

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know



## Crop Notes.

From Reno County.  
Dec. 23.—We are having pretty cold weather here for the last two weeks with plenty of snow to keep the wheat warm. Early sown wheat looks well; late sown is injured by grasshoppers and dry weather. Corn is all gathered, crop light, selling at 23 to 25 cents per bushel. Wheat was good, generally running from 13 to 40 bushels to the acre, and weighs to the struck bushel 63 to 66 pounds. Price 63 to 65 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 till the storm. Third sown 50 acres which averaged 20 bushels. Fourth, 80 acres averaged 31 bushels. Fifth, 70 acres averaged 26 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 acres eaten up by the grasshoppers were sown between the 20th of August and the 20th of September. I sown one bushel to the acre of the red May. I tried Fultz last season and was very well pleased with it. Half 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.  
Dec. 25.—Editors Kansas Farmer. I take pleasure in informing the readers of your valuable 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. Hogs 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 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 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 indispensable 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 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.

In the spring of 1875 I set out or rather planted seed of ash, box, elder, walnut and hackberry 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 times its cost for fuel. JOSEPH COOK.

From Butler County.  
Dec. 31st.—I am particularly fond of all the tame grasses and when your Timothy cheat-man 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 oats. 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 covering 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 mow and cut them off.

But the grass of grasses for this country is orchard grass. It does well on any kind of land. Either fresh or old. Nothing like it

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 if seasonable. 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 and bacon with us. This to a Kentuckian is like the pipe of peace to the Indian. GRASSHOPPER.

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 hoe 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 or five 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 stalks 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 cheapest way to send packages of seed is by mail.)

Can a stranger rent a good improved farm in eastern Kansas for a share of the crop? and if so for what share?

Wheat is worth here 85 cts per bushel; corn 28, 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 nicely 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 tackle to raise our cattle with.

One of our most thrifty pigs, some 3 or 4 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 a 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 freezing point ever since, the coldest day being December the 18th; 17½° 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, oats 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 the 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 considered. There has been a marked improvement here within the past four years, or since the chinqu 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 finely. This store pays eight per cent to the stockholders for the capital invested, and pays a good dividend besides, and sells goods at bottom prices. There are eight or nine granges in working order in this county, out of twenty that have been organized.

Not more than one-half the usual amount of wheat sown this fall, account of the continued dry weather. The sown looks only moderately well, the drought having injured it to some extent, though this snow will be of vast benefit to it. The yield per acre, this year, was 17 to 20 bushels; corn about 30 to 35 bushels. D. C. SPURGEON.

From Neosho County.

There was very little wheat in this county to harvest last summer, and what there was did not yield very well. I believe there is 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 drown the plants, and were cultivated three or four times over, yielded very well, but the major part of the crop in the county was not very good. Early potatoes middling, late ones an entire failure. Oats tolerably good, castor beans are becoming our main crop in this county. Some fields planted early on the right kind of soil and cultivated well yielded twenty bushels to the acre, but others on poorer soil half cultivated, yielded 5 to 12 bushels to the acre. Castor beans are a crop that should be planted from the 10th of April to the first of May, cultivated not less than four times. The more cultivation 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 sleet and it continued to sleet for 24 hours until the sleet was about an inch thick over every thing it fell upon. It has almost entirely ruined old peach trees; whole orchards are broken and split down very badly and the sleet still hangs on. 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 times. 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 capitalists 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 Sedgewick 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 endless 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 use 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 be 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 harrowing it in. Or it may be put in with a seeder attached to wheat drills with success, though but few of them sow thick enough 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 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 a happy New Year, I am respectfully H. H. RAYMOND.

From Pawnee County.

To-day has been very cold; the thermometer 16 degrees above zero. Many are troubled to get wood enough to last them through the winter, although it can be had for four dollars per cord. Western Pawnee will be short of hay, cord, very little put, yet it sell for five dollars per ton, Miller's dollars. Many farmers are feeding straw and think it quite as good as prairie hay. It took can have a little grain cattle and hogs in the principal branch of hus-

and do well. Our people are all very much in earnest about their "making a home in 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. Ed.]

About double the acreage of wheat was sown this fall than was last—much of it is not up yet, but most farmers are hopeful. Oats have been sown to as good profit as wheat they easily sell for 30 cents, corn is selling for 45 cents.

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 not injured by insects. Potatoes should be planted early, and if covered with straw they will endure drought better, and mature more slowly, thus avoiding that wilted condition so prevalent here.

For the benefit of those who have never visited Brown's grove, I will say it is a thriving village one year old, 25 miles due west of Larned. There are three store buildings; the community all around are temperate, we have no saloons; our school numbers 40 pupils; the Methodist and Presbyterian churches are well represented. Choice railroad land sells from \$4 to \$5.50 per acre. H. A. SMITH.

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 it drifted very much, more than I have ever known it before within eight years, we are having real winter weather.

I have lately returned from a trip to Erie, Neosho county. I saw a great many emigrant wagons going west and a few going "Back East," and old such stories as they told of our beautiful Kansas. One family of Missourians I met said they had been to Wichita, and that people were starving to death in that god forsaken country. They squinted tobacco spit and clinched every sentence with an oath. I was glad they were going home to Missouri; for we have no room in this country for such low-lived people. MRS. A. F. FOXIE.

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 a great many hogs in the county which are selling for about two cents per lb., wheat, 60 cents per bushel, butter 20 cents, calves, 5 to 7 dollars, corn, 20 cents. Money is scarce and taxes high. A. L. H.

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 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 much wheat sown as in former seasons, but it looks well. Quite a breadth of winter oats sown which will forward spring work and furnish the best of winter pasture. Oats was good last crop, corn not the best on account of too much rain in the spring. Irish potatoes (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 worm-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 land. 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 railroad is near ready to transport. SMITH BROWN.

From Lyon County.

Jan. 1st 1879.—We have the heaviest fall of snow that we have had for several years, about one foot in depth, and drifted very badly. Stock is doing finely this cold weather, the mercury down to fifteen degrees. Raising cattle and hogs is the principal branch of hus-

bandry here. Wide awake farmers here know 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 three hundred lbs. without any extra feeding.

We are having a heavy immigration in this township, which will make an increase of 50 per cent of the inhabitants. Some by improved farms and others enter claims on the Kansas 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 these sites. E. C. EDWARDS.

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 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 above point would be about seven miles from Stafford, a thrifty growing town, and about the same distance from Haynesville, and would be a good location for a store and blacksmith shop. A post office could also be secured at this point as it is on a mail route. A good cheese factory would also find patrons at this place as nearly all the farmers along 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 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 Iuka 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 of bonds and of unreasonable debts.

There will be a railroad built sometime in the near future from Nickerson on the line of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., through this county to the great stock country southwest.

This county is more adapted to raising wheat and other small grain than that of corn. The prospect for wheat is good considering the drought and grasshoppers. The former prevented the full crop from being 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 in one year after filing. J. B. C. COOK, 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 Eben S. Ricker Locust Corners, Ohio.

3. Machinery and the process of Manufacturing. An essay by C. M. Schwartz, Edwardsville, Ill.

4. The Future of Sorgho 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 Syrup, and report on samples on exhibition.

It is requested that producers send samples of sugar, and spruce not less than one quart, and of seeds on the turf 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, one cup of butter, one cup of strained coffee, one cup of molasses, three eggs well beaten, one pound of raisins, two cups of flour, two tablespoonfuls baking powder. Eat hot for luncheon, accompanied with iced milk.



## Patrons of Husbandry.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: F. 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. Ebbelhaugh, Harover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffey, 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, Installations 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 cause, and acknowledged the correctness of our principles, but who, doubting the 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 minds of all who are familiar with the practical workings of our co-operative system in the state.

And for the encouragement of those true patrons—men and women—who have stood by our order in the darkest days of its existence, who remembering their obligation, and recognising the importance of our organization, as a means necessary to procure to themselves and posterity, that standing in society, and that equal and just distributive share of the profits arising from production and distribution, to which their calling, as producers, entitle them, were ever found faithful; permit me to say, that your labors have not been in vain, and that the time is not far distant, when your efforts in behalf of American agriculture will be appreciated. When not only you, but all others connected with the productive interests of the country, will point with pride to 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 of 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 in the brain, from which physical development derives all its value; that the silent energy of thought is quietly doing its work over the continent from week to week, and

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 all.

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 places, and pour new fertility into sterile soils.

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 acres, are all instrumental in propelling this great industry of the country, and have jointly contributed to make our agriculture all that it now is.

In confirmation of this view, there are many shrewd and practical men who have discovered in their own experience, and who do not hesitate to emphasize the fact, that the best investment they have yet made 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 win the surest prize of husbandry, whose success proves that farming can be made 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 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 are not already a subscriber to an agricultural paper, lose no time in securing the benefit of such a journal, for you are certainly losing every year far more than the cost, and sooner or later you will find this out. If you are already taking one or more such papers, don't be satisfied till you make the number three or four. Depend upon it, farmers are too generally under a mistake on this subject, and it is time to take up a new departure.

