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TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS FARMERS: You will see by the letter head of the paper on which I am writing, that I am at the "Glidden House." Now Mr Glidden, the proprietor, is the inventor of the barb wire fence, and this elegant hotel is one of the results. At De Kalb, every thing is "Barb Wire;" here several factories are running,manufacturing barb wire, and the result is that the general talk of the people has a barb wire twang. In this county and Kane we are in the center of the northern Illinois dairy country. Stop at any farm house you will, and you will find the people all more or less engaged in dairying. Some keep only ten cows, and some have over a hundred. Cheese factories and "creameries" abound at all the towns, and one finds a load of cheese hoops or butter tubs on the road in every hour's drive.

The "ke-yow," as the female kine is here lled, is the staple of the country, and all business is shaped with reference to the dairy products. Elegant red barns with red and green cupolas, and whiligig wind-mills pumping water, meet the eye at every turn ; and a part of almost every barn is the cow stable. with the animals standing close together with their heads thrust between two upright bars, technically know as "stanchion."

The cow barn is floored, and the droppings are received into a channel and cleaned out every morning. The cows are bedded with straw, and this too is changed every day. At milking time at night, the men place two or three milk cans (of the peddler pattern) on a hand cart and roll them to the cow shed. Into these cans the milk is strained as it is drawn. The milk of the next morning is mixed with the night's milk and the whole taken to the factory, unless the proprietor is a "factory" unto himself. Every farmer here prides himself on his barn, and I could fill pages with descriptions of new kinks and fine wrinkles in the construction of farm buildings. Now, I see something fine in corn cribs, to-morrow it is in barn conveniences, next day it is tool this, to see either the barber who had shaved alcohol. This tree fraud was exhibiting this shed, etc. In one thing all agree: It pays the eccentric dean of St. Patrick, or take a bunch of hot-house grapes as the "Salem!" to privide good shelter for stock. In the cow glass of gin, barns, the cracks are closely "battoned" to keep away the cold.

At Mr. William Meeker's, south or Syca- sat in the chair the dean was shaved in. more, I spent several days, and found him a great believer in sheep. He assured me his good living, and afterward sold out his "good sheep gave him the largest return on capital invested of anything on his farm. But he has a sheep barn, close enough and warm lic and curiosity-seekers. enough for a man to sleep therein in freezing weather without a bed, and be comfortable.

hedges, sufficient to turn large animals Yesterday, I saw a Lombardy poplar hedge, and land, the same person whose name the Hudwith the aid of a few wires to close gaps, it son river in New York bears. The more genwas a stock turning fence. At another farm I erally received opinion is that smoking was living poplar posts, to which the wire was James I. fastened by staples. Three miles southeast The time at which snuff was first used, or of this place is a wire fence tacked to living by whom, is not known. The practice of is better than either for living posts to tack on the other hand, is generally looked upon men, select their kinds and club the order, and

The hog choleral created such a paule here that nearly all the hegs have been marketed in light condition, while the supply of shotes is greatly reduced. So wide-spread has been the pork disease that more than one-half the people hereabouts decline to eat pork or grease. Few hogs can be killed that are not affected with some signs of the disease. But the most disgusting feature of the cholera here has been, the rendering up of the dead hogs for the lard. As high as six teams have found employment at this place, hauling dead hegs to the rendering house located here. A house at Sycamore, it is said, has twenty teams running. The lard is said to be "very fine," and goes as No. 1 in the Chicago market, Of course the rushing off of diseased herds through streets and highways, and the hawk. ing of dead hogs along every by-path, has spread the disease far and wide. I feel confident that this villainous practice has cost Kane and De Kalb counties seventy-five times as much in the value of their pork and corn crop, as the dead hogs have realized. These rendering houses have afforded a fine chance for the study of the anatomical features of the hog cholera, four to six hundred autopsies being held per day.

I need hardly add that it is all one story, told with slight variations: Congested lungs, hepatized lungs, and highly inflamed bowels. indicate the mode of death. The mortality is much higher here than in Kansas, a fact to be accounted for, I think, by the mode of crowding in close hog houses and hot base ments, so common here.

These people do not like to believe the disease is the fatal awine scourge of which they have heard. Their doctors and "big medicines" tell them the disease is no cholers at all, and on this they found their hopes that the plague is temporary. "A climatic or sidereal missm especially unfavorable to hogs," is the way one medical humbug put it.

C. W. J.

aside.

LITERARY ITEMS .- No. IV.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

We have all heard a great deal about absorlute flat scrip, to replenish our pocket-books. The following incident, although amosing, is certainly as practicable:

Dean Swift, the eccentric Dean of St. Patrick, journeying one summer to the moun- loon style, except in place of clapboards the tains and lakes, in the county of Camberland, Eogland -the abode of the three poets of the lakes, Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridgecalled at a little village in the mountains and in case of fire. got shaved by a barber. The barber, after he had smoothed the countenance of the dean, will." The dean looked surprised at the re- the present time there are over one hundred mark, and inquired how. The barber replied, "By writing a couplet, so that I can place it over my door as a sign." "Do you follow any other occupation?" "Yes," replied the barber, "I keep gin to refresh the travellers as they pase," at the same time handing | West Clifton. a glass of the beverage to the dean. After drinking it, the dean said: "Give me a pen and paper." On it he wrote the following:

It should be remembered, that a painted pole was always the ancient sign of a barber's

It is over fifty years since I read the above lines over the door of the barber's shop, and grows a heavier bunch than the Concord.

The barber, from this incident, made will" to his successor in office, who also was considerably patronized by the traveling pub-

is an article of American growth. Robt. I have seen some novelties in fencing worth Just, of Limehouse, in Eugland, is said to noting. I have seen several white willow have been the first person who smoked tobacco in England; and Henry Hudson in Holwas a stock turning sence. At another tarm I craity recurred opinion in the saw a poplar tree line of living fence posts, introduced into England by Sir Walter kinds of grapevines can be bought for fifteen is the "boss" hay for sheep. With a supply gaining information that will help him in the with the plank long ago morticed into the Raleigh, on his return from his unfortunate dollars per thousand, it is not good economy, of such hay through the winter and a mouthwith the plank long ago included that the instance of the seeding and harvest days come on. Books tree. I have seen several wire fences with expedition into Virginia, in the reign of to say the least, to pay one-fourth of this ful of corn and oats daily after the middle of expedition into Virginia, in the reign of to say the least, to pay one-fourth of this

snuff-taking is regarded as an exceedingly can buy just as cheap as the tree-peddler. dirty and pernicious practice. Fifty years In selecting this list, follow strictly the list almost extinct.

accumulated an immense fortune by the sale of his "Lundyfoot snuff." The motto (which their selections of nursery stock they had his carriage, was the following:

"Who would have thought it."
That NOSES would have bought it."

