplay of nursery grown fruit trees at Kansas City Exposition, 1878. We have also 50 acres of Hedge Plants for spring, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers Address ROBT. WATSON. Lees Summit, Jacksov Co., Mo.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM GREAT FOR Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Ashlma, Bronchitta, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Endorsed by the Frees and Physicians. Taken by those CURING SOLD EVERYWHERE. THE



NEW FEATURES

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

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

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

CHICAGO, ILL.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

NOVEL-BEADING

In the North American Review for January Richard Grant, White criticises some new novels, and talks about novel-reading ingeneral, in so sensible a way, that it makes amends for several of the non-sensical articles he has recently written for the Richard Grant-White-crazy people, such as his ridiculously unimportant and illogical "Whisker" article. He says :

"Novel-writing has become a business, almost a trade. Of those who engage in it, nearly all—the exceptions being very rare-do so merely for the purpose of making money by supplying a demand. For there has come to be, and indeed there has long been in existence in regard to novels, that first factor in the equation of the political economists, a demand; this demand being something very different from the interest awakened by the appearance of a book showing great original power, such for example as 'Waverly,' 'The Pick wick Papers.' 'Vanity Fair,' 'The Scarlet Letter,' 'Adam Bede' or 'Jane Eyre.' There are millions of people in England, and millions in America, and almost millions in Australia, to whose enjoyment of life novels are almost as necessary as food is to their life itself, every one of whom askmonth by month, almost week by week, a new story. They, many of them, take some credit to themselves for the time the pass in 'reading;' complacently contrasting themselves with idlers and those who are given up to the frivolities of life. A vain and foolish notion! for there is probably no more insidious form of laziness, no method of passing time more absolutely void of exertion of any kind, than novel reading, as novels are read by most of those for whom they are written. As a child opens its mouth and has sugar plums pur into it, so the ordinary novel-reader sits quietly and thoughtlessly, and has a story poured through his eyes into his mind, or into what serves him in that capacity "

The novel-reader of whom he speaks is like a seive through which the words, sen tences and chapters are poured, and the leading incidents, sensations and charac ters are strained out, only, however to have an abiding place in what he says "serves them in the capacity of a mind," until replaced by another set. All the real work of the author is lost upon them, the apcomparisons, the terse expressions, the fine adaption of words which serve the writer's intention without seeming unique, and all the interwoven minor ideas that are the best fruits of an enjoyable writer's mind, are tiltered through as the sediment or dross of the real story.

Such readers have as little appreciation of a good novel as the hypochondriacal man who never reads one of any kind -there never was a woman who denied herself that pleasure, -and it is a waste of laborand good material to put a novel that is anything more than a mixture of the most vapid social gossip with the bickerings of the lowest impulses of hum inity, into their and yet to keep them saturated with the very human trash that floods the news counters and book stores is to smother in dividuality and purpose and energy. Such reading acts like a deadly narcotic and is quite as poisonous to men and women as to childern, but perhaps the most effective in fluence against it can be exerted upon boys and girls, their minds are more easily diverted if they have formed this debasing

MRS. HUDSON :- I see in several of our late Agricultural papers, letters about American cookery. They (the letters,) would lead one unacqu inted with our style of cooking to think all we eat was hot biscuit, and fried meat, so it seems to be time some one came to the rescue, as no country is better supplied, with fruit, vege tables and meats, also game in abundance

habit and they have more years to waste.

as the larger part of emigrants who come at Brown that he only took a run down in a to America are of the poorer class, of which it is well known, they only have meat once or twice a week, plum-pud ding for holidays, and scarcly ever see any No I white flour it seems strong the persistant intrusion of Jabez. And he promised to visit her 'at a set time' they think they are compitent to teach us cut

It's all well enough to kn w how to roast beef, make plum-pudding, and oat meal had cakes, but shall we give up our yeast bread, our Graham bread, hot biscuits, fri d chicken, pumpkin pies, dough-nuts & ? A-k night. they think about it? Also, take any numtry that I have never been in, (especially if the Americansh ive a little Yankee blood.) Our Southern ststers are to be excused, for until lately they had no need of learning to her d parture. And who would cook if not compelled to by family needs or force of circum-stances. What is the us. of having such a variety of meats, game. fruit, and vegetaoles if not to cook? Now let us have
ment except a cluster of white and blush
me have those rosebuds. I will w
some of the other sister's opinions on this
some of the other sister's opinions on this
subject? It is also said that in our cook

of sadness in her delicate face, but joy and
white this interview had been books there are more receipts for cakes and pies than for good, healthy dishes. Well

PENINVAH.

BY HARRIET WARE STILLMAN.

(CONCLUDED.)

"Little Peninnah I" These words pour ed new light into the mother's mind. Hitherto her daughter had been to her only the little girl of per heart, only her beloved Now she awoke to the full concious that Peninnah was of marriageable age, that possibly she might marry soon.
The thought appalled her. How could she bear to lose the very light of her household? And who would be Peninnah's choice! Surely not Jabez, her second cousin, the ich, middle aged, austere old bachelor. And surely, not Obadiah, that frank, noble, large-hearted but free thinking youth, whose notions of things were often diametrically opposed to what she and Benjamin regarded as vital truths?

Who, who was there good enough for her Peninnah? Not a man of all whom she could call to mind. No, not one, worthy o hold the heart and the hand of her little could call to mind. princess. Surely Peninnah would wait till he Lord should send some regal soul to be her mate.

Yet Jabez's words haunted Rachel.
"That marriage!" What did he mean. She met her husband in the kitchen

"Jabez has come back alone, and Penin-nah is returning with Obadiah Wilbur. It is time for him to make 'Very good

us his yearly visit. "Benjamin has thee ever thought that Peninnah might marry?

"Av Rachel; girls do marry; why should not Peninnah? She is fair as the Rose f Snaron. For sweetness of temper I have never yet found her equal. I know an eminently good man who loves her tenderly, and is only waiting for her to fin is h her education, before he asks her in marriage

"He must be a stranger to me, then; fo I do not know anybody that is fit for Penin-

"Thee is blind to the merits of thy bes riends. Thee has just been talking with "Not cousin Jabez?"

"Yea, cousin Jabez."

"Peninnah never could leve Jibez as a

"Thee means thee never could like Tabez as a son-in law. 'I would rather she had Obadiah, un-

wise as that would be, than to marry Wife, we have never quarrelled. We will not begin now. Thee holds thy opin-

in; I hold mine. Peninnah doubtless hath hers. If she wants to marry Jabez, I suppose thee will submit." But if she wants to marry Obadiah?" She never thought of marrying him

"How does thee know?" "I am sure of it."

"Did thee ever speak with her about

"Wife thee tries my patience! As well might I ask her if she ever meant to steal sheep. A godly maiden like Peninnah could never love such a worldly youth. The e is absurd

Obadiah Wilbur came, bringing Peninnah He made his visit in joy, and departed in peace. There was no need yet of saying inything to the old gentleman. Were they not going to spend two years more at school? Why should every gossip know

hat they were engaged?

Peninnah returned to the Quaker school which was kept continuously from year to vear, without vacation. But early in au-tunn, just after Obadiah had gone back to college. Peninnah wascalled home by the sickness of her mother.

Rachel Chase was "in a decline." Weaker and weaker she grew through the winter. The wild winds of March swept her into

her grave. Peninnah had nursed her mother with unwearied devotion. The cares and confinement of the sick room, followed by grief for so heavy a loss made such inroad upon Peninnah's health that her father, ad vised by a physician sent her to spend a few menths in the family of her eldest brot er, who lived on Conanicot.

Lovely June brought the Friends' Yearly Meeting. Peninnah was there, with her health much improved by two months' relax ition amid new associations. Benjamin Chase was also there, looking ten ye rs older since that great sorrow had shadowed his life. Jabez Anthany was not absent. Nay, he haunted Peninnah so constantly that he almost made her angry. His talk was mostly to her father; his eyes were In the first place it is generally some one was mostly to her father; his eyes were from Europe that makes the remarks, and always bent on her. Obadiah was so busy I, white flour, it seems strange that in vacation, at her brother's, on Conani-

One July morning Benjamin Chase came, unexpected to take Peninnah home. He slept the night before at a relative's on the main land, where he had left his ead, hot biscuits, fri d chick-bies, dough-nuts & ? A-k night. for farm work was press-who read the FARMER what ing, and his second son's wife, who was keeping his house, could no longer do withber of European w men and the same out Peninnah's aid. Poor Peninnah was number of Ane icans and if nine times greatly disappointed. She had expected out of ten the Americans are not he best to remain where she was at least six weeks cooks, why, it's in some part of the coun-more. Besides, Obadiah was coming that very afternoon, to stay several days. In the midst of her chagrin, she did not forget to be thankful that he was coming before

In the afternoon, Peninnah sat in the open window of her chamber, looking eastward across the bay, toward Newport. Her

the reason for that is, all American girls covered diary. She had kept it hoarded changing. Fierce winds began to blow the reason for that is, all American girls are brought up to cook good, hearty meals at home, and there-fore do not have to go to books to learn, of course there are some exceptions, but I mean the largest part are good cooks.

AMERICAN GIRL.

Hepler, Crawford Co., Kansas.

Covered diary. She had kept it hoarded witness of her bear black clouds came rolling up the sky; the box trothal. No eye besides her own had ever seen it since it became hers. Many and many a night had she slept with it in her bosom. Innumerable kisses had she lavished on the few pages that were written over by Obe felsh way not their import Her lover.

Covered diary. She had kept it hoarded charged charges winds began to blow; black clouds came rolling up the sky; the box, late so placid and silvery, grew darkly threatening; "white caps' tossed their angry heads over all its tumultuous surface.

"A fearful storm is coming. You must not leave the island to-night!" cried Peningh in alarm "Surely father has not seen in the largest part are box or the control of the control in. She knew not their import. Her lover's hand had traced them; that was all she cared to know.

bitterly offended you that you cannot stay one night under the same roof with him.

There was one inscription in English on the page opposite the little sketch. It was

'Obadiah Wilbur to Peninnah Chase.

"Peninnah looked now upon the page, and said to herself, "I wish I had shown this ing heart! My own Peninnah, good-bye to dear mother, and told her all before she died. It grieves me that I kept anything from her. She hid the book in her bosom Benjamin the island. It was Obadiah's boat, the "Wild Gull." A few minutes later she could see her lover's form and face distinctly. "I will go down to the shore," she said deep. The wind had increased to a hurristarting up. Just then she heard footsteps in the yard below: Looking out she saw her father going down to the landing. "Then I will wait here," she thought, "for we shall not be able to meet alone.

The "Wild Gull" came to land. Her they stood and talked fifteen or twenty minutes. Peninnah could see them plainly, but could not hear their voices. They appeared to grow excited. Finally Obadiah peared to grow excited. Finally Obadiah turned abruptly away, and strode northward along the shore. Her father came back to the house. He hurried to the front stairway, and called her. She hastened

Indignation and inflexible purpose spoke in every lineament of his face. Chase," said he, sternly, "thee must never marry Obadiah Wilbur." "Father it is too late. We are engag-

"It is an unholy engagement, for thee

never asked my blessing upon it." What could she say? She h She had never dreamed that her parent could object to her marrying one with whom she had been allowed to associate intimately from child-

"Father, father!" she attempted to plead. The voice died away from her white lips in an inaudible whisper. She leaned against the railing of the stairway, too weak to support herself. Benjamin Chase saw the agony of his child. His heart softened toward her, but his purpose was unrelentin 7. Her suffering, he thought, was but the legitimate, the unavoidable punishment of her unfilial secrecy.

"Peninnah," he said, attempting to take her hand, "a little present pain at the uprooting of a misplaced affection is better than the life-long misery of an ill-assorted marriage. Obadiah Wilbur is too worldlyminded for thee. He cannot constitute thy happiness. I know men better than thou dost, my child, and I know he is not the What has thee against him, father?"

"He is not to my mind, and that is enough!" replied Friend Chase, forgetting pi'y as soon as he saw his daughter suffi-ciently recovered to speak in her lover's defence "But, father, thee ought not to part us

now. Thee has always allowed us to be to gether like brother and sister.' "Ay, brother and sister ye may be; but husband and wife never. So that is settled

Let me hear no more about it.' "Will thee let me speak with him once

"What for ?"

"He was coming here to visit us." "He said, if he came to the house he came as your betrothed husband; and I forbade him to cross the threshold on any such terms."

"Father, it is past the middle of the afterhe were already under this roof. Thee has sent him wandering up the shore. Would thee drive him from the island without of.

Occasionally a suitor of suitable age fering him supper or lodging? Thee puts

our hospitality to the blush."
'Thee may go and find him, an' thee will, and ask him into supper, ay, and to stay all night; but remember the conditions. He comes as thy friend, not as thy

"It is a crime to part us. You are mine, Peninnah; I claim you. We belong to each other as sacredly as if we had already plighted our vows before the world. Go with me to Newport and we will be married

"I cannot. My heart is forever thine, Obadiah; but I dare not enter into a marriage against the will of my only surviving parent. Let us wait and hope. In time father may consent to our union."

"Never! Our marriage alone will make him yield. He is as unrelenting as death. And what has he against me? Nothing, absolutely nothing, except his unreasonable prejudice, and, can you believe it, a determination to marry you to another man.' 'Not that ; he cannot intend that !"

"But he does intend it. He told me so himself. He wants to see you settled down on Jabez Anthony's fat farm,

Peninnah could not resist a smile at this

to her, ridiculous idea.

Obadiah renewed his entreaties. "Come away with me now. Let us settle

the matter at once and forever. "I dare not disobey my father in so solomn a matter. I am sure he would curse

"Then Peninnah, if you will not go with me, I will come and claim you in your own home. He shall not prevent it. He has given me the freedom of his house all my life, and now he shall not bar me out of it, with a mere whim. You are going home. Look for me every day until I come. It will not be long, and you must be ready to go with me, for I will not give you up. Let me have those rosebuds. I will wear them on my heart until it becomes your pillow,

hope beamed in her liquid, brown eyes. While this interview had been progress, She held in her hand the little leather- the aspect of nature had been rapidly

innah in alarm. "Surely father has not so Remember he is my father.'