The timidity shown by many in applying a sum so limited as two or three dollars to obtain the priceless knowledge, on which depends the whole value and final profit of their business, is more than surprising. The trifling sum, often lavished without a thought on subjects comparatively of little or no value, if applied to such a purpose as this would be sufficient to supply a variety of journals and valuable books that would at once create a new atmosphere 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 MONTGOMERY 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 money 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 darkness which overshadowed the farming 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, enlarge their scope of observation, and be as diligent in their general improvement as they are in howing their crops and observing the system of their yearly round of business.

If we take up any particular branch of study we must give it time. We must en-

deavor to gain an intelligent comprehension of the subject before we can make it available to us in any way, and it seems to me that the Grange has come to us as an educator, to wake us up, to energize us, and to give us an intelligent comprehension of what we are doing, and what we shall do; that the mothers and sisters of a household who toil on so unremittingly for the comfort and prosperity 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 in the hour of adversity by saying they have done all they could do.

Many of our Matrons 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 hour of necessity was at hand; it was time to be aroused for self-preservation, and we seized the opportunity, as a drowning man would catch at a straw. It was an association with our husbands and brothers and with them we hope to realize how we could improve our financial condition, or at least reduce our cost of living, and learn from concentration of action and exchange 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 and learned, and I think we can all say it has been attended with profit to us.

### 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 impossible for all the farmers in any one 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 leading farm topics.

It needs no proof to establish the fact that in every live Grange a marked improvement in many respects has been brought as the result of discussions, which ever beget a spirit of inquiry so essential to rapid progress in farming as well as in all other pursuits. Wherever and whenever the 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 progress of farming as a business, and to eliminate error from the present practice of the members. Collect and group the facts, for it is in this way only that the most rapid and substantial progress can be made in the present system of farming.—Grange Bulletin.

### THE POWER OF COMBINATION.

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 those 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 taken 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 wholesale 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 longer a burden. In numberless instances, indeed since the inauguration of the Order in this Dominion, benefits have accrued to that portion of the farming community, which has taken advantage of the organization. It is beginning to be acknowledged by others, that the agricultural interest is a powerful one, and the time has gone by when it is sneered at as a "mere crowd of clodhoppers," who were only allowed to exist for the benefit of the retail dealer, the tree agent or the patent gate man. Com-

bination has already done much for the farmer, and it only requires continued effort on the part of those concerned, to make the movement so completely successful, that those who ever had a doubt will come to wonder whether that doubt was not after all merely a dream.—Canadian Farmer.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

### Sheep For Sale.

500 Grade Mexican Weathers for sale by W. J. COLVIN & SON, Larned, Pawnee Co., Kansas.

### SHEEP FOR SALE.

100 or 200 head of young healthy graded merino ewes for sale. They have been served by rams averaging 22 pounds. Address C. J. FRY, Belvidere, Rush Co., Kansas.

### 50 Poland-China Pigs.

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

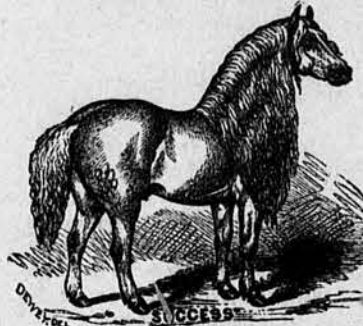
### NURSERY STOCK.

General Assortment. Stock first-class. Lowest rates. Apple trees and Orange plants in large quantities. Special rates by the carload. Send for Price Lists to E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nurseries, Louisburg, Kansas.

### Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

### M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAWN STUD OF PERCHERON--NORMAN HORSES.



WINNERS OF THE Grand Prizes in Europe and America. Awarded Grand Medals by the French Government, and also Grand Medals, Diplomas and Special Report at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

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

SINCE 1872, IT HAS BEEN REPLENISHED BY ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS.

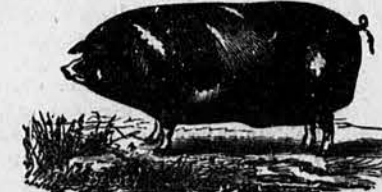
My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

### VERY IMPORTANT To Sheep Farmers.

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure we are now prepared to cure sheep of scab on reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Tottawaletown 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 receipt 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 of 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 Sweepstakes 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, 211, British Sovereign, 539, and Conqueror, 233. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the 2nd was never beaten in his class and won the 1st prize this year at the great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1875, and at St. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just out, free to all, and for prices or any other information. Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Mo.



### Breeders' Directory.

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

SAMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Indiana, demo Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

E. T. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas, for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

D. R. W. H. GUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice 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. H. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macopin County, Ill., breeders and dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. Reference furnished.

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

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

### Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer the largest assortment of the most exclusively HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, Apple seedlings, No. 1 and extra large, send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRISBA, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

### Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

### PHYSICIAN.

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

GOLD Any workman can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRU & Co. Augusta Maine

HENTIC & SPERRY, Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

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

Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO— Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.



I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1 English Berkshire Pigs,

recorded Smithers and Lord Liverpool Stock, at reasonable figures. Also pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and shipped.

B. H. CROMWELL, Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

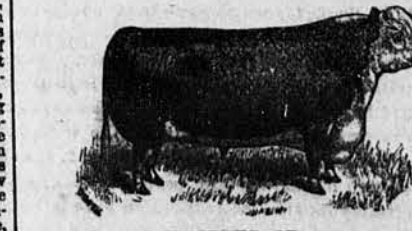
CREEK VALLEY FARM HERD.



Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 315 head; 160 summer pigs, mainly the get of the grand imported boar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous 1st prize and Sweepstakes boar, "Royal Hopewell," bred by same party, (Wm. Haver, Eng.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Kas. 1878, and 2nd premium in Sweepstakes for best boar of any age at breed at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878, being the only 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 greater importance) of excellent form. The number of pigs I have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and at special basis prices. Parties from a distance desiring to inspect my herd in person, will be conveyed from and to depot free of charge, where notice is given. I have never had a better lot of pigs than now, and as formerly shall guarantee satisfaction to all purchasing on order. Address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.



## The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,  
Topeka, Kansas.CLUB-RATES FOR DECEMBER AND  
JANUARY ONLY.

1879. 1879.

THE OLD RELIABLE-  
THE KANSAS FARMER  
FOR 1879-

The Kansas FARMER will enter its 13th 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 FARMER:

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

3 months (13 papers) to any addresses, 50c.  
6 months (26 papers) to any addresses, \$1.00.  
1 year (52 papers) to any addresses, 2.00.

## CLUB-RATES FOR 1879.

3 copies 1 year 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.

## NO. 2.

To any person sending us 25 subscribers, at one time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at \$1.00 each, we will send a twenty-dollar silver hunting-case watch.

## NO. 3.

To any person sending us, at one time, fifty subscribers for the Kansas FARMER, for 1 year, at \$1.30 each, we will send a twenty-dollar, silver hunting-case watch.

## CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Names may be taken for more than one post-office 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 sending the amount of money due for a club he is raising, and adding the names afterwards.

Money can be sent at our risk, by post-office order, express, registered letters, or bank draft.

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  
1ST 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 COMPANIES, AND THE QUESTION OF  
TRANSPORTATION.

The Kansas City Times, in referring to a report that the grand jury of St. Louis had indicted Captain Eads on account of alleged irregularities in connection with the Missouri State Bank, for which there was no foundation, says:

"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 gratuitous slanders, without even the shadow of an excuse. When eastern people speak of

the west and western men, it is invariably in terms of praise and admiration. The steady stream of the best blood and brain of the east, which is constantly pouring west, is a sufficient refutation of any such groundless charges.

That eastern capital, which is largely invested in railroads, is apprehensive of the damaging results to their lines which the opening of the Mississippi would have, is likely enough. The competition would then be between the east and the country lying west of the Alleghenies and east of the Mississippi river, and freights would surely be brought to minimum rates. No heavy grades would have to be overcome in reaching the Mississippi from any point in the valleys of that river and the rivers which empty into it, and transportation by rail to St. Louis, Kansas City and Cairo could be done at comparatively low rates.

With the Mississippi placed under control by Capt. Eads's theory, Kansas, as an agricultural state, is peculiarly fortunate. With the splendid system of railroads which is being steadily pushed forward to completion, and lying within her borders until the point of navigation is reached, it would be impossible to levy extortionate rates for transportation, if the companies were so short-sighted or blind 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 sparsely settled portions of the state fill up and increase the volume of transportation, the rates of freight will steadily decrease, as a 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 commerce as proposed by Capt. Eads, the freight business would be established on a most permanent foundation for our local roads. 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 freight route, and there they would receive the greater portion of their return freights, brought to the depots by steamers. The 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 strengthens 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 also the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for one year, postpaid, to one address or different addresses for \$2.00.

## THE BEE BUSINESS, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

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 unwholesome to weak, sensitive stomachs.

Strained and extracted honey is largely doctored by admixture with glucose or grape sugar, which can be manufactured from corn profitably 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 houses 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 an inferior article because it looks well, knowing 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 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 aparies which has been practiced in some parts of Europe with success, is being inaugurated in this country, and the Mississippi valleys and those of the numerous tributaries to that river, offer a field for the apiarist unrivaled by any other on the globe. There is pasture for hundreds of thousands of hives, and a honey crop which now goes to waste annually, that if gathered, would be worth millions of dollars.