DANIEL WERSTER was counsel in an important case tried a Washington City. His object was to adduce evidence to prove that the opposite party was a woman of many bad traits of character. An important witness was called to the stand. Webster, after various questions, asked the witness if she knew of any bad traits Mrs. B. was possessed of. "Yes sir," was the reply. The great lawyer brightened up, and out of pinch, and then said: "Please, madam, inform the court and jury of the bad practice which Mrs. B. is in the habit of." "It is," replied the witness," "the dirty practice of taking snuff. ' The witness was told to stand

SNUFF-BOX.

The fellowing is a beautiful poetical description of a snuff-box. It is from an old Chaldee manuscript:

"And he took from under his girdle a gem of curious workmanship, made by the hands of a cunning artificer, and overlaid within with pure gold. He took from out of thence something in color like unto the dust of the earth, or the ashes that remain of the furnace, and he snuffed it up like the east wind, and returned the gem again to its place."

JAS. HANWAY.

CARPETBAG NOTES.

NO. V.

stories high. It is built in the ordinary baloutside covering is made of sheet-iron. The

Last October there was not a dozen houses buildings. In January it was called "Stringtown," owing to its length (one mile). It is now divided into East and West Clifton. East Clifton is patronized by the C., B., U. P. R. R., while the K. P. R. R. Co. have their depot at

Farmers, beware of the men who are sella ing grapevines by a sample bunch of hothouse grapes, claiming them to be the Salem. I lately saw a bunch of these grapes that a tree-peddler was using. It would weigh at least ten pounds. It was about twelve inches shop. True enough, everybody called, after long and six inches in diameter, and kept in so good as the Concord in this state, and never

The charge for this new(!) variety was only three dollars apiece, and they sold readidly to business. We have not had sufficient experithe unsuspecting and honest farmers. Farmers, as a rule, believe that everybody is honest because they themselves are honest, and are therefore more easily gulled than others. lieve; has generally the preference in Kansas

send direct to the nursery for them, and not Some of our contributors have doubtless test- when using them loose as they come from the patronize this dishonest tribe of tree peddlers. ed the relative merits of the two grasses, and It is better, however, to always buy your trees as near home as possible. Watch the adver- FARMER by giving the result of their experi- them. tising columns of this paper and you will ence. find where to purchase trees, vines, plants, etc., to the best advantage. While the best unreliable tree-peddler.

as a very filthy practice, and hence it is only by this means get trees and plants without haust the soil more in a dozen years than ours the croup.

the United States, however, chewing is con- tree-peddler. If your order is large enough, sidered by many as a sign of manliness, and and always accompanied with the cash, you

ago it was not an uncommon practice for as recommended by the State Horticultural respectable women in the western states to Society. Be sure also to get but a few kinds, rub snuff over their teeth, but this practice is for it is better to get fifty trees all of one kind than fifty trees of one kind each. I believe A manufacturer of snuff, of the name of that not less than one hundred thousand dol-Lundyfoot, who resided in the city of Dublin, lars a year could have been saved in the last five years by the farmers of this state, if in preference to that given by the ordinary traveling tree-peddler.

In a late number of the FARMER I find the following from the proprietor of the Lee Summit, Mo., nurseries: "Trees may be planted in the latitude of these nurseries in either spring or fall and with little or no difference in the result." My experience in Kansas is that the trees set in the fall are liable to be blown loose during the winter, and a hole is thus left around the trees so that the frost can get down to the roots. Again, you have to his vest pocket came a snuff-box. He took a protect the trees from the ravages of rabbits during that winter. This would of course be obviated by setting in the following spring. Again, the drying winds in ordinary winters here, are very hurtful to the body of a tree just transplanted.

If trees are received in the fall, cover them, reot and branch, with soil. Set them out very early in the spring in order to get the spring rains. The holes ought to be dug in the fall and the soil would then be mellowed by the frost.

Pawnee county, cannot be reiterated too often. He says: "Now a word to the poor man, mechanic, or professional man about to 'strike for Kansas:' Stay where you are." I heartily endorse that most sensible advice. There has been altogether too much humbuggery in the exaggerated statements about Kansas as being the "home for the poor man" I intend at some future time to give the readers of this paper some icea of how these deluded poor men At Clifton, Washington county, I saw for are living in our extreme western counties, in head are now common among those who have the first time a sheet-iron house. The build- their "homes!" Far better would it have been only been accustomed to raise their own meat. ing is 25 feet wide by 60 feet long, and two for some of them if they had stayed in the The price at Salina is \$1.75 to 2.00. eastern states.

Clyde, Cloud county, is growing very fast, and is destined to be a large town at no discost is a trifle less than clapboards and is bet- tant day. There are many French families in ter to keep out the wind and is also preferable the vicinity of this place. The corn crop in this county will probably average thirty-five bushels per acre. It is now selling for fourin this town. When I was there in January, teen cents per bushel. I have noticed for the said to him, "You can make my fortune if you the number had increased to fifty-four. At past week that a large number of families are W. W. CONE. burning corn for fuel. Clyde, Cloud Co., Kansas.

MILLET OR HUNGARIAN FOR SHEEP.

EDITORS FARMER: I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and hope to see the FARMER take an especial interest in sheep husbandry here in the west. We believe it can make.

Please inform me which is the best crop to raise for sheep-millet or Hungarian grass? I am feeding millet and think it a valuable feed for sheep, also for cattle.

F. KINGSLEY.

Hebron, Neb. Our correspondent has our hearty thanks for his warm commendation of the FARMER. We fully concur with him that sheep husbandry is one of the most profitable branches of farm ence in feeding millet and Hungarian to sheep to give our preference to either. Both are valuable as hay for stock. Millet, we bes If you must buy your trees out of the state, among farmers for feeding, especially calves. in the furnace? I melt my furnace bars down would confer a favor on the readers of the as they like, and I do not see that it hurts

Red clover hay cut at the proper time and safely housed without being wet after wilting When the nights are long, he aught to be amount for one single grapesroot, from an the winter, sheep will keep fat and healthy as and periodicals never leave one poorer than en good pasture. Millet and Hungarian grass they find him. sd of all if And this reminds me of a plan practiced by resemble grain in their growth, and are very

practiced by the under strata of society. In the aid of this unnecessary middleman—the they should in fifty, if the business was pursued on the virgin soils, as necessity compels after the first twenty years. Farmers who turn their attention to diversified agriculture, and the cultivation of tame grasses, will, a dozen years hence, stand at the head of their guild, if this term is allewable, applied to the great agricultural brotherhood.