"You know that he will consider it as tacitly giving you up. No, I am going now before the storm breaks. I shall reach home safely, never fear. Be ready when I

Benjamin Chase went to seek his child, and then gazed out once more. She soon alarmed at her protracted absence and at discovered a sail-boat rapidly approaching the swiftly advancing storm. He found her insensible, reclining upon a rock near cane. Great drops were beginning to fall.
Friend Chase lifted his daughter, and would
have carried her to the house in his arms, but the shock of the rain upon her face brought her to her senses.

that moment her father reached the landing. The two men shook hands. Then they stood and talked force and talked force are the stood are the stood are the stood and talked force are the stood are the They reached the dwelling with difficulty

The rain now poused down in blinding torrents. All distant objects were hidden from sight by the failing floods. But Peninnah seemed to see far, far out in the raging bay. She thought she could discern the white wings of the "Wild Gull," reeling and rent, but madly struggling against the tempest. Was it fancy? Or was she gifted for the moment with a more than mortal vision?

As she stared with horror-strained eyes she saw the "Wild Gull" suddenly go down. She saw the upturned face of her lover disappear in the engulfing waves. She clear ly heard his last earthly cry, "Peninnah! Peninnah!"

In the morning the drowned body of Obadiah Wilbur was washed upon the shore. The sorrowing friends who prepared his corpse for burial found next his pulseless heart a cluster of white and blush rosebuds He was buried with the same scarcely wilt ed rosebuds in his bosom.

Benjamin Chase took home his heart broken daughter. For months she drooped and faded. "Poor girl!" said the neighbors, "she is going like her mother."

Finally a new affliction came upon Frierd Chase: failing sight, that soon ended in total blindness. This aroused Peninnah from the lifeless apathy into which she had fallen. Wearily she picked up the broken threads of her ruined happiness and braided them into a life-work of devotion to her blind father.

A decade of years passed. Benjamin Chase sickened and died.

In the midst of her friends Peninnah walked alone to the head of his open grave and heard the summer wind sigh in the long, rank grass that grew above her moth-But was she alone? Were more than mortal senses given her again? Did Obadiah really stand beside her? Did she hear his voice say, "Peninnah, my wife !" She thought she saw him. She believed she

Peninnah now lived alone in one part of the farm house, her second brother and his family in the other part.

At last Jabez Anthony made bold to ask her to be his wife. Peninnah sorrowfully shook her head. Her heart was too far removed from her earthly surroundings to feel either surprise, annoyance, or indignation at the incongruous proposal.

Year after year went slowly by. Penin-nah hid away her grief, learned to wear a noon, and he is our guest as actually as if cheerful countenance, and became a very

Occasionally a suitor of suitable age sought to wed Peninnah. In vain. Children and grandchildren blessed the families of her two brothers; Peninnah went on her weary life-journey alone.

One more picture:—a July day. Peninnah sits at that same eastern window in the house of her oldest brother, looking out intently toward that portion of the bay where she had seen, or seemed to see, the "Wild Gull" go down. Her hair, not her dress, is white. She holds the leather-covered pamphlet, open at the little drawing. An inscription, in a feminine hand, has been added below one already mentioned. It

"Obadiah Wilbur drowned, "7th Month 10th Day, 1827." At intervals she speaks softly to her-

"A short family record. One more addition will make it complete.'

"Tenth of July. Just forty nine years to day since we were separated. This day next year will be the hundredth anniversary of Prescott's capture, the fiftieth of Oba diah's death. Strange coincidence." "Alone. No, I have not been alone. His presence has never left me. All these

weary years I have leaned upon him as upon a living love. 'Be ready, when I call for you,' he said. I am ready. Something tells me he will come to-day." Suddenly a strange light kindles within her faded eyes, What does she see far out upon the bay? An angel beckoning her

"Obadiah," she cries, "I have looked for you every day! Now we shall reach home safely. I come! I come!"

Her head droops. Her withered fingers stiffen about the leather-covered pamphlet. While the rejoicing rhythm of the pulsat-ing ocean is borne in upon the summer air her eyes and ears are opened to the unuterable glories of the invisible world.

Three days later they carried Peninnah across the waters of the "Narragansett Country," and buried her beside her

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TREES AND TREE-PLANTING. On this subject, Mr. G. Hay, of Nemaha county, Kansas, writes a very timely article to the Seneca Courier:

"It needs no argument to convince any intelligent, progressive agriculturist, who is the owner of a prairie farm, that a shelter belt of rapid growing forest trees on his farm would be of great value to him, and that a few acres devoted to this purpose, and planted with proper varieties, receiving enough of well directed labor, would be to him in the coming years not only "a thing of beauty," but also a source of wealth and comfort. Yes while the owners of these farms are cognizant of this fact, smid the laudable efforts to secure and build up a home, and the struggles to obtain a livelihood for "wife and bairns." this part of the work is not attended to as it even might be with many. The man who raises a beautiful grove not only adds a charm to his home, but has done his portion of a work, which, if generally done, would transform the monotonous and treeless prairies into a beautiful garden, making a landscape that would tascinate the eye of every passing traveler.

Brother farmers, let us wake up more to the importance of this subject, and let every landowner resolve to plant trees. Plant them around the home, plant them around the orchard, or the lot set apart for one; plant them even around the fields, for the timber belt has saved many a fine field of grain, which, but for its protection, would otherwise have been laid flat by the violence of the fierce summer storm. By thus surrounding our fruit orchard, and checkering these naked prairies with timber belts and beautiful groves, scientists tell us that the air current would be changed, and the temperature more uniform: that in past ages where the countries bave been denuded of their forests by the ruthless hand of man drouth barrenness and desolution have been the result thus proving the beneficial influence of trees upon the atmosphere. Let us, then, learn a lesson from the history of the past, and we may reasonably expect that extensive tree planting will induce the summer shower, as well as break the force of the wintry blast.

What varieties of trees shall we plant? In hard times, and for those whose pressing daily wants absorb their entire revenue, the cottonwood, in this state, is the tree for the people. Although "despised and rejected" by many, yet a grove of thrifty cottonwoods on the farm is far better than no grove at all, and is valuable (in the absence of anything better) for fuel, or for the erection of cheap sheds for the protection of cattle, or even the implements used on the farm. The cottonwood can be raised easily from cuttings; in many places along the streams, and on the river bottoms, large numbers of seedlings are frequently found that can easily be pulled up and transplanted. If my own experience for the past two seasons, could serve as a guide for the future, cuttings stuck in the ground are as sure as the seedlings.

I purchased a thousand of the latter in the spring, and set them out, but they did not make as vigorous a growth as did the three rows of cuttings set out on a portion of the same lot, both receiving the same amount of care and cultivation.

For rapid growth, I know of nothing that beats the cittonwood. Very small seedlings which J. H. Johnston, of Seneca, and myself pulled up in the spring of 1875, and set out in my orchard, now measure twelve inches in circumference and are twenty feet high. The yellow cottonwood is said to be the best.

The white and yellow willow can also be ropagated from cuttings. This is also a very rapid grower, and the timber is of somewhat more value than that of the cottonwood.

The scarlet leaf and silver (soft) maples are very desirable and beautiful trees. They can be raised easily from the seed, or seedlings one year old very suitable for transplanting may be had at the low rates of two or three dollars per thousand.

Box elder (Acer negrendo) is not only a beau tiful tree, but it is claimed for it that its sap contains saccharine matter, from which very fair sugar and excellent syrup may be made.

Black and white walnut trees are of slower growth than the above mentioned, but the timber is of superior excellence (sometimes called "The Mahogany of America.") These send down a deep root, and are not so easily transplanted, but they can very readily be raised from the nuts planted where they are intended to remain.

Several varieties of ash do exceedingly well in Kansas, as also may be said of other valuable deciduous trees which I shall not stop to mention.

To those who can afford to expend some money, who wish to experiment a little, I would suggest a row or two of evergreens. These make the most beautiful as also the most efficient shelter belt, where they do well. (The experience of late years seems to demon. strate that evergreens can be successfully raised in northern Kansas.) Small evergreens (the most successful for transplanting) can now be purchased very cheaply by the hun-

LEMON MERINGUE. - Beat the yolks of six eggs with a patent beater until they are thick, add the juice of two lemons and their rind, grated, and a cup of sugar. Cook in a farina kettle. When the mixture begins to thicken, add the whites of the eggs beaten till they stand alone. Line a deep dish with sponge cake; pour in the mixture, and with the beaten whites of two eggs, and four spoonfuls of sugar. Brown in a quick oven. This is a nice substitute for jelly cake.

THE STRAY LIST. Strays for Week Ending Jan. 8, 1878.

Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Henry Grotencord, Putn'sm Tp Nov. 29, one dark bay mare, white on left hind foot, white spot on tip of nose, supposed to be 2 years old past, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Hawkins, Putnam tp, Nov. 5, one chestnut sorrel mare 2 years old past, blaze in face, right hind foot white, roan stripe in froat of right bip running down, no other marks nor brards, Valued at \$30.

the running down, no cheer marks not occurs to \$30.

CALF—Taken up by J. M. Vaughn, Monroe Tp, Nov. 8, one red steer cait, some white in forehead, 1 year old past, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by L. Retzer, Reeder tp, Nov. 21, one lyrold bay mare coit, left hind foot white, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Also, one yearling horse coit, bay, ball face, right hind loot white, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Chautauqua County-E. B Hibbard, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Edwin B. Hobby, Jefferson Tp, Dec. 3, one black mare colt 2 yrs old, past, no marks nor brands exceptsmall wart under left eye. Valued at \$35. Franklin County-G. D Stinebaugh Clerk FILLY—Taken up by Jacob Wilkerson, Lincoln tp, she bay filly supposed to be 3 yrs old, medium sized, star n forchead, white stripe in face, left bind foot white, white spot inside of right hind foot. Valued at \$30. COW—Taken up by Geo. Willburn, Hayes Tp, one large white and brown cow 8 yrs old, no marks nor brands isible. Valued at \$25.

Harper County-Henry E. Jesseph, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by G. M. Goss, Anthony to, Dec. 7, ne 2-yr old red bull, small star in face, cap of right hip lown. Valued at \$18. BULL—Also, one 1-yr-old, red and white bull, part of et horn off. Valued at \$14.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Daniel O'Keson, Red Vermillion pp, Dec. 8, one 3-yr-old steer, pale red, medium size, V randed on right hip, double brand of a horse shoe on right side, no value stated.

MARE—Taken up by Archy McCoy, Capioma tp, Ney, one brown mare, right hind foot white, no other marks for brands. Valued at \$30,

Osage County-Ed Spaulding, Clerk.

HORSE COLT—Taken up by Martin Louby, Burlingame tp, Nov. 16, one bay horse coit 2 yrs old, small white spot under fetlock. Valued at \$25.
STEER—Also, one red roan yearling steer, no marks nor brands Valued at \$12.
HEIFER—Taken up by W. D. Fanar, Dragoon tp. Nov. 2, one red roan helier, nick out of right ear. Valued at \$12. GELDING—Taken up by H. D. Craig, Junction tp. Dec. 16, one black gelding pony 4 yrs old, about 14% hands high, small white stripe in face, harness marks. Valued at \$20. GELDING—Also, one black gelding pony, 5 yrs old, about 14% hands high, small star in face, left hind foot white, little white on left fore toot, b*anded H C on left shoulder, harness marks. Valued at \$30.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Geo. S. Laverty, Clay ts., one gray horse pony about 6 yrs old, 13 hands high, shed all round, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30. PONY—Taken up by same, one bay horse pony abent yrs old, 13 hands high, black mane and tall, invisible orand on right shoulder, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Riley County-Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Ed. Secrest, Jackson tp, Nov. 27, one white steer 2 yrs old, red ears, speckled along each side of back and neck. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County-J Lee Knight, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. J. Webster, Dover To, Nov. 29, one light gray mare 15 hands high, dark tail, mane and legs, no marks nor brands, 3 year old. Valued at \$35 COW—Taken up by R. H. Garrett, Nov. 11, Topeks Tp, one red cow, white spot shape of heart in face, half crop off right ear, 3 yrs old.

CALF—Also, one red and white spotted calf 4 months old, no other marks nor brands on either. Valued at \$20. 20. HEIFER—Taken up by F. N. Zinn, Topeka Tp, Nov., one red and white spotted heifer, 2 yrs oid, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$15. BULL—Taken up by T. H. Clark, Dover Tp, Dec. 6, ne yearling bull, light roan, no marks nor brands. Vaione yearling bull, light roan, no hands, monmouth Tp,Dec each Taken up by Robert Onions, Monmouth Tp,Dec (ALF-Taken up by Robert Onions, Monmouth Tp,Dec 7, one small yearling steer call, red with some white under belly, upper bit on left oar. Valued at \$12.

. Wabaunsee County-T. N Watts, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by Robert Haslet, Wilmington tp, one sorrel mare, about 13 yrs old, one eye out, no other marks nor brands, valued at \$12.

Strays For Week Ending January 1, 1878. Atchison County-Chas. H Krebs, Clerk.

Atchison County—Chas. H Krebs, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. L. Challiss, Shannon Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Nov. 1, 1878, one bay mare colt, white in face, three white feet, 1yr old. Valued at \$15.

MARK—Taken up by William Tobin, Kaploma Tp. (Muscotah P. O.) Nov. 11, 1878, one brown mare, both hind iegs white above fetlocks, white star on 1orehead, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$45.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. A. Belden, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscotah P. O.) Nov. 4, 1878, one white helfer, red ears, some red about head, neck and forelegs, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$10.