Again there is scarcely a better honey country anywhere to be found than that which the

Alleghany mountains and the Blue Ridge supplies. Science and American ingenuity are developing the honey interest in a wonderful degree, and if the comb is saved thirty per cent more of honey can be made by furnishing the bees empty combs to fill.

The strongest inducements are presented for creating a demand for pure, extracted honey. When the opportunities for adulteration are so great and the profits so large, stringent laws alone forbidding the practice under heavy penalties and a thorough system of inspection, are the only hopes of securing the desired end. As long as dealers can, with impunity, adulterate honey with cheap materials and add to it a more translucent and attractive appearance, it is hopeless to expect extracted or strained honey to attain an important place among the food products of the country.

A writer in the December number of the Bee-Keepers Magazine, on the subject of adulterated honey says:

"In former years when honey was higher priced, sugar syrup furnished the principal means of adulteration. At present, however, glucose, or so-called grape sugar, has been substituted. Glucose, the sugar of starch, is manufactured in our country of corn, in Germany and France of potatoes principally. This liquid is a dull sweet of the same thickness and color of honey; unwholesome, but cheap, and not, by far, as sweet as cane sugar. Being without a flavor it partakes very readily of any flavor brought in contact with it. For instance five or six parts of glucose and one part of clover honey, or of linden honey if linden is mixed with the glucose. The worst of the matter is that it takes an expert to detect the fraud. This mixture appears to be complete in regard to flavor, but is minus the acid imparted to all sweets passing through the honey-rack of the bee, and which gives the tickling sensation to our throat. A number of stores in our city are provided with that spurious article. I have seen glass jars containing a piece of comb honey each, and glucose only filling the remainder of the jars. The glucose had taken the flavor of the comb-honey, and the jars sold largely as 'Choice Clover Honey,' which their neat labels indicated. The only discovery made by consumers generally was, that they could not tell why they did not like honey any more, when they remembered well they had been fond of it in former years."

## THE POWER OF CORPORATIONS.

What the hand loom of the old time household, 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 agriculture of the future, with co-operation and combined labor-saving processes. Education, 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 farmer 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 history.

The engineer's skill and science, aided by capital, directed by intelligence and administrative ability, have produced a system of railroads so far surpassing all former roads known to the world, as to scarce admit of comparison, and while this system of steam roads move freight and passengers at a fourth of the cost of operating the old time coach and Conistoga wagon, large profits are earned by the companies, by multiplying 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 labor.

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 implement.

The engineer, the chemist, the meteorologist, 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 from the inexhaustible stores of nature wealth to fill the pockets of their employers.

But no single farmer can command all these 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 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 pointed out. The appliances are the same, the manner of using them will have to be adapted to the nature of the business which proposes to employ them. To the solution of this problem the granges are addressing their thoughts and groping their way, slowly it

may be, led away often by side issues, which 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 judgment, the best variety of apples for southwestern Kansas:

Red Astrachan, Yellow Harvest, Early June Maiden's Blush, Snow, Rambo, Wine Sap, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Limber Twig, Romanite, Wagoner, Ben Davis

## EDITORIAL NOTES OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE OF 1879.

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, referring 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 fifty 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 Percheron-Normans to America," "The Canadiana." 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 1830. A sketch of Louis Napoleon, the first Percheron-Norman horse that was ever brought west of the Alleghenies; 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 &amp; McCLINTOCK'S GREAT ADVERTISING.

The enterprising Real Estate firm of Topeka, Messrs Ross & McClintock, very fully set forth their business in the four page advertisement which appears as a supplement in this week's paper. In addition to this the firm have an issue of 5000 copies of the FARMER with their advertisement in the body of the paper for distribution in the Eastern States and Europe, 10000 copies going to England, Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, &c. The large and increasing success of Messrs Ross & McClintock arises from continuous and judicious 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.

## FINDING ESTRAYS BY THE FARMER LIST.

I see in the Kansas Chief, of Dec 19, that Sheriff Vandercil 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 Kansas FARMER. Mr. Morris Huston of this place, says he found the horses by reading the list of strays in Atchison county.

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 fields. Hogs are healthy, and all other stock fall wheat looks fair considering the dry fall. Corn was good but hardly up to the expectations of the farmers. I was somewhat amused and a little disgusted at W. W. C's article in last week's FARMER; the idea that

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 suppose 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 themselves 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. I suppose the homes he means are our dug-outs and sod houses. Well, they are homes, at least, can the man who rents in Illinois or other states, be said to have a home at all? Smith county has some twelve thousand inhabitants and not a pauper, can other countries 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 it would be better, the truth is good enough. My letter has drawn itself rather long, so I will subscribe myself,

O.  
[We think it more probable that eating dry fodder 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 feet high fence 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 farmer stockholders won't turn-out at our meetings and the horsemen are out in force. Our display of stock of all kinds was well represented 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.

## MILL SITE.

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 made 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 one of the finest wheat growing districts in the state. Our wheat last year averaging something about 60 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 be termed thickly settled. Our people are as a class, equal to those of any country. We 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 water.

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 years 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 yeomanry. With the compliments of the season to you 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 contributor.

J. WILKINSON,  
Harvard, Ill.

[The talented author of the above and, valuable contributions on "Hygiene, Economy and Luxury," and "Farm Fences," accompanying the same, has our heartfelt thanks for his words of commendation of the FARMER, and for his able assistance to increase the usefulness of the FARMER.—ED.]



## A Letter From Pennsylvania.

Perhaps a word from the Old Keystone 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 but usual March winds will still further cripple it. Corn crop was quite light last fall. Oats above the average yield. Apples very scarce. Potatoes likewise. Wheat 90 cts., Corn 50 cts., Oats 35 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? D.

## From Chautauque County.

DEC. 31st:—We are having some unusually 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 bottoms 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 just now. E. N. C.

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 fit 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 glad to have your experience 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 over seven dollars. The last that I heard of them they went to Osage county. Cattle are doing well.

JOHN WALLACE.

## WALTER BROWN &amp; SON'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

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 improvement.

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 manufacturer, 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, sooner or later come to this. The competition among manufacturers will eventually compel this 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 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 money made.

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 last 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 wools.

## 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 wools 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 traceable 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 guessed 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 successful young man.

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

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

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

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. Winchell'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 Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka Kansas.

"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, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold by all druggists.

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

Sudden Changes of the Weather often cause Pulmonary Bronchitis, and Asthmatic troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irritation 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 your good looks and good nature.

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 loves company. For fifty or a hundred men, whose several weights range from two hundred to three hundred pounds, to hold a convention simply because of so much surplus adipose, 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 emaciated by consumption holding a convention to compare their relative weights. There is but one ground upon which we would advocate 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 druggists.

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

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, use *Marck's Golden Balm*, the great throat and lung medicine. There is nothing equal to it. Try a sample bottle—price 10 cents. Two doses will benefit. A large bottle will do wonders. Regular sales, 50 cents and \$1. For sale by Swift & Holliday, Topeka, Kansas, and druggists everywhere.

## 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 drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved 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. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, of the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having 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 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. Cl. Market was in the main strong and higher. Prices advanced throughout the day  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the highest prices in the quotations of the day were current at the close, except for coal shares, which reacted  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and features in the upward movement were Northwestern, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Lake Shore, Canada Southern and Erie.

MONEY.—At opening, 2 1/2 per cent., closing at 2 1/2 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.—Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent.

STERLING—Sixty days, 4 1/2 per cent., sight 4 1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....106 1/2  
Coupons of 1887.....101 1/2  
Coupons of 1898.....101 1/2  
New 3's.....107 1/2  
New 4's (registered).....106 1/2  
Coupons.....105 1/2  
New 4's (registered).....105 1/2  
10-40's (registered).....108 1/2  
Coupons.....108 1/2  
Currency 6's.....115 1/2

## Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Price Current reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 315; shipments, 198; dull; native shippers, \$3.24; native stockers and feeders, \$2.25; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.30 to \$2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,740; shipments, 220; active fair to choice heavy packing, \$2.20 to \$2.45; light shipping, \$2.20 to \$2.40.

SHEEP—None on sale.

## Kansas City Produce Market.

The Price Current reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 15,392 bushels; shipments, 15,183; firm; No. 3, 95c; No. 2, 96c; No. 2 1/2, 97c.