SALINE COUNTY NOTES.

This county does not seem to find a reporter to the State Board of Agriculture and a few notes at the close of the year may be of inof course was in Latin) he had engraved on been governed by the list of this society in terest to your readers. The wheat crep was very nneven, but a good one on the whole. Wheat sown upon sod was light, and springsown Odessa almost a total failure, the spring being so wet that it was not sown in time.

Fall wheat sown on old land in good season was an excellent crop. The price of No. 2 has ranged from 50 to 60 etc. Odesea sown in the fall has maintained its good reputation in yield and quality. The dry fall has prevented the usual breadth of wheat being sown and a large acreage of Odessa will be sownduring the winter and spring.

The corn crop varies very much in different. localities. Many fields, mostly late planted and badly tended, were an entire failure, while early planted and well tended weathered the dry August and yields from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Taking the county through I do not think we have over one-half a crop or an average of 20 to 25 bushels per acre. But few farmers realize the importance of this crop. The returns not being so direct as wheat, they put in a few acres and if they have time plow it once or twice, or not at all, In the FARMER of Nov. 13, the following and then as they gather their nubbins consensible advice from a subscriber at Harmony chad that Kansas is not a corn country. This fallacy is rapidly passing away. Corn means beef, pork, milk, baster, poultry andeggs, and is the corner stone of all our western farming. Our best farmers are seeing it in this light and less wheat and more corn is getting to be the rule.

As might be expected from this state of things, hogs are on the increase and notwithstanding the low price, many think they pay better than wheat. Pens of from 10 to 100-

Grass was abundant and the season very favorable for getting it up in good order, and a large supply has been secured for winter use. Potatoes are not plenty and have a tendancy to rot. The market opened at 20cts., and has advanced to 50cts. Sweet potatoes were au excellent crop and sold for 60cts, to \$1.00.

Our butchers are paying from \$2. 25 to 2. 50 for fat cattle.

In summing up the year we find that the crops have been abundant, but the amount of money realized has been small. The farmer who has kept out of debt is in a very comfortable condition, but he is the exception and not the rule. The fatal facility with which money can be obtained upon a mortgage on the farm, has reduced the many into debts. to be the best paying investment a farmer that only good crops with good prices will end able them to meet, and the low prices of the present year has left all such persons in a very bad financial condition. Many to relieve their present urgent needs have added a second mortgage to the first, but borrowing oneself out of debt is a financial feat that few can accomplish.

As I write on this last day of November, the snow is falling fast, reminding us that Wm. PETTES. winter is at hand.

A CORRECTION.

In my communication of 23rd ult., your "devil" made me say, "best method of using the pressed cane stalks for food." I said fuel. How can they be best put in shape to burn mill. My stock eat of the pressed corn stalks W. E. FOSNOT.

Ellsworth, Kanssa. No good farmer can afford to waste his time.

white willow trees, spaced at ten feet apart, taking snuff is considered very fashionable in the members of a grange in Marshall county, exhausting to the soil, while clover and other . A piece of lard as big as a butternut, rabe Surely it is a good idea, and our cottonwood most European countries. Chewing tobacco, They send for a catalogue of reliable nursery perennial grasses serve to maintain its fertili-

Poultry.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman tells how some of the farmers of Ashtabula county, Ohio, managed to promote a more PRODUCTION OF EGGS healthy social intercourse among the younger portion of the community, which produced most gratifying results: "The question how farmers can keep their sons and daughters contented on the farm, is one that has had a share of public attention of late, and is one of no little importance to farmers themselves. About a year ago the farmers and their wives, sons and daughters of this neighborhood, organized what we called a 'reading club,' or simply banded themselves together for social and literary culture, and we found it quite a success. The

meetings were held weekly while the evenings were long, meeting always with the members at their private residences. During the summer menths an occasional picnic in some nicely shaded garden took their place, and on the whole I think there has never been a plan hit upon among us that seemed to have the good effect shown by this one. The young people were delighted, and entered into the matter with a zeal we had not even antica ipated. The social effect was admirable, almost wholly banishing the petty gossiping usual in every neighborhood, and creating a most friendly feeling among all classes that participated. The club is to be reorganized the coming winter. I have given this brief

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

outline thinking that some other locality might wish to try its merits."

In the State University, Purdue University, and the State Normal School, we are annually expending nearly one hundred thousand dollars of the public funds to do what? Well, the first has a law department and a medical department in it; Purdue is bent in the direction of the university rut also, and the Normal School is educating teachers. One hundred thousand dollars annually for the learned pro. fessions and the classic tinsel, but not a dollar for the mechanic arts and agricultural knowledge other than in the most smattering and superficial sense. The great industries lie at the very foundation of all prosperity and greatness. Millions of the public funds of the country are opent to aid the few to qualify themselves in the professions, but the thousands upon whom the country must depend for greatness and prosperity, are utterly ignored in any practical educational method that is worth the name. Two or three per cent. of our people are assisted on the road to usefulness in life, while the other ninety-eight per cent. are left to grope their way along as best they can, and as a result the throng of tramps is constantly being recruited, and in turn the public work-house, prison and pauper asylums are filling up with the aimlessly educated .- Indiana Farmer.

The late fair brought prominently before the public the superiority of California raisins, and demonstrates the fact that California steps to the front and challenges competition in the manufacture of raisins. It must also be remembered that the settlement which produced the premium raisins-Riverside-is yet in its infancy, being only some eight years of age, and that this is only the second year that raisins have been manufactured to any extent in that locality .- S. Cal. Horticula

Among the social institutions of moral life. farmers' clubs hold a prominent position, and as the evenings are now getting to be of such length as to warrant the establishment of this institution, a few suggestions as to its benefits and the mode of organization may be timely. In the first place, the benefits are two-fold-social and instructive. One of the great defects in the life of most farmers is the want of more society. It is this which is depopulating our hill-towns and by-places. The young folks desert the farms and resert to cities and villages in order to satisfy their craving for a more social life. In the early settlement of these towns large families were fashionable, and almost every family was s little republic in itself. Tea drinkings, quilting frolics, husking-bees, apple-parings, "raisings," and various assemblies of this sort were also fashionable and satisfied the desire for society. Hospitality was the order of the day, and neighbors and strangers-tramps were then unknown-were entertained freely. Fashion is a fickle thing and these old customs are now pretty much obsolete, but man is, has been, and always will be a social being, and some provision must be made in the country or this want of his nature, or he will desert the farm for the village. The club is the modern institution which in a measure fills up the void occasioned by the changes in have their monthly meetings-in some neighborhoods they meet every Monday-merchants meet on "change" every day, lawyers and physicians have their regular social organizations, and why should not farmers gratify their desires for social life by organizing clubs?—Mass. Ploughman.