STEEL—Taken up by Maxwell Carlee, Grasshopper Tp. (Muscotah P. O.) Nov. 10, 1878, one dark red steer, hole in Tight car. 2 cop. of the control of the

GOW-laken by Color (Atchison P. O.) Nov. 18, 1878, one red cow, 5 yrs on Valued at \$15.

GOW & CALF-Taken up by P. D. Sutton, Shannon Tp (Atchison P. O.) one red and white cow, branded T on right hip, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

Accompanied by calf about 4 months old, Helf FKR-Taken up by Frank Boylngton, Grasshopper Tp, (Muscotah P. O.) Nov. 15, 1878, one dark red h. Her, Some white on forehead and other parts of body, 1 yr old. Valued at \$10

MARE-Taken up by W. R. Lattimore, Kapioma Tp (Muscotah P. O.) Nov. 5, 1878, one bay mare, left hind foot white, 14½ hands high, 2 yrs old. Valued \$25.

STEER-Taken up by Allen Norris, Grasshopper Tp, (Muscotah P. O.) Nov. 5, 1878, one brindle steer 1 yr old. Valued \$14.

(Muscotsh P. O.) Nov. 3, 1878, one britidle steer 1 yr old. Valued at \$14, COLT—Taken up by A. M. Brown, Center Tp. (Farm ington P. O.) Nov. 1, 1878, one light brown mare colt, pony build, star on forehead, both hind feet white, heavy mane and tail; 2 years old. Valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by Willis Hotham, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Atchison P. O.) November 3, 1878, one red and white steer, horse shee brand on right side, circle and here. STREER—Taken up by Willis Hotham, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Atchison P. O.) November 9, 1878, one red and white steer, horse shoe brand on right side, circle and herd brand on left side, 8 years old. Valued at \$27. STREER—Taken up,by Thomas Carpstein, Mt. Pleasant Tp. (Mt. Pleasant P.O.) Nov. 23, 1878, one red and white spotted steer, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

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

Chase County.—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by Enoch Harpole, Toledo Tp, Nov. 25, 1878, one white cow about 4 yrs old, hole in right car, underbit in left car, branded P on left hip. Valued at \$18. HORBE—Also, by same, Dec. 9, 1878, one 2-yr-old hoise colt, bay, black mane and tail, white hind feet, small star in forehead, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by N. J. Shellenbarger, Toledo Tp, Nov. 27, 1878, one 2-yr-old heifer, red with some white spots. Valued at \$14. STEER—Alse, one yearling steer, white with red neck, crop off left ear. Valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by Enoch Harpole, Toledo Tp, Nov. 15, 1878, one white cow about 4 yrs old, hole in righ ear, underbit in left car, branded P on left hip. Valued at \$18. HEIFER—Taken up by N. J. Shellenbarger, Toledo Tp, Nov. 16, 1878, one two-yr-old heifer, red with some white spots. Valued at \$14. STEER—Also, one yearling steer, white with red neck, crop off left ear. Valued at \$14.

Elk County-Geo. Thompson, Clerk.

MULE-Taken up by E. C. Sauger, Langton Tp, Dec. 6 1878, one brown mare mule about 15 hands high, has appearance of being worked with breeching harness, about 15 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

Jefferson County-I. N. Insley, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joshua Simmons, Jefferson Tp. Dec. 4, one red steer 3 yrs old, white spot in face, crop off eft and swallow fork in right ear, white spot in each lank. Valued at \$18.

MARE—Taken up by T. A. Turner, Rock Creek Tp. Sov. 12, one bay mare 3 years old, 15 hands high. Valued it \$65.

Nov. 12, one bay mare 3 years old, 15 hands nigh. valued at \$65.

FILLY—Taken up by B. Boydston, Rock Creek tp.
Nov. 28, 1878, one sorrer filly, 1 year old, annall size, pony built, small white spot in torchead. Valued at \$20 to FILLY—Taken up by Lev; Wendorf, Jefferson Tp. Nov. 29, 1878, one dark from gray filly 3 yrs old, little white on left hind foot. Valued at \$35.

HORSE—Also one dark bay (original) horse, 3 or 4 yrs old, few white hairs on right side of neck. Valued at \$50.

COW—Taken up by Ed. Carter, Fairview Tp. Bec. 11, one white caw 4 or 5 years old, crop and slit in each car. Valued at \$55.

Valued at \$15.

Leavemorth County—J W. Nichaus, Cierk.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Hillix, Tonganoxie tp,
Nov. 8, 1878, one black pony mare, heavy black mane
and tail, no other marks nor brands perceivable, 6 or 7
years old. Valued at \$25.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by J. H. Jones, Scott Tp. Nov. 9, 1878, one Colorado or Texas steer, 3 yrs old, white with red neck and isws, marked with swallow fork in left ear, some brands not legible. Valued t 22.

STEER-Taken up by Jas. Martin, Valley Tp. Nov. 29, 1878, one red brindle steer, white spot on right side, brand on left hip, swallow fork in right ear, 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by L. Baldwin, Potosi tp. Nov. 14, 1878, one dark bay horse about 14 hands high, heart branded on left shoulder. MARE—Taken up by J. H. Halston, Potosi Tp., Nov. 16, 1878, one sorrel mare, star in forehead, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

COW & CALF—Taken up by S. A. Mackey, Valley tp., Dec. 1, one cow and calf, cow red and white spotted, diamond brand with small S in it, on left hip, 2 yrs old, past. Valued at \$15.

Lyon County-Wm F Ewing, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by R. H. Best, Waterloo tp. one horse colt lyroid, black, branded C on right hip, hind feet white, star in forehead. Valued at \$15.

STERH—Taken up by T. E. Best, Waterloo, one red roan steer to the shoulders, behind shoulders light roan, good size, no other marks. Valued at \$14.

COW & UALF—Taken up by C. Evans, Emporia Tp. one paie red spotted cow, with steer calf, no other marks no nother marks and the company of the

Wabaunsee County-T N Watts, 'Clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by Joseph Fields, Aima tp. one oan heifer two years old, crop off leit ear, slit in right

Woodson County .- I. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Julius Kramm, Owi Creek tp. Nov. 12, one bay mare pony, baid face, hind legs white to gambrel joint, supposed to be 2 years old, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$ MULE—Taken up by Charles Smith, Eminence Tp. Dec 26, 1878, one light sorrel mare mule, 2 years old past, no marks nor brands, had on a leather halter when taken up. Valued at \$50.

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Wide hall or lordly dome;
The good, the true, the tender,
These form the weat h of home."

Old winter with his mantle of snow and ice is upon us at last, and our sunny southern home is locked in his cold embrace. As I look from my window, what a dazzling scene is presented to my view. Every tree, bush and shrub are glittering with gems and diamonds, for that old tyrant Jack Frost has been having it all his own way the last ten days. And while I sit beneath the shelter of the home roof, beside a glowing fire, I bethink me of a few words I would like to say to the readers of the Kansas FARMER.

A young housekeeper enquires through the columns of the FARMER for the best and most economical nome dress. I will give my opinion as to what I consider the best work, or every day dress, for a farmer's wife, I have found from practical experience that a coarse, heavy, dark colored gingham gives the best satisfaction It usually washes, irons and wears well. The style of making up depends much, of wearer. A pattern with bright colors in large plaid, trimmed with two bias bands of a solid color, stitched on about two inches apart, finished with cuffs and collar of the solid color makes a very neat and tasteful dress. The dress looks neater if made short enough to escape the floor in walking about the room. Nothing looks more untidy than a work dress with long trail ing flounces, frayed out at the edges and, bedraggled with dirt and mud. I am well aware that there are some working women who think it useless to spend much time or thought upon what we shall wear when at work, at home. We sometimes hear this remark: "I don't care what I wear, or how I look when at home at work, if I cin only have something nice to wear when I go out, or when entertaining company at home." Permit me to say in reply that those of us who are so fortunate as to have a husband and children, almost always have company

If our friends and neighbors like to find us neatly and becomingly attired when they call on us, surely the good man and little folks at home will be pleased to find us neat and tidy when they come to breakfast, dinner or supper. And just here, I must honestly confes (old and gray headed as I am) that I was not only pleased but somewhat flattered at a remark my little ten year old daughter made when she came to breakfast one morning and found me wearing a new gingham wrapper, that I had just completed the evening previous. "Mamma," said she "how nice and pret-

ty you look in that new dress." I felt that this compliment from my little girl more than repaid me for some extra work I had done the day before in order that I might finish my dress.

If we expect our daughters to look neat and tidy we must set them the example by being neatly and becomingly dressed at all times. No matter how cheap the materia of which our dress may be composed, we can make it up with taste and keep it neat and clean. Even a wash day dress may be made so as not to look "outlandish" as as they sometimes do. I think that in our The mother who makes home neat, cheer ful and happy is more worthy our admiration than the General who has won a hun dred hard fought battles.

Wishing a happy New Year to the proprietors and readers of the Kansas FARM A WESTERN WOMAN. ER I am Truly,

For a pamphlet on Electric Treatment, of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the Molotosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St.

WINTER PERDING.

When at large, the dom-stic animals of tain a variety of food, of which one kind often serves as a corrective to the injurious tendencies of another, or as a supplement to any that contain only a part of the elements es sential to the support of life and vigor. It is well known that an exclusive diet of turnipe especially such as have been grown by the aid of a liberal dressing of superphosphates. is hurtful to sheep, causing coativeness, irri tation of the bawels, fever, and death. With us a much more im n dent risk threatens from a too exclusive use of Indian corn or corn-meal. Tais contains about 10 per cenmore starch than other grains, but is very deficient in gluten (the flesh-forming principle) and earthy salts (the bone builders) Used athe exclusive diet, it is liable to prove beating to induce fever and costivenses, alternating with relaxation of the bowels, and to lay the foundation of poor condition or ill health Even when used with hay, which serves to correct its noxious qualities, it is usually de. sirable to adopt the further precaution of mixing from 1-2 oz. to 1 . z. each of common table salt and Glauber's salts, daily, with the food of borses or cattle.

Again, when hay is furnished from cultiva-

ted fields, and all of one species—as timothy, millet, or Hungarian grass-it is well to supply something additional to furnish that variety which the system craves. Sheep, cattle, and horses may be wintered on hay of this kind, but often at an expenditure of much constitutional vigor; and they are liable to come out in spring in low condition, and with diminished aptitude for thriving or development. Flocks and herds which are falling off under this regimen will often be promptly restored by a daily ration of some other food, such as barley, oats, wheat-bran, or

rape, linseed, or cotton-cake. With some it is too much the fashion to use upon the young and growing stock, on cows out of milk, and even upon horses thrown idle for a month or two, the dry hay that has been drenched, bleached, and deprived of nearly all its soluble and nourshing constit uents, or that has been overripened, and has little left in it but woody fibre. It is not the only objection to this food, that it contains too little nutritive matter for the repair of the body waste, in the quantity that can be passed through the digestive organs in a given time. this could be remedied by the addition of a sufficient ration of grain; but the hard, fibrous substance which cannot be dissolved, thore course, upon the taste and skill of the oughly softened, nor even very finely divided by the juices of the stomach and bowels, is exceedingly liable to accumulate in firm, dry masses in different parts of the digestive ca pal, obstructing its channel, and giving rise to dangerous colics, indigestions, and it flams tions. In horses, the impaction usually takes place in the large intestine, and the result is often a sudden severe colic, with looseness o costiveness of the bowels, but soon to be fol lowed by an entire suppression of the stools, In other cases, Slight colics recur daily for weeks in succession. In cattle, the impaction and drying usually takes place in the first or third stomachs, and if limited in amount, may go on for months without any manifestations of acute disease, though to the serious detri ment of the general health and vigor. With more extensive impaction, there may result acute indigestions, blosting, weakness or par alyeis of the limbs, or delirium. Even it all these are escaped, the hard work thrown upon the digestive organs in extracting the nutriment from such a large mass of indigestible material, and the very inadequate nourishment which they, in common with the whole evatem, derive from the trying work, slowly but surely, undermine the vigor of the health, and render the subject unequal to the task of recuperation when wholesome diet is again supplied with a liberal hand. The growing animal is permanently stunted, or has his full maturity ruinously postponed; that destined to fattening continues for a long time to consume an amount of food altogether dispropor tionate to the improvement manifested. If by virtue of a special individual or hereditary aptitude, he can take full advantage of a subsequent liberal diet, he is rendered liable to a class of fatal maladies which ever threat en animals suddenly translated from extreme poverty to extraordinary plethora; the dairy cow tails to meet her promise tor the following summer; and, finally, the working horse sheds his hair late, perspires readily, is easily tatigued, and fails to acquire that firmness and tone of fi ab, that nerve and vigor, and hat endurance to which his personal qualiies and his summer feed and exercise would entitle him No animal can at any period of is life be allowed to run down badly with impunity Nature is a just and liberal merchant, if we deal fairly by her, but she furnishes nothing without a fair equivalent; and if we would maintain the perfection of a most style of dress as a general thing we need to wimplex and elaborate animated machine show 'more pride at home and less abroad.' which she has been long centuries in bringnot aff rd to neglect for a day that quality of mod which is best adapted to its needs, and which can be appropriated with the least posoble effort or vital outlay

If these fibrous inputritious aliments mune resorted to, they should be prepared it ome way for a more easy disintegration and tigestion Thus cooking, steaming, or cuing will greatly favor their disintegration; and though these can effect no increase in heir nutritive elements, they will render such a they contain more readily available, and at smaller expenditure of digestive work. Furhermore they should be invariably supplnepted by a fair ration of grain, roots, or oth r nutritions and easily digested aliment. -Nat. Live Stock Journal

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this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

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The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of The Sun's work for 1879.