CORN—Receipts, 2,253 bushels; shipments, 6,945 bushels. RYE—Steady; No. 3, 22c. FLOUR—Steady; XXX to fancy, \$1.75 to \$1.80 per sack. WHEAT—Active and a shade higher; No. 3 spring, 94c; No. 2, 96c; No. 2 1/2, 97c; No. 3, 98c; No. 3 1/2, 99c; No. 4, 100c; No. 4 1/2, 101c; No. 5, 102c; No. 5 1/2, 103c; No. 6, 104c; No. 6 1/2, 105c; No. 7, 106c; No. 7 1/2, 107c; No. 8, 108c; No. 8 1/2, 109c; No. 9, 110c; No. 9 1/2, 111c; No. 10, 112c; No. 10 1/2, 113c; No. 11, 114c; No. 11 1/2, 115c; No. 12, 116c; No. 12 1/2, 117c; No. 13, 118c; No. 13 1/2, 119c; No. 14, 120c; No. 14 1/2, 121c; No. 15, 122c; No. 15 1/2, 123c; No. 16, 124c; No. 16 1/2, 125c; No. 17, 126c; No. 17 1/2, 127c; No. 18, 128c; No. 18 1/2, 129c; No. 19, 130c; No. 19 1/2, 131c; No. 20, 132c; No. 20 1/2, 133c; No. 21, 134c; No. 21 1/2, 135c; No. 22, 136c; No. 22 1/2, 137c; No. 23, 138c; No. 23 1/2, 139c; No. 24, 140c; No. 24 1/2, 141c; No. 25, 142c; No. 25 1/2, 143c; No. 26, 144c; No. 26 1/2, 145c; No. 27, 146c; No. 27 1/2, 147c; No. 28, 148c; No. 28 1/2, 149c; No. 29, 150c; No. 29 1/2, 151c; No. 30, 152c; No. 30 1/2, 153c; No. 31, 154c; No. 31 1/2, 155c; No. 32, 156c; No. 32 1/2, 157c; No. 33, 158c; No. 33 1/2, 159c; No. 34, 160c; No. 34 1/2, 161c; No. 35, 162c; No. 35 1/2, 163c; No. 36, 164c; No. 36 1/2, 165c; No. 37, 166c; No. 37 1/2, 167c; No. 38, 168c; No. 38 1/2, 169c; No. 39, 170c; No. 39 1/2, 171c; No. 40, 172c; No. 40 1/2, 173c; No. 41, 174c; No. 41 1/2, 175c; No. 42, 176c; No. 42 1/2, 177c; No. 43, 178c; No. 43 1/2, 179c; No. 44, 180c; No. 44 1/2, 181c; No. 45, 182c; No. 45 1/2, 183c; No. 46, 184c; No. 46 1/2, 185c; No. 47, 186c; No. 47 1/2, 187c; No. 48, 188c; No. 48 1/2, 189c; No. 49, 190c; No. 49 1/2, 191c; No. 50, 192c; No. 50 1/2, 193c; No. 51, 194c; No. 51 1/2, 195c; No. 52, 196c; No. 52 1/2, 197c; No. 53, 198c; No. 53 1/2, 199c; No. 54, 200c; No. 54 1/2, 201c; No. 55, 202c; No. 55 1/2, 203c; No. 56, 204c; No. 56 1/2, 205c; No. 57, 206c; No. 57 1/2, 207c; No. 58, 208c; No. 58 1/2, 209c; No. 59, 210c; No. 59 1/2, 211c; No. 60, 212c; No. 60 1/2, 213c; No. 61, 214c; No. 61 1/2, 215c; No. 62, 216c; No. 62 1/2, 217c; No. 63, 218c; No. 63 1/2, 219c; 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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## NOVEL-READING

In the North American Review for January Richard Grant, White, criticises some new novels, and talks about novel-reading in general, 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 'Waverley,' 'The Pickwick 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 almost by month, almost week by week, a new story. They, many of them, take some credit to themselves for the time they 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 put 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 sieve through which the words, sentences and chapters are poured, and the leading incidents, sensations and characters 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 apt comparisons, 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 filtered 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 labor and 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 humanity, into their hands, and yet to keep them saturated with the very human trash that floods the news counters and book stores is to smother in individuality and purpose and energy. Such reading acts like a deadly narcotic and is quite as poisonous to men and women as to children, but perhaps the most effective influence against it can be exerted upon boys and girls, their minds are more easily diverted if they have formed this debasing habit and they have more years to waste.

Mrs. HUDSON:—I see in several of our late Agricultural papers, letters about American cookery. They (the letters,) would lead one unacquainted 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, vegetables and meats, also game in abundance.

In the first place it is generally some one from Europe that makes the remarks, and as the larger part of emigrants who come to America are of the poorer class, of which it is well known, they only have meat once or twice a week, plum-pudding for holidays, and scarcely ever see any No. 1, white flour, it seems strange that they think they are competent to teach us to cook.

It's all well enough to know how to roast beef, make plum-pudding, and oat meal cakes, but shall we give up our yeast bread, our Graham bread, our biscuits, fried chicken, pumpkin pies, dough-nuts &c.? Ask the gentlemen who read the FARMER what they think about it? Also, take any number of European women and the same number of Americans and if nine times out of ten the Americans are not the best cooks, why, it's in some part of the country that I have never been in, (especially if the Americans have a little Yankee blood.) Our Southern sisters are to be excused, for until lately they had no need of learning to cook. And who would cook if not compelled to by family needs or force of circumstances. What is the use of having such a variety of meats, game, fruit, and vegetables if not to cook? Now let us have some of the other sister's opinions on this subject? It is also said that in our cook books there are more receipts for cakes and pies than for good, healthy dishes. Well

the reason for that is, all American girls are brought up to cook good, hearty meals at home, and therefore 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.

## PENINNAH.

BY HARRIET WARE STILLMAN.

(CONCLUDED.)

"Little Peninnah!" These words poured new light into the mother's mind. Hitherto her daughter had been to her only the little girl of her heart, only her beloved baby. Now she awoke to the full consciousness 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 rich, 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 to hold the heart and the hand of her little princess. Surely Peninnah would wait till the 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 Peninnah is returning with Obadiah Wilbur."

"Very good. It is time for him to make 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 of Sharon. 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 finish her education, before he asks her in marriage."

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

"There is blind to the merits of thy best friends. There has just been talking with that same man at our gate."

"Not cousin Jabez?"

"Yea, cousin Jabez."

"Peninnah never could love Jabez as a husband."

"There means thee never could like Jabez as a son-in-law."

"I would rather she had Obadiah, unwise as that would be, than to marry Jabez."

"Wife, we have never quarrelled. We will not begin now. These holds thy opinion; 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 it?"

"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 idea is absurd."

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

Peninnah returned to the Quaker school which was kept continuously from year to year, without vacation. But early in autumn, just after Obadiah had gone back to college, Peninnah was called 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 inroads upon Peninnah's health that her father, advised by a physician sent her to spend a few months in the family of her eldest brother, who lived on Conanicot.

Lovely June brought the Friends' Yearly Meeting. Peninnah was there, with her health much improved by two months' relaxation amid new associations. Benjamin Chase was also there, looking ten years older since that great sorrow had shadowed his life. Jabez Anthony 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 always bent on her. Obadiah was so busy at Brown that he only took a run down in a sail-boat on Sunday. But he did have a few words apart with Peninnah, notwithstanding the persistent intrusion of Jabez. And he promised to visit her "at a set time" in vacation, at her brother's, on Conanicot.

One July morning Benjamin Chase came, unexpected to take Peninnah home. He had slept the night before at a relative's on the main land, where he had left his horse. He could stay only a day and a night, for farm work was pressing, and his second son's wife, who was keeping his house, could no longer do without Peninnah's aid. Poor Peninnah was greatly disappointed. She had expected to remain where she was at least six weeks 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 her departure.

In the afternoon, Peninnah sat in the open window of her chamber, looking eastward across the bay, toward Newport. Her dress of spotless white was without ornament except a cluster of white and blush rosebuds at the neck. There was a tinge of sadness in her delicate face, but joy and hope beamed in her liquid, brown eyes.

She held in her hand the little leather-

covered diary. She had kept it hoarded away as the pledge and witness of her betrothal. 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 Obadiah. The words were in Latin. She knew not their import. Her lover's hand had traced them; that was all she cared to know.

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

"Obadiah Wilbur to Peninnah Chase.

"Sixth Month, 1862.

"Peninnah looked now upon the page, and said to herself, 'I wish I had shown this 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, and then gazed out once more. She soon discovered a sail-boat rapidly approaching 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 starting 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 lover sprang out and secured the boat. At that moment her father reached the landing. The two men shook hands. Then 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 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 down.

Indignation and inflexible purpose spoke in every lineament of his face. "Peninnah Chase," said he, sternly, "thee must never marry Obadiah Wilbur."

"Father it is too late. We are engaged."

"It is an unholy engagement, for thee never asked my blessing upon it."

What could she say? She had never dreamed that her parent could object to her marrying one with whom she had been allowed to associate intimately from childhood.

"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 unrelenting. Her suffering, he thought, was but the legitimate, the unavoidable punishment of her unfaithful 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 worldly-minded for thee. He cannot constitute thy happiness. I know men better than thou dost, my child, and I know he is not the one for thee."

"What has thee against him, father?"

"He is not to my mind, and that is enough!" replied Father Chase, forgetting pity as soon as he saw his daughter sufficiently recovered to speak in her lover's defence.

"But, father, thee ought not to part us now. There has always allowed us to be together 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 more?"