If the character of our county falrs ever is redeemed, it will have to be through the Grange. Originated for the promotion of agricultural pursuits, they have become promoters of evil, and are being very justly repudiated by all the best portion of the agricultural classes. They are, in many cases, conducted entirely by men having no interest whatever in agriculture-or in anything else, except filling their own pockets. It is to be heped that the Grange may revolutionize this matter, and make the county fairs what they were instended to be, and remove from the farming community the diagrace of having what should be their fair simply a school of iniquity.—R. I. T., in Farmers' Monthly.

In "Poultry Notes" in Country Gentleman "C. B." under the above caption gives a great deal of valuable information on the subject of towls, which would well repay a careful study if the information is reduced to practice. Kansas is a good state for fowls, as it is for the raising of all kinds of stock. There is always a good demand for fine poultry and poultry produce in the large cities, and the facilities for sending any number to market is at hand. A portion of the stock of every Kansas farm should be fowls. There is as much clear profit in them on the capital invested, and attention bestowed, as in any other branch of the farm business. But the requisite knowledge in this, as every thing else, is necessary to profit and the information once gained must be systematically and persistently followed up by practice. In point of fact this is the great secret of every "lucky man's" success, let him engage in whatever business he may. There is a vast difference in hens as well

as breeds, a variation which arises not from breed, and which may not be obviated by feed It lies in the constitution. Strength and health constitute the fundamental laws whereon are based longevity and utility, and to secure these two requisites all the working organs must be in good order and in unison. With some birds high feeding stimulates and produces fat rather than egg-production, which is not desirable when eggs are require ed. In the keeping of hens for eggs alone, such birds should be taken to the shambles, for when fed up to the desired point, they fail to lay eggs and it is useless to keep them, although they may be promising pullets, with beauty or size to recommend them. It is a mistake to breed from such fowls, unless show birds are desired. These (which I shall call barren hens, for they are oftentimes entirely so) are without exception very handsome, when full feathered and fattened. Their barrenness results from the weakness of some one or two of the organs, and constitutionally the fowl is not in full health or strength. Many think that exercise will remedy this defect, but, although exercise be a good thing, it will make no difference with birds of this class.

Egg production causes the hen to be brisk and lively, for she is in full health and all the organs are performing their normal functions, that nature intended from the beginning. Feed has everything to do with the production of eggs. There is no telling how many eggs a hen may or may not produce in a year. A hen is not to be rejected for an egg producer merely from the fact that she belongs to a sit- successful apiary. ting variety. Many sitters are oftentimes quite as good egg producers in the long ran as the non-sitters. The period or incubation is a rest intended by nature for the bird to gather strength and recuperate from the previous drain of rapid growth and production of eggs, thus dividing the clatches, which after a few weeks' nursing of the chicks, with good feeding, again come to perfection, and thus the hen is enabled to fulfill the end of her existence to the satisfaction of her owner. I think it better to allow the hens to sit and rear a brood of chicks annually where they beg to the regular established sitting class. We must not be too severe in violating laws of nature. Any breed of eitters can be weaned from this inclination by judicious observation and breeding, selecting those which manifest the least desire to brooding, and rearing from them alone, and plying with

good feed. Pullets frequently commence laying when four and six months old, and oftentimes turn out to be good and lasting egg producers; but the great layers are principally those that do not begin until eight or nine months, or a year old. The bird should attain its full size and strength before commencing to lay, and to accomplish this object early chicks must be obtained and upon them must be expended feed, shelter and protection from wet and inclemencies of weather. Fine birds must not be expected for a song, and the expenditures must be doubled and doubled again according to the numbers of the flock or flocks. A hen that produces an egg every other day is to be preferred, especially for breeding purposes, before the one which produces one consecutively for three or even four days. While laying, the strength of the bird must be kept up. Frequently a bird of the non-sitting varieties will manifest a ferocious desire to sit, and no amount of punishment will break her up. She will be more persistent than even the worst specimen of the Brahms ever thinks the social customs of the times. Ministers of. This fowl is out of order and will lay no more. Send her to the pot.

Apiary.

PURE HONEY.

At the present time, in large cities particularly, there is more demand for comb honey in small frames and boxes than for extracted. This result is due, in a great measure, to the frauds that were practiced in former years by that as a fertilizer. It is worth ten dollars as quality. manufacturers of what was called " strained" honey.

Extracted honey is the purest possible, and physicians have often denounced the idea of eating honey and comb also; and when the useless and injurious effects of eating comb are generally understood, we should shrink from eating it as we would from eating glass. Extracted honey may be eaten with impunity. Our Jewish friends use shoney in success.

many of their religious rites. And when we consider that pure honey is the very essence of flowers and plants, in which we are told there is a remedy for every disease, surely we cannot doubt the happy combination of honey and medicine. The Scripture tells us in many passages, of the wonderful efficacy of writing to the Country Gentleman on the subhoney as food and medicine. And I believe, ject of tree culture on the prairies, says: as the treatment of disease becomes more and more rational, so will the value of honey as a medicine become more and more apparent. sequence is that fashionable golden syrups by analysis that these syrups are adulterated and I believe the time is not far distant when the use of honey in every home will become as common as "household words."-Extract from an essay read before the Blue Grass Bee-Keepers' Association by Wm. Williamson.

By the ruling of the Postmaster General pees are decided not to be mailable matter.

A swarm of bees at Cold Spring, Conn, hived in a chimney flue, which they stopped up with comb five and a half feet wide. Sixty-seven pounds of honey were there stored way.-Bee Journal.

No farmer need expect to be successful with bees unless he is willing to give time to them. They will suffer from neglect quite as much as growing, ripening crops. He cannot reasonably expect honey unless there are flowers in the vicinity from which it can be collected. If there are no flowering trees and plants growing naturally, they must be cultivated. Knowledge of cultivating corn, digging potatoes, curing tobacco, breeding sheep and fattening hogs will not avail a farmer in managing an apiary. The art of bee keeping is unlike any other required on the farm. A manual of bee keeping should first be faithfully studied and the reports of conventions carefully read. After this preliminary information has been gained he may begin to experiment. He must expect, however, to spend some time in learning his new trade. Several years' experience is required to produce a

CLEANLINESS OF STABLES.

farm Stock.