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Correspondence of the County o

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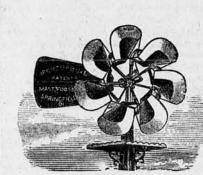
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Made especially for Kansas Sod. The most successful Breaker ever Introduced. The best Prairie Breaker ever furnished a Kansas Farmer. Was gotten up esp cially to meet all the requirements needed in a breaker for Kansas Sod. If you want the strongest, lightest draft, sreadiest running, easiest handled Breaker you ever stuck into sod. Buy only the "Kansas Queen." If your Mercha it does not handle it, write us di-

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

WHOLESALE ACRICULTURAL HOUSE.

Kansas City, Missouri.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 8, 1879.

VOL. XVII. NO. 2.

The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

HUDBON & EWING, Editors & Topoka, Kausas.

THRMS: CASE IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

est care is used to prevent swindling huming space in these advertising columns.
suts of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack
not received We accept advertisement
h, cannot give space and take pay in trade
This is business, and it is a just and
is adhered to in the publication of Tan

equitable rule adhered to in the publication of Parkers.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

ROSS & McCLINTOCK, BIG GLASS,

189 Kansas Avenue,

Can Now Offer You a Home in

THE CREAT

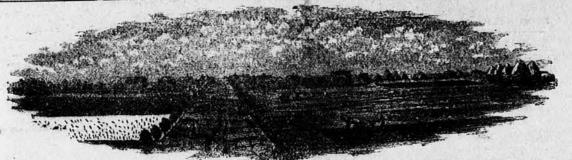
Pottawatomie Keserve, 150,000 ACRES!

Sole Agents For Topeka,

Come and See Us and we will do you good

DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES.

These lands have been examined theroughly and critically by two parties of appraisers, who were specially qualified for that business. Each, while standing upon each 40 or 1 60 acre tract, wrote out a description of that tract. The party who last examined them consisted of five persons (a flagman, compassman and three appraisers or examiners), who made t'eir examination and des riptions years after, and entirely independent of the first. These two distinct descriptions have been compared, and when they differed materially, the lands have again been examined and described, and these descriptions have been literally transcribed into the tract book of this office, and are always open to the inspection of persons desiring to buy; and when practicable, substantial copies of these descriptions or tract books, or truthful abbreviations of them, are furnished to agents. These descriptions are believed by this o'part strictly, correct. Two persons would universally a rich, sandy loam, with proper at least as cheap, and make their improve rarely, upon examining a tract of land be impressed with it in the same way, or desscribe it in the same language, and more rarely would they, upon reading a description receive exactly the same ideas about it; and if the lands were sold as upon descriptions, however correct they might be, or it the descriptions are guaranteed to be correct, it would undoubtedly lead to many misunderstandings. Hence, these lands are not sold in the office, nor are agents authorized to sell them, as upon the descriptions; nor are the descriptions in any better that he or some one for him should \$5.75. look at the land itself before purchas-



Wayside Scene in Pottawatomie County, ROSS & McCLINTOCK Agents.

the tract books of the company.

per acre.

idea of what they are by the lands being serve by the enterprise and energies of the theless, the roughest and most broken and graded or classified, and the different classes being plainly described and the prices of tling and accumulating around it. each given.

They are universally of a deep, rich, alludifference in value generally depends upo

with water and timber or either, \$11.75 to is decidedly within the fully developed civ-rolling up and breaking up one-fourth to \$15.75. A few pieces very near to or adjoining towns, run from \$16 to \$18.

It was upon a careful examination and The Indians have, for the last four or five other portion of the state. It is extremely study of these description, together with years been "passing away," "down south," healthy. It is a good fruit country. explanations from the appraisers in person, into the Indian country, where they have the character of the atmosphere, and that the trustees determined and fixed the selected their new homes, and now all have prices upon each tract as the now stand up- gone except a few quiet half-breeds, and, in the very nutritious gr asses, and the abunturn their places are being rapidly occupied dant crops of corn, so easily produced-all There is a wide range in the character by intelligent, enterprising, industrious, make it one of the best stock-growing disand description of the lands.; so there moral citizens, who not only have the adis a wide range in prices, they being from tages of the wealth of rich soil, healthy air, Parts of the Reserve have high, steep \$1.50 to \$16 per acre, averaging about \$5 pure water, and lasting fuel that nature has rolls or breaks, and correspondingly deep lavished upon the reserve, but they have creeks and ravines that run through a small also the advantages of the railroads, the portion of these lands. The summits of the surplus products are carried; 2d, the cription and price of each tract of the lands, schools, the churches, and the society that these rolls or ridges are sometimes partially but the reader may form a pretty accurate have been brought into and about the Re-covered with small stones or shale; neverpeople who have been for twenty years set- stony have a rich soil, and the very best

grasses for grazing purposes, though thin in Hardly, indeed, has the light step of the places, grow luxuriantly upon them; in fact Indian ceased to fall upon the grass until there is but little better pasturage for where than those of the Kinsas R ver. the pressure of the present new-comer is horses, cattle and sheep than is afforded by felt upon the soil; yet he is within easy the greater portion of these steep rolls or nial loam, and all tillable; but some are reach of old and well-established churches breaks, and the best hay is made from smoother than others, and very rarely a and society; and almost within sight of the grasses mown from their sides. These steep small track is found that is inclined to be a largest and most flourishing colleges and rolls, ridges, ravines or deep creeks affect, little too sandy or too wet; so that their seminaries in "the rising State of the directly, the smaller portion of the railroad West." He is at, or within an hour's drive lands, and then they more frequently barely their distance from a 'own and railroad of a station on one of the great railroads of cut a corner or extend a little into the side station, and as to the convenience of wa- the country, and within one to hve hours' of a quarter-section, leaving the greater ter far stock, and the amount of timber up- drive of the depot of another as great, and part good land, lying nicely in slopes or within one to five hours' drive of the center gentle rolls; sometimes cutting into, or rising The prices are, for the best bottom lands of railroad competion to all points east and boldly along one side, or partially dividing from two to eight miles from a depot, from west. Thus, while the settler on the Re- a quarter-section, leaving one half to threefig to \$14 per acre; and for the same serve is emphatically in a new country, he fourths lying nicely for tillage; occasionally

ilization of an old country. With these advantages the new occupants spurs cut into the other part, leaving only

amount is paid, one-fifth of the purchasemoney, with interest on the remaining deferred payments.

EXAMPLE.—160 acres at \$5 per acre
amounts to.
One-fifth of which is.
Interest for one year on deforred payments
Amount paid at time of purchase. Fourth payment, third fifth on pur chase. Interest on deferred payments..... Fifth payment, fourth fifth on pur-Interest on deferred payment Sixth payment, last fifth on purchase, 160 00 A LIBERAL DISCOUNT to parties preferring

to pay ALL cash. RAILROAD COMPETITION TO THE MARKETS.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION FOR FARM-

ERS' PRODUCTS. For the farm products of Kansas there are two great demands-Ist, that of the vast market of the east, which has been and is now the one to which the greater portion of west and southwest-the boundless mineral regions of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arzona, which, even now, in the infancy of their development, draw heavily from Kansas for their consumption, and in the near future will exhaust most of the surplus products of the state to supply them.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Agents.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO YOUR NEIGHBORS WHO WISH TO EMI-GRATE TO KANSAS AND HAVE THEM BE SURE AND CALL ON ROSS AND McCLINTOCK 189 KANSAS AVENUE. TOPEKA KAN.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer, discussing the future market of Kansas, says: "The market for western Kansas products'is more largely westward than eastward. Everything prepared for consumption goes to the mining regions of Colorado. The greater part of its wheat crop will go west, also, when it has the milling facilities to convert the wheat into one-half of a tract, and extending low flour. It will not be long, I think, before the western market will be better than the eastern for Kansas products. Railroad construction down the Arkaneas valley, in the direction of Fort Smith, Arkaneae, will commence in the spring, with the expectation of reaching this point within a few years, when the farmers of southern Kaneas will have a new melet down the Missi thence to Liverpool and foreign ports, which we can then reach as cheaply as can Chicago via New York."

Lots 14. 16 and 18 Polk St., 125 dollars.

181 Lots 363, 364 and 386, Polk St., corner E'eventh, 00 dollars. One of the finest suburban properties around New York Ci y, fine House, 'tables and Grounds, cost \$5 000 dollars, wil trade f r Farm and Lands Lear topeks.

Two Lots, Tenth Avenue East nice Stone House, Barn, Fruit, We I, Clatern, etc., cheap at 1.000 del-lars.

One of the fi est Residences inNor h Topeks, cheap is dirt. Come and see us.

Six of the finest Lots on Harrison St., between Six of the finest Lots on Van Buren, front east, be-ween Seventh and Eighth.

Three Lots, Hancock and Seventh, one and one-nati story Stone counce, 5 monns, fine Residence for a railroad man, can be bought cheap

Three choice Lots, good 4 or 5 room House, comple e, cast of Shunganunga, only 600 dollars, terms cary, this is decidedly a chea, pro, crty.

42

Lots 218, 220, 223, corner Western Avenue and Seve. to St., only 3 0 dollars.

Lots 379, 381 and 383, harrison St., very choice Lots front cast, between Eleventh and Twelith, crit 337, 339 and 341, Ty er St., near Tenth, 600, dollars.

Lots 40, 42 and 44 Eight Ave ne west, 114 story ame House, 6 rooms, Stable, Well, Cistern, etc., 1, \$1700 Chesp.

273 and 275 Ctay St., \$500.

A START IN THE WOODS. A START ON THE PRAIRIE. THE SAME PLACE AFTER SIX YEARS WORK AND PROFIT

As for the appearance in code so more are will soon nation to serve with thirty, happened to the control of the shades of diff rence of soil, but it is nearly homes, especially as they can buy the land proportion of lime to make it kind and pro ments cheaper than they can much farther ductive; and the difference of value also west, where they have no railroad competi depends mostly upon the lay of the surface tion, no schools, no churches, no society. and how close to market and railroad depot, It is approached by two grand trunk line: and how convenient to good runing water, of railroad, both passing on for six hun if none upon them. The most valuable dred miles into the heart of the far West are those that are all, or most all till the, The Kansas Pacific runs from Leavenworth and the surface of which is very gently and Kansas Gity, along the north bank o While a purchaser would get a general idea and when not quite so good, at from \$3 to daily. The headquarters of the latter road of the land by the description, and might \$6.25, averaging about \$5; and with water main offices, depots, machine shops, land get an exactly correct one, yet it is always and some little timber, averaging about department etc., are permanently located on deferred payments for one year. One

The greater portion of the railroad lands are of the foregoing description.

rolling, or made up of long, easy slopes. the Kansas river, two trains east and west These, where they are of the very best qual- daily. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa erage, \$3 50; where not to exceed oneity, are priced at from \$4 to \$7 per acre. Fe runs from Atchison and Kansas City, averaging about \$5.75; and with perma- the former crossing at Topeka, and the lat- \$2.75; average, \$2.25; to be taken by the nent running water or timber, or either, at ter along the south bank of the Kansas, 40, 80 or 160-acre tract, according to the from \$4.75 to \$8.50, averaging about \$7; and likewise running two trains each way way in which it has been appraised.

ty seeking a place for a home will find the reserve better supplied with water than any

ne-tenth to one-fourth, or one-fourth to me-half, of good, tillable land. But the ailroad company now owns but little of his rough land; in fact, it offers hardly a quarter-section of 160 acres upon which a omfortable little farm cannot be marked

The price per acre, where one-half or hree-fourths to seven-eighths is good land and tillable, is from \$2.50 to \$5 25; average, about \$4; where one-fourth to one-half is good and tillable from \$2.25 to \$4.75; avfourth is good and tillable, from \$1.50 to

The terms of payment are: One-fifth cash at the time of purchase, with interest

(CONTINUED FROM POURTH PAGE.)

219. at 6 room house in the city: B'inds, Closets, Pan Cupbo rds, Stable, Well Cistern, Fruit and is trees; two lots, front east, Monroe street,

7 room house, all comp'ete, Shade a d Fruit Trees, Stable, to lots, front cast, Monroe St., \$3,000. Come and see us about this Heuse.

217. Two good Lots. 1% story, 5 room House, Sixth Avenue, fronts south, onl, \$1,500. 216.

\$1,400 buys three Lots, covered with Shade Fruit rees nice 4 room House all complete tern, We 1 Cellar, etc; bargaia; on Filmore St. 214.

\$1,000 buys one of the coxiest \$ room Houses in the city on 'yler St., two Lots, plenty of Shade and Fruit Trees. 213.

Two Lots and House, on Buchanan St., between Fifth and Sixth, to trade for Small Farm or wild Land.

BARCAINS.

121, 123 125 127, 129, 131, Tenth Avenue, will ent up and front east; the six lots can be bought for \$700.

Two ve lots on Filmore, 237 to 250, inc usive: all front east—as desirable lots as there are in the city—for \$1,500, or \$120 each.

Two Houses and two Lots, on Jefferson near Fourth, rent for \$27,50 per month, can be bought for \$2,000, no .ess.

Three Lots, E eventh and Polk, 1½ story 5 room house \$1,200; from seast, cheap as dirt. Will trade for Farm.

2 story, 7 room House, Stable, three Lots, all covered with Fruit. Shade Trees and Shrubbery, on Tyler street, 2 500.

110, 112, 114, First Avenue East, near Kansas Avenue, only 500.

onue, only 500.

197.

Jacksop St., 344, 346 and 348. Good House, blinds, six rooms complete, near State House, only 1800.

94 and 96 Eighth Avenue, West, Covered with Fruit and Shadis Trees. Corner Eighth and Western Avenues, fenced, only \$32. Cheap as dirt.

Northwest and * uthwest corner of Monroe and Laurent Sts.; 5 by 150 cet each.

Two Lots, small House on Taylor, 385 and 387,

Lot 85, Monroe St., House and 4 rooms, \$4/0.

Cheap Prop riy - three Lots east of railroad track between Sixth and Seventh, la ge Warehouse, 1 :00, bound to sell.