"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 afternoon, and he is our guest as actually as if he were already under this roof. There has sent him wandering up the shore. Would thee drive him from the island without offering 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 lover."

"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 immediately."

"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 solemn a matter. I am sure he would curse me."

"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, until you are my own, own wife."

While this interview had been progress, the aspect of nature had been rapidly

changing. Fierce winds began to blow; black clouds came rolling up the sky; the bay, 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 Peninnah in alarm. "Surely father has not so bitterly offended you that you cannot stay one night under the same roof with him. 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 call for you. God bless your faithful, loving heart! My own Peninnah, good-bye! good-bye."

Benjamin Chase went to seek his child, alarmed at her protracted absence and at the swiftly advancing storm. He found her insensibly, reclining upon a rock near the boat landing. The "Wild Gull" was already speeding away over the angry deep. The wind had increased to a hurricane. 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.

They reached the dwelling with difficulty. Peninnah hastened to her chamber. The family thought she had gone to take off her wet clothes. She did not realize that she was drenched. The windows had been already closed. She sat down in her dripping dress by the eastern window, and looked out toward the sea.

The rain now poured down in blinding torrents. All distant objects were hidden from sight by the falling 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 clearly 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 wilted 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 Friend 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 mother. 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 heard him.

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. Peninnah hid away her grief, learned to wear a cheerful countenance, and became a very angel of mercy to the suffering and the sorrowing.

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 reads—

"Obadiah Wilbur drowned,

"7th Month 10th Day, 1827."

At intervals she speaks softly to herself:—

"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 Obadiah'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 soul away?

"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 pulsating ocean is borne in upon the summer air her eyes and ears are opened to the unutterable glories of the invisible world.

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

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HAVEMEYERS & ELDER, DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO. Affidavit to the above effect in the New York papers of November 18, 1878.

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

## FANCY GOODS,

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

## Hats and Bonnets.

Hamburg Edgings, Dress buttons of all kinds, a complete assortment of Zephyr Wools for crocheting and knitting, fringes, stockings, etc. Also, all kinds of

## Crochet Work,

which will be sold at very low prices in order to close out that line of goods.

## "BAZAR"

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

## 1879 THE PEOPLE'S PAPER. 1879

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## HOME INFLUENCE.

"We need no power or splendor.  
Wide hall or lordly dome;  
The good, the true, the tender,  
These form the heart 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 home 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 course, upon the taste and skill of the 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 trailing 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 or work, if I can 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 at home.

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 confess (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 pretty 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 material 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 they sometimes do. I think that in our style of dress as a general thing we need to show more pride at home and less abroad. The mother who makes home neat, cheerful and happy is more worthy our admiration than the General who has won a hundred hard fought battles.

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

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

## WINTER FEEDING.

When at large, the domestic animals obtain 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 essential to the support of life and vigor. It is well known that an exclusive diet of turnips especially such as have been grown by the aid of a liberal dressing of superphosphates, is harmful to sheep, causing constipation, irritation of the bowels, fever, and death. With us a much more important risk threatens from a too exclusive use of Indian corn or corn-meal. This contains about 10 percent more starch than other grains, but is very deficient in gluten (the flesh-forming principle) and earthy salts (the bone builders). Used as the exclusive diet, it is liable to prove heating to induce fever and constipation, 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 desirable to adopt the further precaution of mixing from 1-2 oz. to 1 oz. each of common table salt and Glauber's salts, daily, with the food of horses 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 nourishing constituents, 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, thoroughly 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 canal, obstructing its channel, and giving rise to dangerous colics, indigestions, and inflammations. In horses, the impaction usually takes place in the large intestine, and the result is often a sudden severe colic, with looseness or constiveness of the bowels, and soon to be followed 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 detriment of the general health and vigor. With more extensive impaction, there may result acute indigestions, bloating, weakness or paralysis of the limbs, or delirium. Even if 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 system, 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 disproportionate 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 threaten animals suddenly translated from extreme poverty to extraordinary plethora; the dairy cow fails to meet her promise for the following summer; and, finally, the working horse sheds his hair late, perspires readily, is easily fatigued, and fails to acquire that firmness and tone of flesh, that nerve and vigor, and that endurance to which his personal qualities and his summer feed and exercise would entitle him. No animal can at any period of its 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 complex and elaborate animated machine, which she has been long centuries in bringing to its present degree of excellence, we can not afford to neglect for a day that quality of food which is best adapted to its needs, and which can be appropriated with the least possible effort or vital outlay.

If these fibrous indigestible aliments must be resorted to, they should be prepared in some way for a more easy disintegration and digestion. Thus cooking, steaming, or cutting will greatly favor their disintegration; and though these can not offset or increase in their nutritive elements, they will render such as they contain more readily available, and a smaller expenditure of digestive work. Furthermore they should be invariably supplemented by a fair ration of grain, roots, or other nutritious and easily digested aliment.

Not. Live Stock Journal

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 allie, name in Gold & Gel. the CLINTON BROS. Clintonville, Ct.

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## MARKET GARDENERS

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Garden Manual and Price List for 1879 sent free. Address J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

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\$40 MADE EVERY DAY with our WELL AUGUR and DRILLS. 53 feet per hour bored in tough earth.

We defy competition, and can prove that our augur will do more work with less labor than any other. CATALOGUE FREE. Send for one. Address, O. A. BROCKETT & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

\$57.60 AGENTS' profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 218 Fulton St. N.Y.

## HONEY AND BEES.

Seventy-five Bee stands for sale. Terms easy. Sent by express or freight. MRS. E. D. VAN WINKLE, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas.

\$15 SHOT GUN. A double-barrel gun, bar or front action lock; warranted genuine twist barrel, 28 gauge, 2 1/2 ft. length, a good shooter, and a good hunter. Price, \$15. Can be sent C.O.D. with privilege to examine before paying. Send stamp for catalogue. F. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 228 Main St., Cincinnati.

SWEET JACKSON'S N° VY Chewing Tobacco! Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellent and lasting character of smoking and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send no money with. See to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

BIG GIANT CORN MILL. EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER.

The only Mill that will grind as fine as when new until worn entirely out. The only Mill grinding corn and cob successfully that will grind shell-corn fine enough for family use. Grinds twice as fast as any other Mill of same size and price. Manufactured by J. A. FIELD, SON & CO., 922 N. 2nd St., St. Louis. Mention this paper.

ALL ABOUT KANSAS. Parties wanting information about Kansas, it will pay them to send to

ROSS & McCLINTOCK, the reliable land firm of Topeka, for information and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate, Place Lands, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collections and take charge of property.

180 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Refers for responsibility to any of the Banks or Business Houses of Topeka.

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TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN. PIPE CHIMNEY FLUES, DRAIN PIPE, Wholesale Western AGENTS FOR



VOL. XVII. NO. 2.

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Topeka, Kansas.

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The greatest care is taken in these advertising columns to secure space for the most reliable and trustworthy advertisements. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey, bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

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A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the date and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash advance principle is only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers who place their subscription on a cash basis, are aware that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise peculiar to this journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be peculiarly independent, and the publishers have such an experience among the best publishers have ever found essential to permanent success.

**189 Kansas Avenue,  
Can Now Offer You a Home in**

**Come and See Us and we will  
do you good**

### THE DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES.

These lands have been *examined* thoroughly and critically by two parties of appraisers, who were specially qualified for that business. Each, while standing upon each 40 or 160 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 their examination and descriptions 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 office to be substantially, and for the most part strictly, correct. Two persons would rarely, upon examining a tract of land be impressed with it in the same way, or describe 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 if 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 event to be guaranteed to be correct. While a purchaser would get a general idea of the land by the description, and might get an exactly correct one, yet it is always better that he or some one for him should look at the land itself before purchasing.



**Wayside Scene in Pottawatomie County. ROSS & McCLINTOCK Agents.**

It was upon a careful examination and study of these descriptions, together with explanations from the appraisers in person, that the trustees determined and fixed the prices upon each tract as the now stand upon the tract books of the company.

There is a wide range in the character and description of the lands; so there is a wide range in prices, they being from \$1.50 to \$16 per acre, averaging about \$5 per acre.

It is impracticable to give here the description and price of each tract of the lands, but the reader may form a pretty accurate idea of what they are by the lands being graded or classified, and the different classes being *plainly described* and the *prices* of each given.

There are no richer bottom lands anywhere than those of the Kansas River. They are universally of a deep, rich, alluvial loam, and all tillable; but some are smoother than others, and very rarely small tracts is found that is inclined to be little too sandy or too wet; so that the difference in value generally depends upon their distance from a town and railroad station, and as to the convenience of water for stock, and the amount of timber upon them.

The prices are, for the best bottom land from two to eight miles from a depot, from \$10 to \$14 per acre; and for the same with water and timber or either, \$11.75 to \$15.75. A few pieces very near to or adjoining towns, run from \$16 to \$18.