We frequently come across remonstrances who keep herses hang these trappings? A the production of ammonia was prevented. further developments. Enter an ordinary stable at any peried, but especially in the winter, when every cranny through which the wind can come in is carefully stopped, and what an offensive odor ofthis odor of ammonia, strongly alkaline and were anticipating a pleasant harvest just then rritant, injurious only to the harness? What of the horses, and the tender membranes of The flood-gates were closed for a few days, the eye, the throat and the nasal passages? only to collect a more abundant supply, which Do you think they are less sensitive than oak-

lent odors injuriously effect the leather, you may be sure the eyes suffer; the throat and lungs are irritated and the nasal passages become inflamed. Then occurs the frequent moon blindness; opthalmia, weeping of the eyes, followed by inflammation, white specks, clouded cornes, and finally loss of sight; then blood has become poisoned by the absorption of diseased matter from inflamed and suppurated membranes, farcy and glandersdreadful and fatal to man and beast, toohelp. Clean the stables and the harness may hang in them safely; and be sure, if the sta-

absorbent of ammonia, and a hundred as a the saving to the harness. Sprinkle it everywhere and be liberal with it .- Rural New

The gardeners in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, have employed sulphate of iron as a remedy for the yellows in the peach, with

Korticulture.

THE ORAGE GRANGE AND CATALPA. views of "B. F. J.," of Champaign, Ill., who, suffering for rain.

form, denseness of shade and general beauty us. The effect is so enchanting and soul-Honey has usually been looked on as a luxury of shape and outline, when growing by itself, cheering, who can be otherwise than happy? The price has been considered high; the con- is ten times more valuable, desirable and No cold weather yet; the leaves upon the apbeautiful than the catalpa of any species of ple trees still fresh and green. If anything have been filling the place that honey ought which we lately have heard so much. And will weld a man to Kansas it is these to occupy, and which honey is now fast super- after twenty years observation of it, were I beautiful falls. And the stock all about us seding as the injurious effects of these syrups about to plant a grove, or lay out a timber belt are so sleek and comfortable, I know they, enbecomes more generally known. We have for shelter and ornament, I know of nothing joy themselves hugely. offen wondered what discolored our teeth I would sooner select than the osage orange. Brother farmers, now is the time, if you after eating certain syrups and drinking tea. The young plants may be procured abund- have not already done so, to prepare for win-Can we doubt but that it was the chemical antly and cheaply, they start as surely as any ter. I have been gratified on seeing, already, action of the acids used in the manufacture of of the seft-wooded trees; they grow fast, and several articles in the FARMER upon the subthese syrups? How often has it been proved stand heat and drouth admirably, and are im ject of protection for stock in winter, and too patient only of wet feet, so that they do not much cannot be said upon that question, for with injurious chemicals. In order to give take kindly to low and wet situations. Not a neglect to provide suitable protection for them that bright color so inviting to look at only is the timber very hard and durable, but the stock is a glaring sin, met with all over -while pure extracted honey is as free from it Las great beauty of grain, and where sawed the west. all impurity as the dewdrops of the morning, into veneers, or plank, and used in solid form, . We are almost certain to have some cold, like black walnut, or mahogany, it may be pinching rains before spring, when the stock made into office or household furniture of the will need protection and must have it or suffer most attractive style. And its durability is exceedingly and perhaps die. Who can sit something quite wonderful and deserves to be down by the warm fire contented and happy, enlarged upon. Where a hedge has been while his stock are humped up in the fence winter-killed, as is often the case in the north corners enduring a pelting storm unprotected? when an intensely cold winter followed a hot Who can lay his head upon his pillow at and wet growing season, the dead fence will night and sleep soundly while his cattle are sometimes stand for years and perform the of- exposed to a drenching rain and sleet, driven fice of a live one. Young trees of not more by the fierce wind all the long, tedious night? than two or three inches in diameter, or the If you can do such things as that, reader, you limbs of maturer ones of the same size, are are no Christian, that is the amount of it; not only stronger and stiffer than any other and yet I see such things so often, in winter, wood that can be procured, but as vine stakes that I feel called upon to admonish you in they outlast any wood that has yet been tried. | season. When dry the wood is as hard as hickory and How many people are there who would go as heavy as the best white oak, and this may into the stock business but they never have be an objection to its being sawed into boards any luck with stock. They are so apt to die or planks for building or fencing. I have in winter or spring, and if they ever do raise a seen the common catalpa growing in Illinois calf, it takes two men, one at the tail and one from the Kankakee to the Cooke. I have at the neck to raise him. raised it from the seed, transplanted it in considerable numbers, and there are now growing of these, half rifle-shot distance from where I write, some fair specimens eighteen flowls spoken of by one of your correspondents years old, but they are small, ragged, open- some time since, among ours, last year and limbed, round-headed and scraggy, and are this. very much like all others to be seen, as shade trees, up and down the state, between the two rivers named. I know there are many groves like him, we do not feel like eating them, of young catalpas scattered about the state, and when we get hold of one it goes to the and I conclude there are few sales for them, hogs, for we intend to rid our coops of them. and little or no use, but I am not disposed to There has been a disease among the horses help put upon the market a timber tree in here, both last season and the present, which which I have so little faith. It is possible the has caused the death of quite a number. As Catalpa speciosa may be quite different, and near as I can ascertain it is what is known as that it will not take the awkward, ragged and the Spanish fever. Few that are attacked round-headed form of the common one, when with it ever recover. Mules are not apt to left to stand by itself, but I should like to be have it. assured of that fact before I invested in it for Who can furnish a reliable remedy for the myself or recommended it to others. Indeed, disease named. Mr. Adam son, of Phillips against keeping harness in stables, the reason I should much prefer the allanthus, with all county, speaking of the fatality among horses given being that the ammonia prevalent there its suckering and its stench, for it is indeed a in that locality, attributes it to the eating of rots the leather and soon destroys the harness. fast growing tree and quickly attains magnif- wormy corn, but I do not see how the worm Now this is beginning at the wrong end to icent proportions of trunk, breadth and height, dust could be injurious to the health of stock remedy an evil. We may talk and advise and when seen no further south than 38 de-"year in and year out," about this matter, but grees, it towers above and dwarfs the catalpa plain the chemical properties of the worm harness will be kept in the stable in spite of in a most striking way. As long as central dust and its effect upon stock. I have always all. Where else can the majority of people and southern Illinois have the black walnut, fed such corn to my stock regardless of its rich man may have a closet in which the har- orange, all trees possessing almost every des that I know of, on that account. ness may hang safely from fear of summonia sirable quality wanted in a tree for timber, I have been both amused and interested in and all other dangers; but the average horse-shade, shelter, or ornament, there will be no the protracted discussion in the FARMER, the owner will have his peg behind the beam, be- lack of material for increasing the forest past few months, upon the chess question. I cause he can have no other way of disposing growth of these parts of the state, and farms think the editor is entitled to great credit for of the harness. But the treuble would end if ers and planters can well afford to await for the good humor and forbearance he has main-

FROM LABETTE COUNTY.