2 story stone House and basement, on Monroe St., neap—1,0 0.

Two Low, Monroe St. 1 etween Sixth and Seventh 6 rooms, 1 story House, front east, 1.200.

1114 and 113, We tern Avenue corner of Fourth 1 story 3 room House, good Cistern, Well, Fruit and Shade I rees, \$800.

Five Acres, Joins city. Frame house, 18x20, ell 12x14, good Garden Farm, 1,3x0.

416, 418, 42', Quincy, 1's story Stone House with B inds, Porch, 6 rooms, Well, Shade and Fruit Trees \$700.

Three Lots, fronts Kansas Avenue, North Topeka 1 story Frame House. 3 rooms, Basement, Cel ar, Shade and Fruit rees, \$50°.

Three Lots, on Clay St., 1 story Stone House, 2 rooms plenty Shade and Fruit Trees. Nice little home, \$700.

5 room House, two Lots, front east, corner Fev-enth and Madison

enth and Madison

224.

A good bergain; 5 room House, Blinds, Plagga,
Wel, Ci tern. Stable, two Lots on Eighth between
Monroe and Madison, price 1,500.

Large 1½ story Frame House, 8 rooms, two and
one-half Lots, fro t east on Jefferson, between
Sixth and Seventh, very desirable, for 2 000.

Three Lots, Sixth St. between Monroe and Madison, 136 stry and Basement, tone Houe good Well. Cistern, Stable, penty of Shade and Fruit Trees, can be bought cheep.

Three Lots, Sixth Avenue West, fine 2 story House, 8 rooms, all complete, good arge Barn, Out Houses, fine Fruit and Shade Trees, can be bought for what it is worth. 281. Three finest lots in the city, Harrison St., fronteast, good 8 room flouse plenty of Shade as d Fruit Trees, centrally located.

242. Six best Lots in the city, on corner Tenth and Harrison, nice Cottage, Stable. We l. Cistern, etc., etc. This property can be bought if taken soon, for 5,100—Lots alone worth 4,800.

Fine Residence, Stone, 8 or 9 rooms, large Barn, plenty of Shade and Fruit, Well and Cistern; a very desirable place, and can be bought obeap.

177. 94 and 96 Topeka Avenue, 1% story 5 room House Cellar, Stable. Walks, Cistern, Well, Shrubbery, Shade and Fruit Trees, price 1,500.

Ten Lots on Fi'more, a 1 fenced, nice 1 story 4 room Frame House Porch in rear, Piazza in front. This is abargain at 1,8 N. 871. Lot 61, 63 and 65, Tyler 8t., all fenced and in Fruit, cheap as dirt at \$350.

233. This is a cheap Property, fine location, Lot 33, Sixth Avenue West, 4 room House, including Basement, only \$6.0.

143. And still they come: Here is a 217 and 218, corner C'ay and Seventh Sts., 1 story Frame Cottage, this is a very desirable little property, and on y 1.00.

This gets away with the baggage: Fine Hotel the best and on y first-class Hotel in winnerone, wisconsin, 8 story Brick, and Furniture all complete, very desirable and productive property, proc of entire outilt, will exchange for Kansas Farm or Unimproved Lands.

352. Three Lots, Lincoln St., fronts east. Nvs. 467. 149.

109, 111 and 118, Taylor. \$250, dog cheap Nice cozy 6 room Hou e, B inds, Bay Window, Clatern, one and one-half Lots, Fronts south, cosy pla e on Sixth between Topeka Avenue and Tyler St., 1300 doilars.

One of the finest residences in the city, fronting Capitol Square, can be had for \$6000, worth 9 000.

Farmers' Mill. North Topeka, at a bargain.

855 and 356.

Here you are: To exchange for good pr perty, either country or cl v, in Kan-as, a fine Reside ce, beautiful Grounds, two good Business Lots 44% by 217 feet, on Main St, fronting Court House Square, with good 2 story Brick, Tin r of Business House, rented at 1 100 a year, price of both Residence and Store, \$14 600. situated in Mt Vernon, Illineis, Will be exchanged for good Farms or City Property. Rare opportunity.

Buchanan St. Lots 398, 400, 402, 404 and 408, front west, 337, 399 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 4.3, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, front cast—\$35 each.

Clay St., 898, 400, 402 and 406, front west. \$50

8t., 397, 399, 401, 409 and 405, front east, \$60

WASHBURN COLLEGE.

We present on this page an engraving accurately representing Washburn College, one of the finest structures in the state. It is built of native stone, four stories high, and is very commodious. Students can take an English, Business, Scientific, Classical, Preparatory, or Collegiate course, and receive as thorough instruction as can be obtained in any eastern college.

Tuition for fall term, \$11; winter term, \$9; si ring term, 7; incidentals per term, \$1 Total, \$30 per year.

Table board \$2 50 per week, in college. Rooms in college building, furnished with stove, to each student, 20 to 50 cents per week.

Occupants are expected to furnish their own room.

Aid can be furnished either in the form of work, or gratuity, to meet tuition and room rent, to those limited in means.

The library consists of 3,000 volumes. For further particulars, address

PETER MCVICAR, President. SISTERS OF BETHANY COLLEGE.

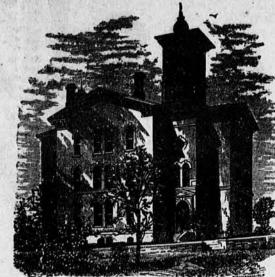
Our readers will find among our school buildings of the city of Topeka the Sisters of Bethany, or B thany College, for girls or young ladies. This institution is under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Either boarding or day pupils can be accommodated. All branches are taughtprimary, intermediate, grammar and college, German, French, the classics, instrumental and vocal music, drawing, painting, etc. For boarding pupils, \$200 to \$300 for school year, according to grade.

BISHOP VAIL, President.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TOPEKA.

The public schools of Topeka are under he charge of Prof. Butterfield as Superintendent, with a competent corps of teachers in every building. The high standard and excellence of these schools are a just source of pride to the people of Topeka.

People of the east desiring a western home, giving them the best of school advantages and good society, will find it largely to their interest to stop and examine Topeka.



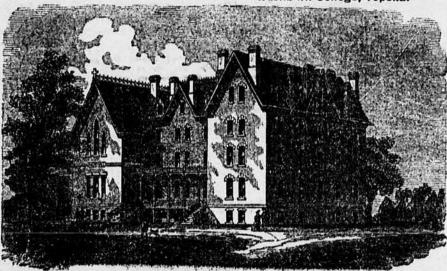
Lincoln School, Topeka.



State Capital Building, Topeka; East Wing Finished.



Washburn College, Topeka.



C ollege of the Sisters of Bethany, Topeka



Washburn School, Topeka.



Quincy Street School, Topeka.



Clay Street School, Topeka-



Harrison Street School, Topeka.

6 room House, Stable, two Lots, fro t east on Van Buren, between Seventh and Eighth, cheap at 1500 dollars.

No. 269. Lots 103, 105 107. Jackson street ard 4th, fro. ts. ast and south P. 102 \$500 Lots 103 101 107 Tayl rand 4 hers, fronts exetand south. Price \$400 Lots \$50 22, 34 Pulk street Price \$350 Lots, 58, 37, 373 Polk street. Price, 2350 Lots, 225, 326 and 228 Western Avenue, price \$3.0.

No. 270. Lots 13 15 and 17 First Avenue east, \$500, price \$200, Lots 283 Popeka Avenue, fronts east, \$500, Lots 75 and 80 Van Buren street, North Topeka, 185 feet o Van Baren and 60 teet on R. R. stiects; price only \$300.

No. 271. Lots 151, 153, and 155 Topeka Avenue; good 'rame house, fronts east; can be bought at a bargain.

No 271 Lots 265 and 257 Clay street; fronts east; good frame house, 4 com. cellar, clatern and stable. Price, 10 0 dols. Cash and time.

No 276. 4 scree North Topeka on R. R. track; 12 mile west K. P. water tank, south stor R. R. 4 room frame house, apples, peaches a.d cherrier; plenty smailfrult; and-tun to river; all fenced; price 550 dols Will take team, wagon, and harness or cattle in part pay.

No. 281. Three choice lots on Monroe etreet; near business; fronts east, large frame house; barn and ev-ery thing complete. Only 300 dols.

No. 282 5 lots corner Quincy and Sixth Avenue; east with buildings; big bargain. Price only 5.5.0 if

No. 283. 8 choice lots on Hancock street between 2nd and 3 d streets, can be bought for 100 dots, each. No. 284. Here's your suburban place, joins city on south-west; one of the fluest residence joining the city with ten rooms, stable, cisters, well and outsuiting y; truit and shade trees, and every thing up in good order. This property is splendidly located in one of the most desirable locations around the city and is offered very low; has 2 acres of land with it and can be bought for 3 500 dollars.

No 285. Center 25 feet of lot 53 Kanear Avenue. North Topeka, can be bought till April 1st, 1879, at 500

No 275. Lots 327 and 329 Sixth Avenue east; good place to start a grocery and provision store; good settlement around; frame store building 18,34, two stories, good cellar, good well, a ore room with rounters and fixtures for a grocery, 3 rooms up stairs 'urnished in good shape for living rooms. Proc only 300 dollars Cash 5:0 dollars, balance July 1st 1879 Now is your time for a good location and bargain.

No 278. Good frame house and grounds; fronts Capitol square, Jackson street between 9 h and 10th streets. All up in go d shape. Price only 2,110 dols. No. 28. Here's a bargain; 3 good lots on Monroe street, in central location; good stone house, plenty of fuit and shade trees, and every thing to make up a home. Price 3 00 dollars.

a home. Price 30:0 dollars.

No 279. Here you are now; large stone house and necessary out buildings fronte east and in the m et desirable part of the city. Three good lote ou Topeka Avenue, plent, of fruit and shade trees; between 4th and 5th streets. Now don't ack us to give you this place, but come and see us.

No 256. Lot 280 Kansas Avenue, between 8th & 9th ets. Price 1600 dole.

No. 237 Here's your nice, cozy frame house, four large rooms, high ceilings transoms over all the doors, blinds and all fluished up in good chape, etable and coal house, plenty of full and shade trees, 159 barrel cistern, two good lots, tronts east, on Monjoe street between 9th & 10th. Price only 1700 dols. Cash.

No. 3:8 Lots 61, 63 & 65 Tyler street. Price 800 dols.

No. 261. Two good lots, Topeka Avenue between 3rd and 4th streets, stone hours 8 rooms. Will sell at a bargain. No. 262. Lots 382, 384 & 386 Topeka Avenue, good location. Price only 700 dois.

No 263 Two choice lots, 93 & 95 10th Avenue west. Can be bought for 225 doss.

No. 265 Lote 6 & 7. 6th Avenue east in Parkdale Addition, on lot 6 is good stone house 16 by 26 with cellar and frame kitchen 9791 and all necessary out buildings, good well with free nump, plenty shade and other trees. Price 1500 dols.

Lot 7, large stone house 12 rooms and cellar 16x65, suitable for two or four families, pienty shade and overgreeus. Will take 2 00 dols, or will sell both for 3600 dols. Large house rents for 38 dols, per month, small house 8, dols, per month. There is mortgage 1500 dols, can run 5 years at 10 per cent interest. Uome and see us. No. 266. Three good lots 'on Topeka Avenue & 2d street, ironts south and east, 11 2 eto y frame house with basement, 11 rooms, good well and clistern, plenty irruit and shade trees, small stable and other out buildings, every thing in sood shape, newly painted. Price only 2500, half cash, balance on time.

No 867. Two good cottages on Kanras Avenue between 13th and 14th streets. Will sell one or both, price 850 dois. each.

Go 274. Lots 133, 185 & 187 Bighth Avenue west. Price 225 dolls.

No. 286. Two good lots on Harrison street in the south part of the city, f ame house 2 rooms and basement, well, barn, cistern and feucad. Price only 680 dols.

No. 259. Here is a No. 1 two story brick building, place giars front, good location on Kanssa Avenue, building just new. Price 6500 dols.

No. 290. Here is a big bargain, No 1 business lot ou Kanras Avenue with buildings in the center of city Can be bougut for 4500 dole. No. 291. 5 choice lots on 6 h Avenue cast, 26, 28, and 30, corner 5th Avenue and Harrison street. 121 & 123 5th Avenue and Quincy street. Price only 5300 dols. for the whole oundt.

No 292 Lot 23 8th Avenue west, stone house 8 rooms, good well. Price 800 dols.

No. 293. One lot on Tyler street between 9th & 10th, fronts cast, nice 3 room house and lattice kuchen and good cellar, good well, small stable. Price 625 dols.

"Fellow cittzens," said a stump orator, 'we have the best country in the world, and the best government. No persons on the face of the globe enjoy more privileges than we do. Here we have the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press without onerous despotism. What, fellow citizens, is more desirous than this? Do you want any more, my countrymen?" "Yes, sir," said one of his hearers, "I want a suck out of that flask sticking out of your coat-pocket, behind."

Lots 50, 52 and 54, Tyler, 400 dollars. Lots 134, 186 and 135, Tyler, 600 dol ars. 106.

One ha'f of Lot '40, and 142 and 144 Tyler St., thoice Lots, 500 dollars.

Very desirable three Lots on Van Buren and Second, 5 room House plenty of Fruit, choice and nice Shade, cheap at 900 dollars.

Lots 73 and 75, Tenth Avenue West, 500 dollars. 129.

Lot 234, Kansas Avenue, \$2.500. Twenty inches

Saw Mil' at De Soto, Wisconsin, to trade for Kan-sas Farm, 10.000 dollars. 123. Fine Property. on Monroe, nice House, two Lots, front east, 3 000 dollars.

137. 235 237 and 239, Clay St., Stone House, Well, and Cistern. 800 dollars. Cheap.

133.