The Indians have, for the last four or five years been "passing away," "down south," into the Indian country, where they have selected their new homes, and now all have gone except a few quiet half-breeds, and, in turn their places are being rapidly occupied by intelligent, enterprising, industrious, moral citizens, who not only have the advantages of the wealth of rich soil, healthy air, pure water, and lasting fuel that nature has lavished upon the reserve, but they have also the advantages of the railroads, the schools, the churches, and the society that have been brought into and about the Reserve by the enterprise and energies of the people who have been for twenty years settling and accumulating around it.

Hardly, indeed, has the first step of the Indian ceased to fall upon the grass until the pressure of the present new-comer is felt upon the soil; yet he is within easy reach of old and well-established churches and society; and almost within sight of the largest and most flourishing colleges and seminaries in "the rising State of the West." He is at, or within an hour's drive of a station on one of the great railroads of the country, and within one to five hours' drive of the depot of another as great, and within one to five hours' drive of the center of railroad competition to all points east and west. Thus, while the settler on the Rocky prairie is emphatically in a new country, he is decidedly within the fully developed civilization of an old country.

With these advantages the new occupan

other portion of the state. It is extremely healthy. It is a good fruit country.

The character of the atmosphere, and the plentiful supply of good, running water; the very nutritious grasses, and the abundant crops of corn, so easily produced—altogether make it one of the best stock-growing districts.

Parts of the Reserve have high, steep rolls or breaks, and correspondingly deep creeks and ravines that run through a *small portion* of these lands. The summits of these rolls or ridges are sometimes partially covered with small stones or shale; nevertheless, the *roughest* and most *broken* *stony* have a rich soil, and the very best grasses for grazing purposes, though thin in places, grow luxuriantly upon them; in fact there is but little better pasture for *horses, cattle* and *sheep* than is afforded by the greater portion of these steep rolls or breaks, and the best hay is made from grasses mown from their sides. These steep rolls, ridges, ravines or deep creeks affect directly, the *smaller portion* of the railroad lands, and then they *more frequently* bisect a corner or extend a little into the side of a quarter-section, leaving the greater part good land, lying nicely in slopes or gentle rolls; *sometimes* cutting into, or rising boldly along one side, or partially dividing a quarter-section, leaving one-half to three-fourths lying nicely for tillage; *occasionally* rolling up and breaking up one-fourth or one-half of a tract, and extending long spurs cut into the other part, leaving

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

EXAMPLE.—160 acres at \$5 per acre		
amounts to.....		\$800 00
One-fifth of which is.....	\$160 00	
Interest for one year on deferred pay-		
ments.....	44 80	204 80
Amount paid at time of purchase.....		44 80
Second payment, one year from pur-		
chase, being interest on balance due		
Third payment, second fifth on pur-	160 00	
chase, is.....	33 60	193 60
Interest on balance due, is.....		
Fourth payment, third fifth on pur-	160 00	
chase.....	24 40	184 40
Interest on deferred payments.....		
Fifth payment, fourth fifth on pur-	160 00	
chase.....	11 20	171 20
Interest on deferred payment.....		
Sixth payment, last fifth on purchase,	160 00	
no interest.....		160 00

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CHEAP TRANSPORTATION FOR FARM-  
ERS' PRODUCTS.

For the farm products of Kansas there

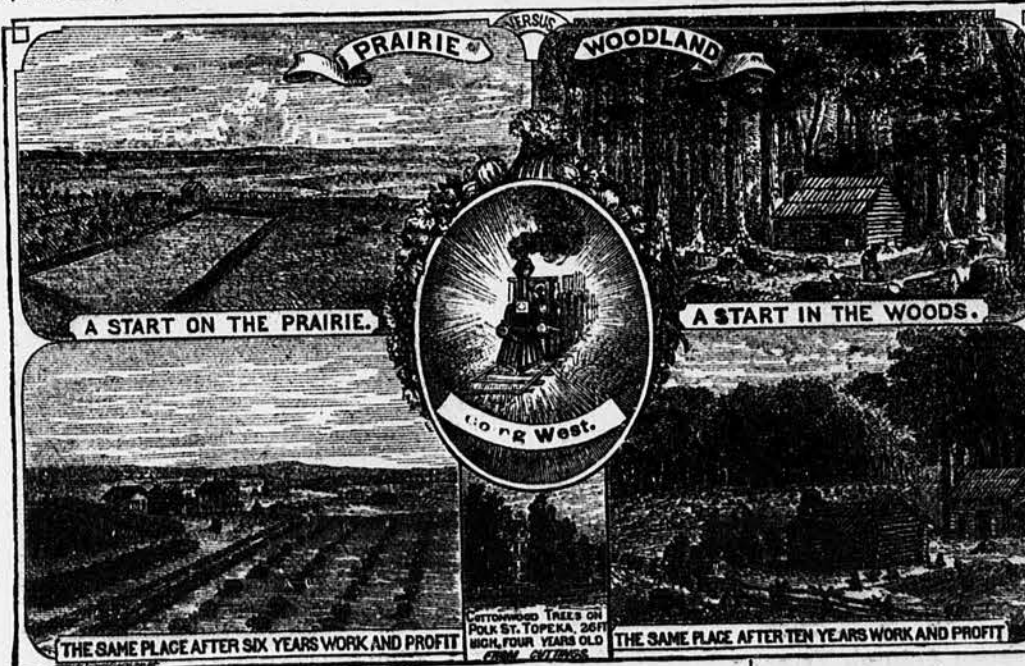
are two great demands—1st, that of the vast market of the east, which has been and is now the one to which the greater portion of the surplus products are carried; 2d, the west and southwest—the boundless mineral regions of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, which, even now, in the infancy of their development, 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 YOU

NEIGHBORS WHO WISH TO EMIGRATE 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 compared for consumption goes to the mining regions of Colorado. The greater part of wheat crop will go west, also, when it has milling facilities to convert the wheat to flour. It will not be long, I think, before western market will be better than the eastern for Kansas products. Railroad construction down the Arkansas valley, in the direction of Fort Smith, Arkansas, will commence in the spring, with the expectation of reaching this point within a few years, when farmers of southern Kansas will have a direct outlet down the Mississippi to New Orleans thence to Liverpool and foreign ports, where we can then reach as cheaply as can Chicago via New York."



As for the *improvements*, it would be there are shades of difference of soil, but it is nearly universally a rich, sandy loam, with proper proportion of lime to make it kind and productive; and the difference of value also depends mostly upon the lay of the surface and how close to market and railroad depot, and how convenient to good running water, if none upon them. The most valuable are those that are all, or *must* all tillable, and the surface of which is very gently rolling, or made up of long, easy slopes. These, where they are of the very best quality, are priced at from \$4 to \$7 per acre, averaging about \$5.75; and with permanent running water or timber, or either, at from \$4.75 to \$8.50, averaging about \$7; and when not quite so good, at from \$3 to \$6.25, averaging about \$5; and with water and some little timber, averaging about \$4.

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

homes, especially as they can buy the land at least as cheap, and make their improvements cheaper than they can much farther west, where they have no railroad competition, no schools, no churches, no society.

It is approached by two grand trunk lines of railroad, both passing on for six hundred miles into the heart of the far West. The Kansas Pacific runs from Leavenworth and Kansas City, along the north bank of the Kansas river, two trains east and west daily. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe runs from Atchison and Kansas City, the former crossing at Topeka, and the latter along the south bank of the Kansas, and likewise running two trains each way daily. The headquarters of the latter road main offices, depots, machine shops, land department etc., are permanently located here.

Besides all the other advantages, the party seeking a place for a home will find the reserve better supplied with water than any

one-half, of good, tillable land. But the railroad company now owns but little of this rough land; in fact, it offers hardly a quarter-section of 160 acres upon which a comfortable little farm cannot be marked out.

The price per acre, where one-half or three-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; average, \$3.50; where not to exceed one-fourth is good and tillable, from \$1.50 to \$2.75; average, \$2.25; to be taken by the 40, 80 or 160-acre tract, according to the way in which it has been appraised.

The terms of payment are: One fifth cash at the time of purchase, with interest on deferred payments for one year. One year thereafter only the interest to be paid on the deferred payments. The third year and each year thereafter until the entire

and each year increases 200,000.

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

121.  
Lots 363, 364 and 366, Pulk St., corner E'venth, 30 dollars.

91.  
One of the finest suburban properties around New York City, two House, -tables and Grounds, cost \$50 dollars, w/ trade r Farm and Lands near Topeka.

90.  
Two Lots, Tenth Avenue East nice Stone House, Barn, Fruit, Well, Cistern, etc., cheap at 1.600 dollars.

117.  
One of the finest Residences in Nor h Topeka, cheap dirt. Come and see us.

78.  
Six of the finest Lots on Harrison St., between Seventh and Eighth.

77.  
Six of the finest Lots on Van Buren, front east, between Seventh and Eighth.

41.  
Three Lots, Hancock and Seventh, one and one-half story Stone house, 5 rooms, nice Residence for a railroad man, can be bought cheap.

304  
Three choice Lots, good for 5 room House, complete, east of Shumanunga, only 600 dollars, terms easy, this is decidedly a cheap, pro, city.