Six months have now elapsed since my last communication to the FARMER. At that writat hand, but we were woefully disappointed. priate. was poured out without stint during the month tanned harness leather, well greased and pre- of June and well into July. It rained June served as it is? By no means. If the preva. 2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 24, 27, 28, 30, twelve days, and in July 2, 4.5, 8, 24, 28, six days. After the 11th of June it was impossible to operate a reaper in most of the fields in all southeastern Kansas.

After about the 20th those who could do so obtained cradles and waded into the grain with them, and thus about one thousand crafollow coughs, bronchitis, pneumonia, heaves, dles were distributed through Labette and catarrh, nasal gleet; and by-and-by, when the Montgomery counties, and more than double that would have been sold if the demand could have been supplied. Fortunately the extreme wet weather had destroyed the bugs, and it was remarkable how long the grain harness and removing it to a purer place, the and a great amount of the grain was shattered beast, which is worth a dozen sets of it, is left out and lost, for hundreds of acres stood dead to rot from these pungent gasses without any ripe from 20 to 30 days before it could be cut. Comparing early cut grain with the later, I am of the opinion that one-eighth of the enble is not a fit place for the harness, it is no tire wheat crop of Labette county was wasted place for the horse. A barrel of plaster can in consequence of the extreme wet harvest. be procured for about one dollar. It is worth Our oats crop was a fair yield and of good

Most people in this vicinity are disappointhealth preserver to the horses; not counting ed with the yield of their corn crop, which is not so heavy as the stalks would indicate; however, a large amount of corn is moving into the various markets for shipment, some of which may be needed here before another

> About the first of August the weather changed suddenly, dry and hot, which soon sumed. Facts are next in order; but not apbaked the land so hard that it was next to pearances instead of facts. [EDS.]

impossible to plow for the fall crops, and this state of affairs has continued to this date, which has curtailed the breadth of land sown to wheat the present fall, very materially, We are much inclined to coincide with the probably one half, and much of that sown is

Aside from these disadvantages, I think we have had the loveliest fall I ever enjoyed. "The osage orange, either for rapid growth, Every day, almost, for weeks and months, the hardiness, durability of timber, habit and pure, mellow autumn sun has smiled upon

There is no cholera among the hogs in this county that I know of, and none among fowls. We have noticed some of those black-fleshed

I do not think it a disease for I find it confined to a certain mongrel class. However,

egence, and have never sustained any

tained while treating the question. I am almost sorry that he has committed himself in the premises, but I think the subject ought to be agitated until the real truth can be obtained to the satisfaction of all concerned, fends the nostrils and irritates the eyes! Is ing we hoped that the floods were over, and and I think that some sort of an explanation on the part of Mr. Cone would be very appro-

When I alluded to that subject in my lastletter published in the FARMER of June 12th. I had no thought that I was opening up a protracted discussion; but when Mr. Cone replied in his peculiar language, I expected the fur would fly. And as it was my fortune to open that important question, I desire to reserve my right at some future time to the closing argument," and since I have my foot in it, (the trap, I mean), I propose to place myself square on the affirmative side of the question.

Low prices and hard times are the order of the day in this vicinity. Wheat is selling for shipment at 60@70 c; oats 16@18c; corn 15@ 78; potatoes, not for shipment, 40 to 50; appres 75c to \$1. Stock : Horses \$75 to \$109 : extra \$125; cows, \$18 to \$25; two-year-olds \$16 to \$20; yearlings \$12 to \$15; calves \$5 result. And while we think of saving the stood up, but the heads became very brittle to \$8; beef 214 to 2c gross; hogs 2 to 214c: butter 15c; cheese 1216c; eggs 10c. Price of land unchanged, but good demand, I am much interested in the great transpor-

tation question based upon the theory of a ship canal from St. Louis to the Gulf via the Mississippi river, constructed by government and state contribution. This is fairly a na-tional question and should be made a political issue. Such a canal would reclaim all the swamp lands along the route and add mila lions to the adjoining states. It would furnish employment fer the surplus help of the nation, and on its consummation, in my opinion, hange the future prosperity of the great

Since writing the foregoing we have had a nice rain which places the wheat in good condition to go into winter quarters, and has moistened the ground enough to plow for the spring crops.

"The time for "argument" has been con-

Zatrons of Husbandry.

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

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

Dowell, Wayne, N. Y.
Colorado State Grange.—Master; Levi Booth,
Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Rehbaugh. anover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee nob 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 selicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The twelfth annual meeting of the national grange, patrons of husbandry, convened at Richmond, Va., in the hall of the house of delegates, November 20th. The Richmond Dispatch says of the members:

"They are as fine looking a body of men and as good looking ladies as are often met with. The men are mainly substantial, well-to-do farmers, and are, without exception, intelligent and cultivated gentlemen. The ladies are polite and accomplished."

Twenty-five states were represented. Among the delegates present we notice the name of Worthy Master, William Sims, of Kansas. From the Master's Report we clip the following paragraphs on cooperation:

"What shall be said upon the subject of co-operation? One thing is certain, that without a correct knowledge of and strict adherence to its principles, the fate of our grange stores, the efficiency and reliability of our state agencies, and the prospect of international associations, are all easily conjectured and determined. The capabilities of the so-called "business arm" of the order have not been overestimated, but the probabilities are there will be no great realizations until greater comprehension, and closer cohesion shall be developed through the education and experience of the members at large. There must be creeping together before there is much "walking together." There should be posted in every grange in the country, in living characters, this motto: 'United we stand; paper. divided we fall."

"There will be no sure and practical intellectual progress without an understanding and observance of the principles of cooperation. There will be no social develtalk together.' The legislation of the country is to-day discriminating largely in favor of capital and corporations, and hence the burdens of government are thrust upon the backs of the poorer classes.

"The direct and unmistakable tendency is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

"How shall any remedy be reached except through co-operation?

rates exceeding a fair remuneration for farmers of that state \$600,000. money invested and labor employed, the excess is nothing more nor less than a direct tax levied upon the producer and collected from the value of his products, whether he is willing or not. What remedy is there except through combination?"