185. Lots 63 and 64, Van Buren St., 450 dollars.

184. Lots 79, 81, 83, First Avenue, 450 dollars.

Lots 830, Topeka Avenue, 275 dollars.

THE CITY OF TOPES V.

Topeka is a word of Sioux origin, and signifies the best town in Kansas. It wa laid out over twenty years ago. It is th capital of the state. One wing of the state building has been crected at a cost of hal a million dollars. The population of the city is about ten thousand, having increased fully two thousand in the past year. Over two hundred new business and residen buildings have been erected wi hin the pas ten months, at an outlay of over three hun dred thousand dollars. The city ha erected a fine three story and basement cit building at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad have their general offices and machine shops located here, employing over six hundred men. By-the way, this is the ro c you want to buy your tickets over wher you come to Topeka. No road in the United States is operated by a more gentlemanly set of men from the head-manage down to the track-layer.

The morals of Topeka will compare fa vorably with any city of the same size in the United States.

Right here let us say you can buy land and farms as cheap, within from three t fifieen miles of this prosperous city, as i any part of Kansas, with all the advantages of schools, society, and a live, health

The government has just commenced th erection of a two-hundred-thousand-dolla court house and post office.

The state has just completed one of th finest insane asylums in the west-a fine healthy location, commanding a view of th city and surrounding country.

Capitalists seeking a pleasant, health and beautiful location, can find no mor desirable place than Topeka, with its broad streets and avenues, and the countr scenery is most beautiful.

HERE IS

Where you get your money back

The Real Estate and Exchange Agency

The BOSS Land Firm

TOPEKA, - KANSAS

This is the LARGEST LIST of Real Estate Ever Offered by any One Firm-and This is ONLY a Partial LIST of LANDS on OUR BOOKS for SALE.

Shawnee county and vicinity is the best stock-raising courtry in Kansas. No county in the State has a larger yield of wheat aver aging 18 to 43 bushels per acre and no county in America can beat us for corn, vegetables and fruits. We present you herewith a partial list of our Lands and Farms on Sale.

320 acres in Jackson county, good prairie land

126.

acres in Osage c unty, good prairie land is southeast of Topeka. Price \$800.

160 acres in Dickinson county, upland prairie. % no es under cutti vation, utildings valued at \$1,050, good well, near ech-ol, twelve miles from Abili. c. Price 1,600 dollars.

160 acres in Washington county, upland and bottom 10 acres timber. 35 acres under out tration, buildings valued at \$300, living water and well, 3 acres of orchard, ten miles from Waterville, price 1,200.

160 acres in Riley county, upland prairie, 55 acres under cultivation buildings valued at \$500, good well, good orchard, twelve inites from Waterville Price 1,000 dolars.

160 acres in Washington county, 35 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$1,000, living water, small orchard, twelve miles from Waterville. Price 1,000 dotlars.

380.
400 acres in Brown county, timber 115 acres, bottom 125 acres, upland 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$350, 100 acres, ienced, small rehard, seven miles from Muscotah. Price \$12.50 per acre.

\$12.00 per acre.

382.

\$20 acres in Franklin co. nty, 100 acres bottom, 220 slope pririe, 12 acres under cultivation, but dings valued at \$600, 200 acres teneed, living water, 11-2 be useless. miles from Williamburg. Price 10 dollars per acre.

385.

160 acres in Wabsun-ee county, all bottom, 46 acres theber, 60 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$50; all fenced, living water, 11-2 acre oronard, twelve miles from Warnego. Cheap; only 2,400 dollars:

380 acres in Johnson county, ten acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation. no buildings, all fenced, watered by streams and springs, 2 1-2 miles from Olathe, county seat, only twenty miles from Kansas City. Big bargain, only 4,500 dollars.

10 acres in Doug'as county, 15 acres bottom, 85 acres upland and slope, 80 acr s uneer cultivation, good streams and springs, 100 bearing fruit frees, all fenced, one mile from Baldwin City. Bargain Price only 1,5.0 dollars.

357

160 acres in Jackson county improved farm, improvemen s cost what we ask for the farm, land thrown in. Price 2,500. 120 acres in Jackson county, all fenced ten acres timber, balance upland prairie, 90 acres under cultivation no buildings, six miles from Holton. Only 1,600 dollars.

Only 1,600 dollars.

359.

163 1-2 acres in Jackson county, 23 1-2 acres timfer, balance smooth slope land, 80 acres under cultivation buildings valued at 8600, 160 acres fenced,
good well two acres orchard, 1 1-3 miles from
school house, 41-2 miles from tiolton. Big bargain,
only 2,100 dollars.



Showing Lands by Ross & McClintock.

160 acres in Osage coun y, upland prairie. 140 acre-ander cu tivation, buildings valued at 625 do lars, 30 apple and peach trees, one mile from school nouse, 14 miles from Osage City. Price 1,600.

160 acres in Pottawatomie county, 2,500 young trees, 55 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at 500 dollars, good well, 25 apple, 20s peach, 40 plum and 200 cherry trees, 15 miles from Manhatan. Nice place, only 1 400.

364.2 acres in Jackson county, 36 1-2 acres timber 100 acres under cultivation, 23 acres fenced outildings valued at 400 dollars, two acres selectruit. Price 3,00 collars.

265.
170 acres in Linn county, 40 acres timber, 40 acres under cultivation, 50 acres teneed, buildings valued at 550 dollars, three acres orchard, 200 bearing fruit rees, six miles from R. R. station. Only 1,000 dollars.

4 acres bottom land, 35 mile from Silver Lake, 15 acres u der cultiva ion, watered by the Kaw, 250 faut tr. es., 40 bearing, no buildings. Price only 1,000 dollars.

16) acres in Wilson county, 3) acres timber, 50 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at , 40, wate ed only 1, 200 dollars. Price only 1, 200 dollars.

180 acres all under cultivation, 15 acres timber, never failing stock water all under good rail stake and rider feace three itelds, go d orchard, all ki ds of truit, 35 apple 100 peach, 25 to 40 cherry it es, choice slope, good harn painte red, good nouse and out houses a very desirable two acres maple growth walnut drive-way to the house, 25 miles northeast from Topeka, four miles southwest of Oska oosa, at 3, 200 dollars. It is on the main road to Oska-loosa.

464.

16° acres 1 1-2 miles cas from Topeka, good hedge forth west and south, 14° acres under cultivation, thout 20 acres t mber. Deer creek runs through arm, never isling water, no orchard, corn crib. iere is a bargain at 50 dollars per acre.

485.

11 acres 11-2 miles north of North Topeks, on Soldier creek, fronts on nansas Avenue, 29 1-2 rods front west end bounded by Soldier creek, ten acres under cultivation, one acre timber, two houses, one 4x and one 1824, well with pump, fruit trees. Price only 1,800 dollars.

486.
640 acre farm, 3 small houses, 40 acres ut der cultivation, 6 acres under fence some timber, plenty running water by Little Soldir, two good wells, two small orchards. One of the finest farms and ranges in Kansas. Good neighborhood.

160 acre farm improved, all under fence, good 5 room frame house, cellar, state, orchard, and plenty running water and good range.

124.
160 acres seven miles from city, only 1000 dollars.
Choice prairie lands with water, stone and plenty of range.

160, \$1,050. 160, \$1,050 160, \$1,325 160, \$1 325, 160, \$1,050. 160, \$1,325 160, \$1 325, 160, \$1 000. All choice land, web watered and some timber, very desirable, near railroad.

able, near railroad.

160 acre-2 1-4 miles southeast of Dover, bottom and slope land, he acres bluff, 60 acres timber. 74 acres under cultivation, fenced on three sides, all inclosed, good 11-2 story 6 room house, log stable, two good we is plenty of living water, 150 fruit trees, all til able except to acres, good house. Good springs—near Topeka. Price 3,000 dollars. Terms to suit.

130 acres and, all under fence—hedge and wire log house. Good springs—near Topeka. Price 3,000 dollars. Terms to suit.

200 acres good land 51-2 miles from Tecumsek—need off, one of the best stock farms in K-ness.

10,00 acres in Ellsworth county, from 4 to 6 do

188.

160 acres in Miami county, of bottom and up'and.

Price 1,000, or will trade for lots, or house and lots.
in Topeka, Kansas. 80 acres of prairie in Osuge county, Kansas at

141.
160 acres in Dover township, nice, smooth prairie
1 1-2 mile south east of Dover. Price 5 doilars
per an acre.

154 acres of land in Auburn township at 5 dollars per acre.

Here is another. 166 acres good land 100 acres us der cut vation, nice growt native timber, fine young orchard, 1,00 trees, all fenced, good hedge and board fence, in 40 acre lots. 11-2 and 1 story house-5 rooms good well, shed stabe. All nice farm and. Church across the street, good neighbors. This is a desirable place and a bargain, only six miles from 1 opeka. Price 3,200 dollars.

"Maude." Yes; it is true that people are frequently "squeezed" on the board of trade, but we believe they do not admit female members. Your application would

297.
70 acres 6 miles from Topeka, 35 acres timber and 35 ander cultivation—log house 3 100ms, Kanes stable, post and ral fence. Penty of water. 70 apple and peach trees. Perfect title. Price 1,000. 129

160 acres in Wabaunese county, good bottom an prairie. This farm has 140 acres good plow land balance store. Price 1 000, or will trade for property in 1 opeka.

3080 acres of land in Jacksen county, at from clears to 3.25 per acre. 10 miles northeast of 8 181

240 acres in Jeff room county, the land is rolling prairie well watered and timbered. Price 2,500 do lars. Also 80 acres, this is well watered and has a good mill site on the creek. 400 dollars. Near Valley Falls.

241 acres of upland, with spring, in Washington county, Kansa, 4 mi es from county seat. School house on one corner of place. Price 5 dollars per acre. Term, cash and time

134. 8) acres of good lated in Jefferson county, Kansas Call and see about the price

Here you are! 160 acres and, some timber, running water, on y 21-2 mile from railroad staton, church and postoffice near Buringame, Kansas. Perfectitle. Price only 600 dollars.

160 acres bottom land, -80 acres under cultivation -130 fenced only 1,1-4 miles from Meridan. Prec 1,600.

12) acres bottom land, 3) acres timber—80 under cultivation—good stone house 39x42 good cellar, frame stable, sheds etc. 121 acres fenced; pl. nty o, wate in creek, good well and cistern. 'eaches and al' kinds of iruit, 3 miles west of St. Mary's, house sets up on high land—spendid mage for stock Price 5,000, 1-2 cash, balance on time. 408.

408.

80 acres prarie and 20 timber, 65 under cultivation, 15 to grass; good log house shingle roofed; stable and corn cribs. Rat fence, good wat r. This place is within 10 miles of county seat and rai roos! Newton, Jaspe Co., Ills., 3-4 mile from church and school house Price 40 dollars per acre, or to exchange for good farm in Kan-as. 414.

100 acres, 12 miles southwest of Topeka, 6 acres timber; 90 acres under cultivation good frame house stone stable stone corral stone wal, fence; 120 acres tenced Pent, living water 100 bearing fruit trees al kinds and a No. 1 farm, big bargain only 2,00 dol are cash. 409.

40 acres of good land all under cultivation. 11-2 story frome house 4 rooms with summer kitchen and a No. 1 house: Good frame band corn cribs sheds to Good three board force yards for cattle good well small orchard plenty shade trees. Price 2 000 dollars or trade for city property. This place is o by 2 miles from Lawrence Konsas.

440.

173 acres of good and 2 miles from Wakarusa station and 12 miles ir m l'opeka, 6 or 7 acres ir. timber and 12 acres under cultivation—good house, 4 rooms, rock stable, 30 acres fenced 30 rods of stone Good spring a d wells. Price 1 500 cash. This is a big bargaiu.

An internal revenue collector recently met a man who was so dirty that he put him down on the tax list as real estate.

160 acres bottom land, 80 acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation. > 10 acre grass p ot a 5 momed frame house. Good stable and con cribs. Hedge fence well watered by Mission creek and well. Small orchard ten miles from Silver Lake and fifteen from Topeka 11-4 miles from post office. Price 30 do lars per acre. Terms to suit, crops goes with place, all except wheat.

283.

146 acres all bottom land 80 acres timber and pasture and 65 under cultivation. 1 1-2 sto y stone house, 24x30 with eld 16x18-8 rooms and cellar, well and cistern. Barn. orn cribs and other on building. Young orchard, o by 4 miles east of Topeka, near fecunseh. Good title. This is a bargain at 4,500 dollars.

Look at this! 28 acres good land a lunder fence (hedged) 50 acres under cullivation 1 1-2 story frame house, basement, c'ocet and pantry stone burn, plenty of fruit—o' 1y 2 -2 miles south of lopeka Price 8,000 donars—terms to suit.

2°0 acres good land 5 1-2 miles from Tecumseh 1-2 from 1 peks 50 acres under cultivation. Go-roomed house; stone bars, 2 x30 cor cribs as ther build! gs good hedge and board fence—plea fater, on y 8 rods from church. This is cheap ,500, 1-2 cash, balance on time.

80 acres of land one mic south of Burlingame, 40 acres under cultivation Brick dwelling 16x24, corral and Kausas stable Hedge fence—good well. 100 bearing peach trees, 40 apple trees 4 years old. Good s. hool and church near. Price 1 600 deRar-1000 cash balance on time. This is cheaper than dirt

Eighty acres, choice prairie, all under good fence and cultivation; 8 miles southeast of city; \$1.500. Plenty of range, and good neighborhood.

No. 200.

Eighty acres, all under feno and good cultivation; one itory frame house, two rooms; good corn-crib. All ansas river bottom. Five miles from Topeka.

No. 272.

No. 272.

One of the best farms in the county; 160 acres; 35 miles southwest of the cit;; 60 acres bottom under cultivation, 30 acres timber; balance, choice slope land good stone honse; good orchard of 12 acres; plenty of living water; plenty of coal. Price \$6,500.