42  
Lots 218, 220, 222, corner Western Avenue and Seve. St., only 30 dollars.

57.  
Lots 379, 381 and 383, Harrison St., very choice Lots front east, between Eleventh and Twelfth, 600, 387, 339 and 341, Tyler St., near Tenth, 400 dollars.

51.  
Lots 40, 43 and 44, Elgin Ave. no west, 1 1/2 story Frame House, 5 rooms, Stable, Well, Cistern, etc., etc., \$1 700 Cheap.

73  
Three choice Lots on Jackson, near Eighth, \$1, 200. Right in the heart of the city.

68.  
Lots 1 1/2 and 3 1/2 of 121 Jefferson St., front east, ice, good 5 room House, between Fourth and Fifth St., \$1,100.

941.  
This is the nicest little home; 5 rooms. Veranda Porch, full. Blinds. Windows hung with weights, good cellar, Cistern, Stable, etc., etc., complete, neat home, only \$1.80. Tenth Avenue. Two Lots.

524.  
278 and 278 1/2 City St.

In addition to our city that we have several hundred lots and residences on sale.



(CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.)

219. Best 6 room house in the city; B. inda, Closets, Pantry, Cupboard, stable, Well, Cistern, Fruit and Shade trees; two lots, front east, Monroe street, \$3,000.

7 room house, all complete, Shade and Fruit Trees, Stable, 10 lots, front east, Monroe St., \$3,000. Come and see us about this house.

217. Two good Lots. 1 1/2 story 5 room House, Sixth Avenue, front south, only \$1,500.

216. \$1,400 buys three Lots, covered with Shade and Fruit trees, nice 4 room House all complete, Cistern, Well, Cistern, etc.; bargain; on Fillmore St.

214. \$1,000 buys one of the oldest 5 room Houses in the city on Tyler 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.

## BARGAINS.

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

212. Twelve lots on Fillmore, 237 to 250, inclusive; all front east—as desirable lots as there are in the city—for \$1,000, or \$120 each.

211. Two Houses and two Lots, on Jefferson near Fourth, rent for \$27.50 per month, can be bought for \$2,000, no cash.

210. Harrison St. 409 to 479, inclusive; six Lots, \$125 each, a 1 front east; choice Lots.

207. Three Lots, E. eventh and Polk, 1 1/2 story 5 room house \$1,200; 2nd east, cheap as dirt. Will trade for Farm.

201. 2 story, 7 room House, Stable, three Lots, all covered with Fruit, Shade Trees and Shrubbery, on Tyler street, 2 600.

199. 110, 112, 114, First Avenue East, near Kansas Avenue, only 600.

197. Jackson St., 344, 346 and 348. Good House, blinds, six rooms complete, near State House, only \$800.

196. 94 and 96 Eighth Avenue, West, Covered with Fruit and Shade Trees. Corner Eighth and Western Avenues, fenced, on y 630. Cheap as dirt.

194. Northwest and west corner of Monroe and Laurent Sts., 1/2 by 150 feet each.

191. Two Lots, small House on Taylor, 285 and 287, \$200.

192. Lot 85, Monroe St., House and 4 rooms, \$400.

189. Cheap Property—three Lots east of railroad track between Sixth and Seventh, is a Warehouse, 100, bound to sell.

231. 2 story stone House and basement, on Monroe St., cheap—1,000.

183. Two Lots, Monroe St., between Sixth and Seventh 6 rooms, 1 story House, front east, 1,200.

182. 111 1/2 and 113, We term venue corner of Fourth 1 story 3 room House, good Cistern, Well, Fruit and Shade Trees, \$800.

187. Five Acres, joins city, frame house, 15x30, ell 13x14, good Garden Farm, 1,200.

186. 416, 418, 421, Quincy, 1 1/2 story Stone House with B. inda, Porch, 6 rooms, Well, Shade and Fruit Trees \$800.

184. Three Lots, fronts Kansas Avenue, North Topeka 1 story Frame House, 3 rooms, Basement, Cellar, Shade and Fruit trees, \$500.

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

223. 5 room House, two Lots, front east, corner Seventh and Madison.

224. A good bargain; 5 room House, Blinds, Piazza, Well, Cistern, Stable, two Lots on Eighth between Monroe and Madison, price 1,500.

216. Large 1 1/2 story Frame House, 8 rooms, two and one-half Lots, front east on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh, very desirable, for \$2,000.

228. Three Lots, Sixth St., between Monroe and Madison, 1 1/2 story and Basement, Stone House, good Well, Cistern, Stable, plenty of Shade and Fruit Trees, can be bought cheap.

229. Three Lots, Sixth Avenue West, fine 2 story House, 8 rooms, all complete, good large Barn, Out Houses, fine Fruit and Shade Trees, can be bought for what it is worth.

231. Three finest lots in the city, Harrison St., front east, good 8 room House plenty of Shade and Fruit Trees, centrally located.

232. Six best Lots in the city, on corner Tenth and Harrison, nice Cottage, Stable, Well, Cistern, etc. This property can be bought if taken soon, for \$5,000—Lots alone worth 4,800.

233. 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 cheap.

177. 94 and 96 Topeka Avenue, 1 1/2 story 5 room House, Cellar, Stable, Walks, Cistern, Well, Shrubbery, Shade and Fruit Trees, price 1,500.

173. Ten Lots on Fillmore, all fenced, nice 1 story 4 room Frame House, Porch in rear, Piazza in front. This is a bargain at 1,000.

371. Lot 61, 63 and 65, Tyler St., all fenced and in fruit, cheap as dirt at \$500.

233. This is a cheap Property, fine location, Lot 33, Sixth Avenue West, 4 room House, including Basement, only \$600.

143. And still they come: Here is a 217 and 219, corner C and Seventh Sts., 1 story Frame Cottage, this is a very desirable little property, and on y 1,000.

351. This gets away with the baggage: Fine Hotel the best and on y first-class Hotel in the income, Wisconsin, 3 story Brick, fine Furniture all complete, very desirable and productive property, price of entire outfit, with exchange for Kansas Farm or Unimproved Lands.

352. Three Lots, Lincoln St., front east, Nos. 467, 469 and 471; 1 story Frame House, 14x30, on y \$900.

149. 109, 111 and 113, Taylor, \$250, dog cheap.

355. Nice cozy 6 room House, B. inda, Bay Window, Cistern, one and one-half Lots, Front south, cozy place on Sixth between Topeka Avenue and Tyler St., 1,200 dollars.

361. One of the finest residences in the city, fronting Capitol Square, can be had for \$6,000, worth 9,000.

353. Farmers' Mill, North Topeka, at a bargain. 353 and 356.

Here you are: To exchange for good property, either country or city, in Kansas, a fine Residence, beautiful grounds, two good Business Lots 4 1/2 by 217 feet, on Main St., fronting Court House Square, with good 3 story Brick, Tin of Business House, rented at 100 a year, price of both Residence and Store, \$14,000, situated in Mt Vernon, Illinois, will be exchanged for good Farms or City Property. Rare opportunity.

234. Buchanan St., Lots 398, 400, 402, 404 and 406, front west, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, front east—\$35 each.

235. Clay St., 398, 400, 402 and 406, front west, \$50 each.

235. Clay St., 397, 399, 401, 403 and 405, front east, \$60 each.

## 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; spring 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.

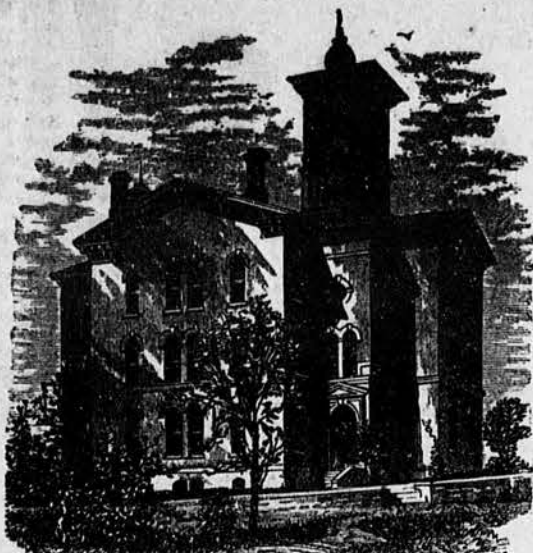
Our readers will find among our school buildings of the city of Topeka the Sisters of Bethany, or Bethany College, for girls or young ladies. This institution is under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Either boarding or day pupils can be accommodated. All branches are taught—primary, intermediate, 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 the 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.

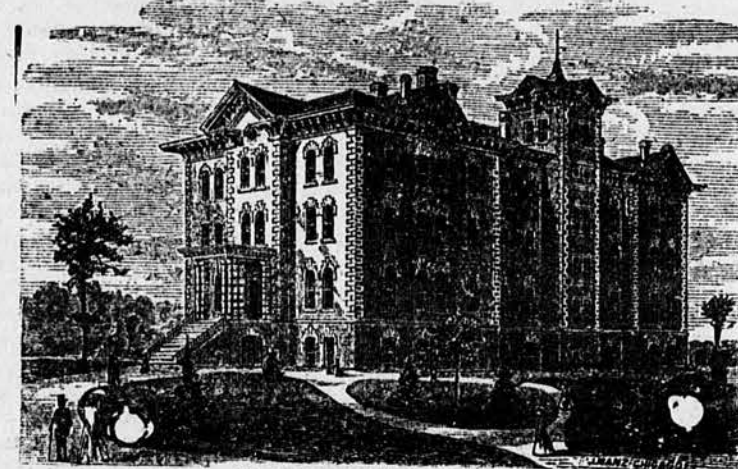
People of the east desiring a western home, giving them the best of school advantages and good society, will find it largely to their interest to stop and examine Topeka.