On the second day the usual committees were appointed, and a large number of resolutions, petitions, etc., presented and re-

The master, in his address, argued against the action of the executive committee in allowing the secretary to locate his office at such a place as may be most convenient to him, and in favor of the order having a local habitation-a home. He said of the funds which have come into the treasury of the national grange about \$100,-000 has been returned to the several states in the forms of loan donations and for the adjustment of dues and charitable purposes. The plan adopted of returning onehalf of the fees for new granges formed has not been a success. "If we would hope for deeper root and more permanent growth, we must water better and tend more faithfully the plants we already have."

Co-operation-the business aim of the or der-and the desirability of making the grange interesting and instructive to the youth of the land, received due notice, as did the necessity of "granges availing themselves of reading-matter, striving to educate and inform themselves upon sub- for him to do in the grange; that he has jects connected with agricultural pursuits promised, and it is due that he should do it. and the current events of the day."

He suggested: 1. A short and inexpensive session; 2. The maturing of a plan to in our work. Teach your boys to workrevive dormant granges; 3. Close regard to to stay on the farm. Don't think that the the stability of the order in proposed changes in its law, ritual, regalia, etc.; 4. As few alterations as possible in the compendium of ceremonies, digest of decisions. etc., as now published; 5. Every semblance of infringement of the fundamental law against the discussion of religious and political questions, etc., to be avoided; 6. The

ernment and against all geographical discriminations and sectional and special priv-

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$4,618.33.

On the third day the petition from the Maryland state grange to make the minimum price of admission absolute instead of discretionary with the subordinate grange, was rejected unanimously.

The report of the secretary showed there were sixty-nine new granges formed during the year ending September 30th.

O. H. Kelly, secretary of the national grange since its formation, resigned that office, and Wm. M. Ireland, of Washington, D. C., was elected in his place, and his salary fixed at \$800, and \$200 for office rent and necessary traveling expenses.

The committee on dormant granges recommended all past-due fees be remitted to revived dormant granges. Approved.

The question, "How can the grange be made more useful?" elicited a lively discus-

Mr. Ware, Master Mass. State Grange, said in his state they found it difficult to get members to combine their orders so as to reap their advantages of arrangements with wholesale dealers. Another trouble was the want of an organ by which the members in the most remote portions of the country may know what is going on throughout the order elsewhere. This would make a greater home-feeling amongst the scattered members -- more of the brotherhood amongst them. This, he knew, would revive many languishing granges.

W. M. Sherwin believed that want of cooperation was the great need of the grange, without which it must cease to exist in his

Mr. Angel, of Massachusetts, a visiting member spoke of the great advantage of an organ for the grange. Suppose that once a month a paper should be placed in the hands of every member-what a power it would be? It is in the power of the grangers to say to-day that none but honest men should have office.

W. M. Wilson, of Florida, wanted closer system of co-operation among the members over all the country. He, too, ing favorite sons to college, giving them a advocated the publication of a grange

W. M. Piollet, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the great necessity of agricultural papers. they can catch in our common schools, or He did not care for a grange organ such as obtain by extra labor and exertion. The He did not care for a grange organ such as obtain by extra labor and exertion. The to purchase will call on or address me. All pigs war had been described. There were a plenty son who is highly educated is looked up to J. V. HADOLPH, Emports, Lyon county, Kansae of papers published in that interest if the as something superior by the whole family, opment without 'we meet together and farmer would only sustain and read them. and has a right to put on airs in the pres Such journals may be found in nearly ev- ence of the drudges who remain on the farm. ery state in the union.

"When transportation companies impose and was still doing good, and had saved the

sister, when they go home, to work as if ucation and all that pertains to manhood, their whole heart and soul was in the work.

stated that the best grange in his state was doubted. Your own little club composed one which put their dues high, and the ac- of a few choice spirits of the neighborhood, cumulated fund was loaned out by the have no doubt felt the influence of united trustees to its members for farming opera- action and been encouraged by the respect tions, and great good had thereby been ac- shown to your opinions by outside partiescomplished.

the grange with other interests, and said organization under the name of the patrons that the comparison was most favorable. of husbandry, may accomplish, is yet to be Although they had lost members, they are seen, that its principles as announced to gaining others of a better class. He be- the public are excellent, that it has already lieved that the membership in his state been the means of doing a vast amount of would be doubled in the next three years. They had tried fiscal agencies, but owing to repeated failures the patrons had become discouraged.

W. L. Whitehead, of New Jersey, spoke of the benefits and need of co-operation, but it should begin in the subordinate grange. More grange halls have been built and for himself, where we were at the start. in the last six months than in all its history before.

W. M. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, thought this grange was the place to commence the work, and each one should render himself or herself perfectly familiar with the objects and principles of the order. Let every member know that there is work Make the grange a school house for the penses attending these meetings that must farmer, and teach all of us new education "fool in the family" is the only one fit for tions. While farmers should cheerfully and the farmer. Make your grange interesting. It was resolved to ask congress to estab-

in the transportation of live-stock, The delegate to the Dominion Grange of Dirige Rural.

doctrines in the Declaration of Purposes to Canada reported that the most fraternal rebe regarded as immovable landmarks; 7. lations had been established with that body. The resolution to uphold the unity of gov- The committee on constitution reported an amendment making the minimum dues on per month. Representation in state granges was allowed to be fixed by the state granges themselves.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, the first master of the national grange, presented a letter from the U. S. commissioner of agriculture, asking that more intimate relations be entered into between the patrons of husbandry and his department, and deputing Mr. S. to represent the department in this meeting.

The committee on the good of the order reported against the purchase of a place for the grange meetings and secretary's office.

The members of the grange, on the invi tation of Churchland Grange, paid a visit to Norfolk and the surrounding country, including many points of historical interest,

The report of the committee on co-operation was adopted, favoring the organization of co-operative associations; the establishment of inter-state agencies and co-operative associations of the several states; and the Executive Committee was instructed to send to the states a circular-letter, embracing the true principles of co-operation, with rules for such stores, etc., to keep the matter before the membership,

Henley James was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The grange unanimously resolved to ask Congress to repeal the tax on tobacco and adjourned on the 30th to meet next year at Canandaigua, N. Y., after re-affirming the principles set forth in the declaration of

On the "Position of Agriculture," a paper read before the Kennett's Farmers Club, of Pennsylvania, speaks as follows:

"Why is it that your best and brightest boys are constantly deserting your farms and seeking the cities or some professional calling? It is because they see in other occupations better future prospects for advancement in wealth, power and social standing They see and feel that farmers are constantly ignored in their youthful assemblies, and that preference through life is given to professional men. Farmers themselves encourage this more or less by sendsuperior chance of education at the expense of the other children, who must remain at home and be satisfied with what

W. M. Shipley, of Oregon, fully and by educ ting men up to its requirements in heartily agreed with the views of the last a scientific view, for if properly examined speaker in regard to agricultural papers, it is a science worthy of the ablest minds, Business enterprises amongst the members and not a come-by-chance as is so generof the grange in his state had failed, and ally supposed. It has been sadly nehad caused disaffection amongst the mem- glected by scientists, who, while searching bers and a consequent falling away from in every other direction for new facts, have the order. Still it was alive, and had done passed by those nearest at home with to cultivate the farm must be made to feel W. M. Ellis, of Ohio, said the way to an- that he is the equal of his brother, the wer the question was for each brother and merchant, banker, lawyer, or doctor, ned-

"That organization will develop strength W. M. Alexander, of North Carolina, and cultivate intelligence is net to be your work, however satisfactory, is neces-W. M. Wayne, of New York, compared sarily limited to a small area. What the good among farmers, is not to be doubted."