No. 274.

One hundred and sixty acres; all under fence, atom and rail; 68 acres timber, 30 bottom under cultivation 1½ story stone louse; stone stable; good running weter. Splendid stock farm. rour-sad-shalf miles from Cty. Good orchard; all for \$3,200. Can be beught for No. 292.

Two hundred acres, 30 under cultivation, 40 acres, good oak timber; good double log house; good oid-isshloaed rail fence; running water 40 exchange for Topeka property. The property is situated 3 miles from St. Catharine, Lyon County, Missouri. Price 3,500. No. 296.

No. 258,
One hundred and thirty-five acres, some timber; a buildings; 85 acres under cultivation; 470 rous of grossome face. This farm is 12 unless from Topeka, in splendid neighborhood; plenty of range. Caesp at 68,000 Jefferson county—110 acr. a, 500 timber, 70 under cultivation; one story frame house, 3 rooms; frame stable; rain bins; 100 acres under fence, hedge, board and rail. Hock creek runs through the farm. Good apple and cherry orchard; 13; miles from Meriden Station, on the A. 7. & S. F. it. i., \$ 1,000 can run four years.

No. 301,

One hundred and twenty acres, some timber, 80 under cultivation: 15, story frame house, seven rooms; ston-stable, hay roof; corn-crib and granary; all fence-rall, board and hedge; good orcuard; near rallway station on A., T. & B. F. M. K. I) miles south east of Topoka; \$25 per acro—perhaps less.

No. 810.

One hundred and sixty acres, in Poltswatomic county bottom and prairie 40:c rea fenced and under cultivation good buildings; n ver fulling st ck of water; small peach and apple orchard; s miles from St. Mary's, on Cross creek. A good bargain, only \$1,600.

No. 375.

Forty-four and one-thire acres bottom and upland, 4% acres cultivated; % mile f on 'e u msch; \$600.

No. 376.

One hundred and twinty acres in Jackson county, 55 acres fence J and under cultivation; small bearing orchard; 5 miles from Wetmore. Price; \$900.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnes county, 5 acres timber, 90 cres under cultivation; all fenced; good buildings; watered by a running stream; 3 miles from Auburn. A big bargain; \$3, 00.

No. 384.

Fifteen acres adjoining North Topeka; ordinary buildings, all fence! and under cultivation. A very cheap place only \$1,800.

No. 386. One hundred and sixty arr-s in Jefferson county, bottom and slope land. 20 acres timber, 100 acr-s under cultivation; all fenced; ordinary buildings; living springs; 8% miles from Meriden. Only \$3,000.

No. 337.

Three hundred and twen y acres, all bottom land, in Shawnee county, 30 acres timber, 190 acres under cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced, fair bul dinas; 3 groot wells; 18 acres in orchard; watered by Deer creek. One of the dasst farm; in the county. Only 5 miles from Topeks, Price \$5,000. No. 888.

No. 886.

Bix hundred acres in Shawnes County, 6 miles from Topeks, 50 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation, 40 acres fenced; small nouse. Price \$5 per acre

No 869.

No 869. Eighty acres bottom land if naced and under cultiva-tion: ordinary buildings; good well and spring branch; within is mile of Silver Lake. Only \$2,4.0. rithin 3 mile of Silver Lake. Only \$4,80.

No. 330.

Four hundred and eighteen acres, on the Wakarusa, 100 teres under cultivation and fenced, 100 acres timber; unail orchard; good buildings; plenty of water; only imiles from station and post office. There are but few chances to get such a farm at \$20 per acre.

chances to get such a farm at \$20 per acre.

No. 331.

Here is a good farm, 158 acres, 20 timber, 60 under cultivation; 2 story stone inous?, 27x29, -11 inished complete; 500 rods stone lence; 150 ods good hedge; fair orchard, pienty small fruit; 15 miles southwest from Topeka, near post office and store; \$4,000; cash and time.

No. 332. Righty acres in Osage county to trade for city property. Price 2800.

Righty acres prairie, 12 acres broken; all fenced, and pole fence; good running water; 12 miles i Topcka; \$790, cash and time. No. 336.

No. 333.

Donglas county, 85 acres, 5 of timber, 25 under cultivation, 40 acres feaces, rail fauce; good spring; few frustrees; 16 miles from Topeks; \$1,000, cash and time.

No. 341.

One hundred and sixty acres of Michigan land, 4 miles from Chessaning, \$1,600; to trade for Topeka property and pay some cash.

No. 316.

No. 316.

One of the best stock farms in the state, 320 acres under cultivation; good 2 story stone house, 21438; cort hand he arb and knassa stable; all fenced, bard and hed plenty of water and good range; joins Kinsawith R. P. R. R., 46 mines from Topeka. Can be bought ch.

One of the best farms in Kansas, 225 acres, one mile from Grantville, six miles from Topeka, is acres timber, 189 acres under cultivation, log house, small board stable corral, board sence, under cultivation to the board sence, where by pool and well, small young ordered.

No. 403.

One hundred and sixty scres, seven miles east of Topeks, 60 scres under cultivation, latory frame house, for correl, good well, bedge fence well set the masses, stone correl, good well, bedge fence well set to the forest of the free miles from the first of the first o

Another Missour; farm, 30 acres : 3 miles from East Summit, wissour; all and routivition; good nedge all rround; well-watered Free 12,00. Will trade for farm in the state of the state of

Eighty acres in Shawnes county, 12 mile from Topeka Price \$450. Nineteen thousand four hundred acres in Wabannsee sounty, prairie land, fine range. Price \$2.50 per sere the third cash, balance on time.

One bundred and fity-three acres in Shawnee county, ight miles from Topeka, good land. Price \$800 one-hird cash, balance time. No. 22.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, go rairie land, eight miles from Topeks. Price \$1,500.

No. 27.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, two
miles from silver Lake. Price \$4 per acre. No. 36. One hundred and sixty acres in Wahaunee county, three miles from Alma Will trade for mercaand ise or sell cheap for cash.

No. 351. New look here! Wabaunsee county Eighty cree choice land, good spring. Only \$500. \$40 cash will

hey it.

No. 386.

Alguly scres, 7 miles from a p ks, 10 under cultivation s one and post and rail lence; good fiver oined house stone corns; good well; 1 000 peech and 75 cherry trees all bearing. Here's your chance. Only \$1,000.

80 acres good land 25 miles from Topeka—1 mile from post office; 35 acres under cultivation 11-2 story stone house with cellar 3 r. oms good stone stable. 5 acres conced with stone; never failing springs, small orchard. Perfect title. Price only 1000 toollars.

160 acr s 10 miles from Topeka; 80 acres good timber 60 under cultivation, good frame house. Stabe for four borses and lay off, 120 acres rail fence, creek runs through the pace Price 6 000 dollars or will traue for stock of dry goods.

A 480 acre farm in Marsh-il county, 200 acres under cultivation Orchard barns; running water an 8 roomed frame house nice tawn in front of house—shade trees—hedge on both side running to the public road. I mile from churches; 1-2 mile to post office and one mile from school house; 1-2 mile trom blacksmith shops. I raliros a run through the county. 2 000 inhabitants in county. Taxes very low, for sale at the very ow or ce of 15 dollars per acre or trade for farm near Topeks.

80 acres 5 mi es east of Lar ed Kansas house and stable; 60 acre under cultivation good we! Price 6 0 dollars or will trade for good property in III., Ohio and or Topeka Also 61 a res in Butler Co Ka s. living water, some timber good store, lenty of bottom land and unlimited ra ge for stock. Price 6 dollars per acre or will trade for farm in III., Ind, Ohio, or lopeka.

80 acre bottom farm. 5 acres timber, 25 under cultivation, frame base 14x29 40 acres fenced, 3 never ting springs, g ad well, 13 miles from Topeka, hesp as dirt at \$1200.

Now comes Jacob, Jr., who considers Kansas as good for stock, as did Jacob of old the land of Egypt, and herdsmen don't

have to plant hazel to produce striped cattle. Where is the stock grower's best place to ocate? We say, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, J fferson, Jackson and Pottowatomie counties surpass all others; 1st, the abundance of fine grasses; 2d, the fine producing grain land joining pastures and mixed with them; 3d, no part of the state is as well watered with streams, springs and fine well water; 4th, the advantage of railroad communication, with competition of the two leading roads of the great west; 5th, you have the advantage of as fine society as can e found

in the east. If you will consult any good stock-raiser, he will tell you the very best country for the stock man is where you can have plenty of pasture and water, and at the same time be

located close by a grain belt. The valleys of the Kansas river, and the streams tributary thereto, are the most productive of any in the great west in ordinary seasons. Our uplands produce the finest of wheat, corn, outs and all kinds of produce. making it particularly desirable for farming, fruit and stock-raising, and our hills and uplands are as fine as can be produced for sheep-raising.

Jefferson county. This is probably one of the best bargains on our books 180 acres, nearly all improved; old frame house, hedge, heard and wire fence poor, 4 miles from Merideu on A. T. & S. F. R. R., 4 miles from Newman, on K. P. R., R. and 11 miles only from Topeka, and \$1280 takes the entire cutfit, worth twice the money.

Here is where you get your nice cosy farm. 125 acres 5 timb r. 40 grass, 80 under cultivation, frame house 16x21, 1% story, good cellar, good stable, sheds, good hedge and stone fence, corrat, fenced into 5 fields, good will, good orchard, blue grass yard 2 acres, churches and school house near. Methodist Presbyterium and Epice-pat, good neighborhord. Price 13100. Where can you get such a home but in Kansas, for the money.

Here is a beauty, 160 acre, 3 miles from city, all fenced, small frame house, large granary, 20 acres young timber. Better i ok at this farm at \$4800, cash and long time if sold soon.

Gets away wir's all others, 100 acre farm, 1% mile from city, fenced, with good hedge, fair building, eplendid location, only \$4300. That is the least will buy it.

487. Sacres joins city, on east, a No 1 Garden place, good stone dwelling 16x18,L 16x16 1½ story 6 rooms, good ceilar, frame stable and other out-buildings,good plank and hedge fence, good well of roit water 270 iruit and shade troes, a good place, Price \$3500, % cash, balance on time.

110 acres, bottom and a little high land, 25 acres timber, 6° acres under cultivation, 11-2 story stope house 16230, L 1214 3 rooms, 60 acres ferced rail and stone, Wakaru a runs on edge of farm, goowell, amail orchard, 5 miles from R. R., Station, 10 miles from Topeka Price \$2000 % cash, balance on time.

16) acres 6 miles from Tupeka, 1 mile from R. R. Station, 70 acres under caltivation, frame house, 5 rooms, 1)5 story, frame stable, corn crip, and other out-hulldings, Lynn Creek heads on place, good well, 4 acres of orchard, some trees will bear this year. Now this is a big bargain and in good neighborhood. Price \$3200. Cash \$1200, balance on time.

80 acres 5 miles from Topeks, 15 to 20 acres timber, 45 acres under cultivation, all fened, barb d wire and one board, frame house 12:12 good well, plenty of liv-ing water, cheap, \$1630. Half cash, balanceon time.

Wabaunsee county, 80 acres one and a half story stone house, 16x20 all dressed stone, atable, 20 acres included with stone wall, 17 acres under cultivation, running water through the place 40 acres more can be cultivated, 1/2 mile to school house, neighbors all around. Price \$300.

80 acres of bottom land on Mission creek, 70 acres under outlivation, 10 acres timber, fenced with bedge, rail and post, lowest price 18.00 per acre; hers is a good bargain for some one.

160 acres, 11 miles cast of Newton in Butler county. Kausas, 80 acres under cultivations all nice choice pria. (CONCLUDED ON PIRET PAGE.)

r, all under hrdge. 400 apple and peach trees, 1 1 2 pry frame house, itx 4 and cellar, stable 11x28, good oil, in a thickly settled neighborhood, will be rela-

scres of bottom land 8 scres timber, running wa-all u der fence, 200 rods hedge, balance rail six m house, cellar set in good constition, other out dings, nice youngorchard Price 2500 cash and time.

330 acres 19 miles from Topeks. 240 sores under cultivation. 200 rads tone wall, plenty water, timber and rock, will do to divide as d make two splend d farms, plenty of range, jotus land on front and rear. Price 330 00 per acre. This is a bargain.

A % sec. in Shawnee county, smooth prairie, all tillable land, 45 acres under cultivation, no leuce but have post there reacy, young orchard, 12 miles southwest of Topeka, between Aubura and D.ver. Council Grove road uns through carnet of place, rame house 4:30, trame stable. Price \$1200, terms 1 2 cash balance to suit purchaser

473.

460 acres in Davis compy 140 acres under cultivation 80 acres fenced hog tight frame house i 1-1 story,
8 rooms and cettar, good well, Kaneas stable, g a
feed lots 100 acres good timbe, well watered; Republican r v r l 1-2 miles fr m rail and tation.
Price \$6.00 Terms 23 ash balance on time wil
sel c.rn, hogs and tools.

To trade for a farm on Little or Big Soldier creeks, 10: acres 1 12 miles from Oswego, 1-need, 21 arr, s in pastures, go d living water, 40 acres under c 1 ivetim, some timber 70 acres go d plow laid, good building stone, sand and investone, splend d naliding store the place, also 16 lots 1 owengo, 12 lots fence n penty of fruit of all kinds, house 16x30 one and a h-1 story, 4 good rooms, good well and stable. Pr c \$30 0.

80 acres Illinois farm 'to trade for a Kaneas farm 10 ac as timber wood frame house, 8 rooms good cellar, bank barn 35x40 go d well and casem, plenty of all kidds of fruit, has is a good mo over farm 1½ miles from Wadamo Grove Station, on i. C. R. R. Now is your chance to get east to live.

160 acr a of good rolling Prairie, 5 miles from Tope-ka. Price \$600.

169 acres of rolling Prairie, 12 mi es from Topeka

394.