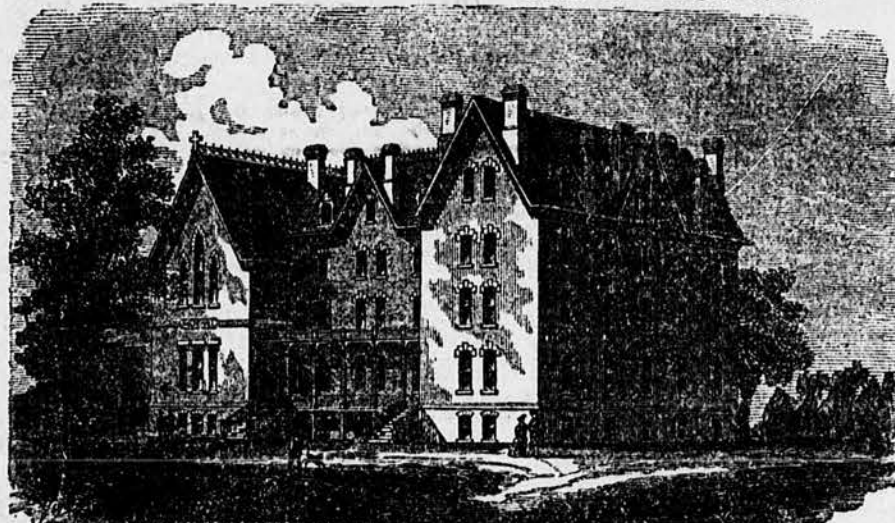
Lincoln School, Topeka.



State Capital Building, Topeka; East Wing Finished.



Washburn College, Topeka.



College of the Sisters of Bethany, Topeka



Washburn School, Topeka.



Clay Street School, Topeka.



Quincy Street School, Topeka.



Harrison Street School, Topeka.

364. 6 room House, Stable, two Lots, front east on Van Buren, between Seventh and Eighth, cheap at 1500 dollars.

No. 269. Lots 103, 105, 107, Jackson street and 4th, front east and south. Price \$500. Lots 103, 105, 107, Taylor and 4th, front east and south. Price \$400. Lots 250, 252, 254, Polk street. Price \$350. Lots, 268, 271, 273, Polk street. Price, \$250. Lots 254, 256 and 258 Western Avenue, price \$200.

No. 270. Lots 12, 15 and 17 First Avenue east, price \$200. Lot 283 Topeka Avenue, front east, \$200. Lot 75 and 80 Van Buren street, North Topeka, 188 feet on Van Buren and 60 feet on R. R. street; price only \$300.

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

No. 271. Lots 265 and 267 Clay street; front east; good frame house, 4 room, cellar, cistern and stable. Price, 1000 dollars. Cash and time.

No. 276. 4 acres North Topeka on R. R. track; 1 1/2 mile west of P. water tank, south of R. R., 4 room frame house, apples, peaches and cherries, plenty of fruit; and run to river; all fenced; price 600 dollars. Will take team, wagon, and harness or cattle in part pay.

No. 281. Three choice lots on Monroe street; near business; front east; large frame house; barn and every thing complete. Only 300 dollars.

No. 282. 5 lots corner Quincy and Sixth Avenue; east with building; big bargain. Price only 550 dollars taken soon.

No. 283. 8 choice lots on Hancock street between 2nd and 3rd streets, can be bought for 100 dollars, each.

No. 284. Here's your suburban place, joins city on south-west; one of the finest residences, joining the city, with ten rooms, with a cistern, well, plenty of fruit 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 \$300 dollars.

No. 285. Center 25 feet of lot 53 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, can be bought till April 1st, 1899, at 600 dollars.

No. 275. Lots 327 and 329 8 1/2th Avenue east; good place to start a grocery and provision store; good settlement around; frame store building 18x24, two stories, good cellar, good well, a ore room with counters and fixtures for a grocery, 3 rooms upstairs furnished in good shape for living rooms. Price only 900 dollars. Cash 500 dollars, balance July 1st, 1899. Now is your time for a good location and bargain.

No. 278. Good frame house and grounds; front Capitol square, Jackson street between 9th and 10th streets. All up in good shape. Price only 1,100 dollars.

No. 28. Here's a bargain; 3 good lots on Monroe street, in central location; good stone house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and every thing to make up a home. Price 300 dollars.

No. 279. Here you are now; large stone house and necessary out buildings; front east and in the heart of desirable part of the city. Three good lots on Topeka Avenue, plenty of fruit and shade trees; between 4th and 5th streets. Now don't ask us to give you this place, but come and see us.

No. 256. Lot 299 Kansas Avenue, between 8th & 9th sts. Price 1000 dollars.

No. 257. Here's your nice, cozy frame house, four large rooms, high ceilings, beams over all the doors, blinds and all furnished in good shape, stable and coal house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, 150 barrel cistern, two good lots, front east, on Monroe street between 9th & 10th. Price only 1700 dollars. Cash.

No. 258. Lots 61, 63 & 65 Tyler street. Price 300 dollars.

No. 259. Two good lots on Polk street frame house two rooms, cistern, cellar and trees. Price 300 dollars. Between 2nd & 3rd.

No. 261. Two good lots, Topeka Avenue between 3rd and 4th streets, stone house 8 rooms. Will sell at a bargain.

No. 262. Lots 323, 324 & 326 Topeka Avenue, good location. Price only 700 dollars.

No. 263. Two choice lots, 23 & 25 10th Avenue west. Can be bought for 250 dollars.

No. 265. Lots 6 & 7, 6th Avenue east in Parkdale Addition, on lot 6 is good stone house 16 by 36 with cellar and frame kitchen 9x21 and all necessary out buildings, good well with force pump, plenty shade and other trees. Price 1500 dollars.

Lot 7, large stone house 15 rooms and cellar 16x26, suitable for two or four families, plenty shade and evergreens. Will take 300 dollars, or will sell both for 3600 dollars. Large house rents for 23 dollars, per month, small house 8, dollars, per month. There is mortgage 1500 dollars, can run 5 years at 10 per cent interest. Come and see us.

No. 266. Three good lots on Topeka Avenue & 3d street, front south and east, 11 1/2 story frame house with basement, 11 rooms, good well and cistern, plenty fruit and shade trees, small stable and other out buildings, every thing in good shape, newly painted. Price only \$250, half cash, balance on time.

No. 267. Two good cottages on Kansas Avenue between 13th and 14th streets. Will sell one or both, price 850 dollars, each.

No. 274. Lots 133, 135 & 137 Eighth Avenue west. Price 225 dollars.

No. 286. Two good lots on Harrison street in the south part of the city, frame house 2 rooms and basement, well, barn, cistern and fenced. Price only 600 dollars.

No. 289. Here is a No. 1 two story brick building, plate glass front, good location on Kansas Avenue, building just new. Price 6500 dollars.

No. 290. Here is a big bargain, No 1 business lot on Kansas Avenue with buildings in the center of city can be bought for 4500 dollars.

No. 291. 5 choice lots on 8th Avenue east, 36, 38, and 39, corner 8th Avenue and Harrison street, 13x13 1/2th Avenue and Quincy street. Price only 6300 dollars, for the whole outfit.

No. 292. Lot 31 8th Avenue west, stone house 3 rooms, good well. Price 800 dollars.

No. 293. One lot on Tyler street between 9th & 10th, front east, nice 3 room house and latrine kitchen and good cellar, good well, small stable. Price 625 dollars.

"Fellow citizens," 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."

103. Lots 50, 52 and 54, Tyler, 400 dollars. Lots 184, 186 and 188, Tyler, 600 dollars.

106. One-half of Lot 140, and 142 and 144 Tyler St., choice Lots, 500 dollars.

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

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

129. Lot 234, Kansas Avenue, \$2,500. Twenty inches stone wall goes with this Lot.

136. Saw Mill at De Soto, Wisconsin, to trade for Kansas Farm, 10,000 dollars.

123. Fine Property, on Monroe, nice House, two Lots, front east, 3 000 dollars.

137. 225 237 and 239, Clay St., Stone House, Well, and Cistern. 900 dollars. Cheap.

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

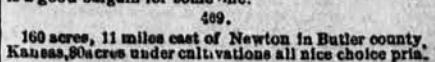
131. Lots 79, 81, 83, First Avenue, 450 dollars.

133. Lots 230, Topeka Avenue, 275 dollars.



**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.**

Only \$1,000 dollars.



(CONCLUDED ON FIRST PAGE.)