80 acres, 6 miles from Topeka. 40 acres under cultivation fenced with bedge and boards, 1% story stone house 18x18, go d celler, small rence barn. two go d well- and cistern, small orchard. Now is your chance, only \$1600.

435.

80 acres, 9 miles from Topeks, 20 acres bottom balance stope with a little high land 19 acres young timber, 45 cres ander cultivation, fram house, 15 story, 18x18 with addition of 1 story 12x12 good corn or b 9x34 covered with shingles, suche 12x12 covered with flooring, with cow shee 12x12 strashed, 60 acres fenced with stone, bost and plank Lynn creek runs through place; good well, 200 truit trees. Apple, Peaches and Cherries plenty of small truit. 5 miles from R R Station. New school and churenes, big bargain, only \$1600.

No. 90. One hundred and sixty scres, ne qr 23, 10, 12, Pottawatomic county, 1 mile from St. Mary's, all bottom, best land in Kansas. \$18 er acre. Cash and time. No. 91. One hundred and sixty acres, s w qr 2, 10, 12.

No. 92 Eight acres, n hf s c qr 23, 10, 12. Same No 93. Forty a res, s w qr of s e qr 23, 10 12. Same. 10 acres in Dickinson county, from \$1 to \$5.50

310 acres in Russell county at . 4.25 per acre 6,000 acres in Line in county from \$3.75 to 17

5 000 acres in Clay county from \$4 to \$8 per sere. 2.00 acres in McPhe son county, f om \$5 o \$7 1,0 0 acres in Davis county, from \$5 to \$6 per acre.

640 acres in Ric county, from \$5 to #6 per acre.

320 acre farm. 120 acres under culti-ation, good frame mouse 24x3 g od frame stable and outbuildings, 160 acres under fence, stone board, heige a w re, 16 miles from opeka six miles from Dover Price 4,0.0 dollars, cash and time. 160 acre farm, 75 under cultivation. 1 1-2 story frame house two rooms smal stable 8; acres seneed, whe and hedge, 15 miles from lopeka. Price 1,60; dollars, cash and time

30 acres, Joins the city on the west, best bargain ever offered so near, only 2,5 0 dollars, small house, all improved.

Reno county, 160 acres, choice farm one m from utchinson, good frame house, an A No farm, and only 3,001 dollars.

166 acres in Wabaunsee county, good table land Would trade for improved farm or cash 8 0 dollars

90 acres in Shawned county, 12 miles from Topcka five miles from Wakarusa stat on, No. 1 praise land, P. loe 430 dollars.

161 acres in Shawnee county, eight miles from Topeka, good prairie land. Prics 1,000 dollars.

80 acres in Shawnee county nine mi es f om To-peka, one half mil from post office good land. Price 60 i do: ars; one-third ca h, balance on time.

160 acres in Wabaunaec county, five miles from

123 acres, 'ne of the best farms in Kansas, 1 1-2 mila from Topeka, good log a d board house, at ne milk house, corn orib small orchard, al fe ced with good hedge, boa d and rall fences 25 acres timber, p.enty of good living water, 8) acre, choice



"We have made up our minds to Stop and Buy Lands in the Pottawatomie Reserve, of Ross & McClintock, the Local Agents at Topeka."

land, bottom, under high state of cultivation Farm overlooks time city, and the price is o y 5,800 dollars, as follows: 1 500 dollars cash, balance in five yea ly instalment, at 0 per cent, interest

has been depressed, and manufacturers.

No. 49? ere is an eastern farm in Kansas for sale 80 acres, Jackson Co., all under cultivation. All tenced with the idege into three fields with cood cross tences, living stock water in two fields good well and 90 barre cistern, o chard, 120 a ple trees just commenced to bear of selected fruit, peach or chard, 20 or 300 trees bear ig, plenty small fruit good frame house, one story, 3 rooms, painted blinds all finished, pump in the kitchen from cistern plenty of shade trees, blue grass yard, good stock sheds and yards, and a No. 1 stock farm, an abundance of range, one mile from school house X mile from Post Office Price of farm, 12500, ha feash, bal, ce I and 2 years at 10 per cent interest vII sell stock and farm implements at fair prices. 12 ml es rom Topeka.

12 mi es rom Topeka.

No 493. Here is a No 1 bot om farm on Mission Creek, 60 acres 155 acres fenced, hedge and hoard 85 acres under cultivation, good orchard begt ning 1 bear, good irane hous, one story 18x26, two room good well and surings Mission Creek runs though place 50 acres timber, 12 miles west of Topaka Price 22 per acre, ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest.

2 years with interest.

No. 494. Here is your nice home. 180 acres all fenced with boards, new hedge cross fence with hedge 120 acres under cuttivation smal orchard, good stone house, on y 4 miles from Tope a and 1, from railroad station, in a No 1 neighborhood Price only 25 dols. per acre. Come a d see us.

Price only 25 dols. per agre. Come a d see us.

No. 495 Here is a good bottom farm to trade for city property in opeka, or will sell for cash and time. Jefferson county, 160 acres all bottem lend, 30 acres timeer cleared out and in blue grass, balance under cultivatio lenced is eight fields and lots with heage, board and rail, 20 acres in timothy, 30 acres wheat 8 acres i clover and timothy. 15 acre in orchard grass, orchard of 100 bearing fruit frees, peach, apple pear and cherry, good frame house of two stories, eight rooms, good cellar all finished in good shape, good well. Sansas river runs on south side good salb ig for 6 cows and eight head horses, trame and log stabe & mile from yelina and 15 miles from Perry on the K.P. R. This is one of the best improved farms in Kansas; ow is your tim to make a big rade.

No. 496 * 4 acres bottom farm all fenced, 20 acres

No. 496 * 4 acres bottom farm all fenced, 20 acres under on tivat on, 20 acres pasture, good fran e house 12x16, 1½ story addition 18x16, 1 story addition 12x16, 1 story with cellar, four rooms, good well, frame stable for six or eight horses tow fruit ir es, four miles fr m Topeka. Price 120 dos Willir de for city property, also will trade stock and fixtures.

No. 498 160 acre farm in Jefferson county. 70 acres under fence post and rail, 50 acres under cultivation. 8 acres timber, at bottom lant except alope of five acres; hewel log nouse with frame kitchen, hewel log stable and granery; 80 app. 8 kitchen, hewel log stable and granery; 8

house 4x0, and summer klicken good o chard, 400 forest trees growing. To trade for eity property.

80 acres timber land near Mt. Vernon, III. Will trade for Kansas property.

80 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property of land near Topeka.

80 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property of land near Topeka.

80 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

80 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

80 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

81 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

82 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

83 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

84 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

85 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

86 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

87 acres good prairie land 8 miles from Topeka, on railroad. Price 9.0 dols.

88 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

89 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

80 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for eity property or land near Topeka.

89 acres stimber land summer klicken good obstrat, 400 market, 400 mark waited for purchasers, but wheat and corn, large as is the supply, have been in eager loss are loss and at fair prices. Our country h second to the above we have 100,000 acres of land to 1.2b per acre.

10.0 acres at \$5.50 to \$2 per acre.

210,0 acres at \$5.50 More comply and the state of the comply of of

No. 501. 108 acres farm, bottom, 75 acres under cultivation balance in basture nd timber, good hedge fence al around improved part, one small frame house, four rooms, one log and frame tenant house, Kaneas statile fair orchard, Joins Kaneas river, 5 miles from F. Topeka, 2% miles from R. R. station, a d No. 1 bottom farm. Price only 25 dols. per acre cach and time.

per acre cash and time.

No. 502. 144 acre farm second bottom slope and some broken land all u der fence hedge in three fields 80 acres under cultivation, orchang 2 acres apples and peaches just commencing to bear, variety of small fruit. Good side chause one story and basement 18x24 not divided, two well and springs, a stilled good spring and creek small orchard; while fruit of the success of the state of the pools at other merchandise. Note that a young hedge around for steekes of try pools at other merchandise. Note and most of it, 9 acres timber, 8 miles from 120 acres and other merchandise. Note and most of it, 9 acres timber, 8 miles from 120 acres and the land to trade for real cetate cast. We have a most of it, 9 acres timber, 8 miles from 120 acres and other property for sale and exchange and the land to trade for real cetate cast, we have a stable good spring and creek small orchard; a stable good spring and creek small orchard; and promptly asswered mile Grantville, K. P. R. R. Price 20 do sper acre; terms half cash balance in three annual payments at 10 per cent, interest.

per cent. Interest.

No. 503. L avenworth county farm of 160 acres at m roved, hedge on south side and ha f across north side, good hearing orchard, stream of living water running through the farm: six miles south of Leavenworth. 14 mi es southeast of pentientary, good market best farm in Delaware township, has ever tailed a crop; one hour's drive from Leavenworth by two good to ds.) rice \$500 dols.

worin by two good 10 ds - rice saw dots.

No 545. 160 acre farm in Osage county, bottom is and upland, most all tiliable 130 acres under cultivation and fenced with stole, rail and wire; two good springs, stream of living water through the julace, some timber, stone house 15x30 and 1% story, celer and 1 story stone house few peach trees is mile from pot office, % mile to school house, 16 miles from pot office, % mile for stock. Price 2500 dols, cash 500 dols, one year 500 dols, mortage 1500 dols, due in four years at 10 per cent interest % of 30 acres of wheat goes with place.

No. 506 S0 acres of wheat goes with place.

No. 506 S0 acre farm 5½ miles from Topeka and t miles ir m R R. station, 45 acres fenced with board and hedge, 35 acres under cultivation, prairie land all tillable. Some house 0x26, 1½ story, frame house 0x26, 1½ story, frame house 0x26, 1½ story, frame house 0x26, 1½ story, stone house, good frame harn 18x26 drop siding and shingle roof, room in off 5 tons of hay, room for four horses a d carriage, a so stone stable with hay roof; good orchard withall kinds of fruit bearing, good well and living water and nice home place. Oaly 2000 dols, ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 10 per cent. interest.

No 412. Here's your nice 40 acre farm in Osage Co.

Creek runs through timber; large seed for and No. 1 place to handle stock, 25 miles from R. R. station. Price only 1000 dols.

No. 499. 160 acree farm in Jefferson county, bottom land all under cultivation and all fenced with hedge, heard and raile; a good frame house of rooms, 2 tories cost 350 dols torn corn or b holds 12 0 bushels, granery holds 500 bushels granery holds 500 b

No. 146 80 acres rolling prairie, water and timber, 12 miles west of Topeka. Price 500 dols. While almost every branch of business No. 148 160 acres choice land, good neighborhas been depressed, and manufacturers, hood 10 miles east of Topeka. Price 2000 dols.

No. 513. Here is your suburban place 1% miles from city ove looking it. 5 acres full of fruit all kinds bearing, good frame house board stube and air ecess-ry out but dings, good well, all teneed board fence and cice, healthy locati n, good neighborhood, you can do business in city and ive in country. Price 2 00 dols.

CITY PROPERTY.

Large 6 room stone house, on Quincy street between Fourteenth and Friceunh stable, well, fruit country. Price 2 00 dols.

No. 514 167 acres turm, 90 acres bottom balance upland 7 acres timber 161 acr s under fence 60 acres under cultivation post, wire and some bedge fe ce 1½ story frame and stone house 7 ro ms all finished, frame barn shing e roof, 38x40 room for 20 head of stock, good well clatern 100 barrels. 150 peach trees, 25 apple trees plenty che ries, black-berries and rasph ries ½ mile school house, 45 roots stone Presbyterian church, 3 mile-post office and R. R. station 8 mile trom Topeks. Price 4200 dols, half cash, balance in wild land or small improved place.

No. 515 80 acre farm accord bottom and polant.

improved place.

No. 515 80 acr; farm second bottom and upland, all fenced half stone wall balance rall a dwire 45 acres under cultivation 20 acres timber 15 acres justure. Stone house 4x3° not fulshed, cost 80 dols. Kansas hare will and spring run-ing water, orchard 75 bearing apple trees, 25 young apple tree, budded beaches cherries etc. 1% miles from school house 2 miles church. miles post office 9 miles rough, 1% miles R. R. station. Price 1600 do s., % cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

No. 516 160 acre farm 1 mile from Tepeka overlooking city, good neigebothed, stope and bottom
all under fence, wire, 90 acres under cultivation 5
acres timber, 70 acres pa-tire, watered by nice spring
at d brook. a No. 1 place for a suburban farm; 12
mile school house. I mile from city limits. Now by
your time to get a good as mear the city, come and
see us soon. Price only \$40 per sere, cash and time

No. 287. Here is a big charce to get into paying nuriness of a good many years at anding, sell half interest to good active man with capital of about six thousand dollars. Come and see us at once.

reme w stern states. Young men, aged men with families, vainly seek ployment in the eastern cities, men all imeans, men with larger means ge families can find homes and prosport for the state of the s

5 acres suburban; large stone house 16x30, ell 16x 16; 200 truit and shade trees Joins city; splendid garden and fru t grounds. \$2,500.

Nic. 4 room house, two lots; Topeka Avenue, be-ween Second a d third plenty fruit and shade re.s; pleasa thome; only \$1,200.

115, 117, 119 and 121 Polk street; a good 4 room, one story hous, good stable 14x22, well and clatern fruit ind shade trees; price \$1,10; sell for cash and time, or exchange for land 245. 1½ story five room house, all complete; 2 loss on Taylor, 159 and 158; good we land cistern; price st.

Good barg in; 73, 75 and 77 corner Monroe and Chird's reets, stone foundation; lots cheap at \$600; rout ast; cash and time Here you are with a nice cozy home. Stone house six rooms good stab c, coat and wood house, nice shade and fruit tree good well and cistern. Come and see us. can be boug t cheap.

Three good lots on Monroe street, front west, be-tween Sixth and Seventh; f neet, fruit trees two teet above grade: and a big bargain only \$1,000. (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)