NATIONAL AND STATE GRANGES.

If we can get along without the national and state granges, we may, very soon, conclude that we can get along without the sub-grange, and then we shall each be by and farmers will have made the humiliating confession that they cannot maintain an organization among themselves. Then they will have proved the failure that other classes have steadily predicted they would be from the beginning.

Let us assume that the yearly meeting of the state grange is a necessity that cannot be dissevered. With this conclusion we must also accept the fact that there are exbe provided for Now it is the part of patrons, as men, to pay their bills, as other classes do those incident to their organizawillingly pay all the expenses attending an organization that is solely for their benefit, they should at the same time use their best inst the department of agriculture as a cabinet office of the government; and for the
passage of a law requiring more humanity
in the transportation of live-stock support from any function of the order-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state subordinate granges five instead of len cents in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Parmer.

PURE Bred Young Brahma Cocks at \$1,50 each. Sent to any address on receipt of price. CLAR-ENCE McDONALD, Quincy St., 214 Door North of Pith St., or P. O. Box 566, Topeka, Kansas.

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of the following highly prized families; Sallies, St. Bridges, descendants of imported Lady Leonidas and others, by the highly bred sires British Sovereign 2nd, Gentry's Conquerer and Cardiff's Surprise. All stock ellgible to record. Also for sale a few choice

ESSEX PICS, straight Jos. Harris stock, and a few young

SHORT-HORNS

of both sexes. A very handsome yearling JERSEY BULL for sale—price \$50. Address, E. M. SHELTON, Sup't Farm, Manhattan, Kaneas.

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 akin. 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.

To Stock Raisers.

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

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Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 215 head: 160 summer pigs mainly the get of the grand imported hoar, "Stockwell." brother to the famous 1st prize and Sweepstake hoar, "Royal Hopewell," bred by same party, (Wm. Hewer, Eng.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Es. 1873 and 2nd premium in Sweepstakes for host hoar of any age or 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 (smatis of still g eater importance) of excellent form. The number of pigs 1 have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and at Specie Busis prices.

Parties from a distance destring 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.

guarantee satisfaction to all purchasing on order Address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kaneas, areas a most create and

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas, Maria THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH.



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Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Cor respondence solicited.

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1.280.000 Acres of Land Less the occupied tracts, at the lowest prices and on more liberal terms, than ever before offered. The lands offered by this company are at an average distance of but 60 miles from the city of Atchieon, and have the advantage of competing blues of relication. cated in the most ravorte section of games. For latting maintenance and descriptive circular with sections map, apply or address W. F. DOWNS, General Of fice Land Com'r, Atchleon, Kansas.

257 The U. S. Government Land Offices are at Concordia, on the C.B. U. P. K. Rand Kirwin, where painting the control of the control

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E. T. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas, Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 30 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.

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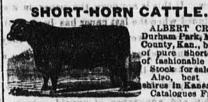


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of fashionable blood

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1879.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors Topoka, Kansas.

JANUARY ONLY.

THE OLD RELIABLE-

THE KANSAS FARMER

FOR 1879-

The Kansas FARMER will enter its 16th

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ten years, has been and is to place no name warranted by the figures I have given. I upon the subscription-book until the money for the paper has been freceived. One week desired result is secured. before the expiration of the subscription, notification is sent the subscribers asking them to renew. If this is not done, the paper is dispay for, and they are not compelled to take a successful in their business. It is true we and the publishers are saved all the loss. plicable to all our subscribers.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL CON-VENTION AND THE TRANSPORTA-TION QUESTION.

by that body and Mr. Underwood appointed a their own experience. committee of one to address the governors of If the farmers who habitually read agriculthe states bordering on the Mississippi river tural papers and seek to keep posted in the and its navigable tributaries, and urge them discoveries and progress of the business on to appeint a Board of Commissioners whose which they depend for a living, are numbered duty it shall be to inquire into all matters they will count by hundreds and thousands; pertaining to the improvement of the Missis- but if placed beside the multitudes that selsippi river and streams emptying into it, and dom read, or if at all no more than a few parof the improvement of their banks, and the agraphs of the daily news or local goesip, the knowledge acquired by this Board shall be former will be dwarfed into insignificance. published through the press and by addresses, the ultimate design of inducing that body to good agricultural paper, which is constantly lasting ties for those who have been raised on grant appropriations for permanently improv-placing before him in his leisure moments, the

transportation, at low rates, for the products cheered and profited by their experiences. CLUB-RATES FOR DECEMBER AND of the people living on these rivers, to adjoin- Again, reading is the very best habit that the

ing states and to foreign countries. This is an important step which should be There is more pleasant company and solid 1879. sustained by the people of the states which comfort in interesting and instructive books are embraced in the valley of the Mississippi and papers than in all the idle village gossip and Missouri. The legislatures of those states, which will soon be in session, should be memorialized to make provision for some such joint committee as recommended, by necessary acts and appropriations to enable the executives of the states to carry out their instrucyear January 1st, 1879. The publishers will ley of the Mississippi, is the only possible sogive the readers for 1879, the best volume of lution to the problem of transportation, which farm and family literature ever made in the is a question of as vital importance to every west. We [present, herewith, some splendid] producer in this valley, reaching from the Alinducements for agents to work for the ing and cultivating his farm. That there is reading. A good reader holds the keys to the water enough in the Mississippi at all seasons of the year to bear safely to the Gulf every pound of produce made in the regions drain-50c. ed by it and its tributaries, is not doubted; 6 months (26 papers) to any address, - \$100. and that these waters can be brought under complete subserviency to man by his skill and subscribe for and read carefully one or more about which there can be but little doubt en-

FARM WAGES TOO HIGH.

with the following summary of the subject : creasing the intelligence of the community.

Thus we see that the farmer receives a little To any person sending us 15 subscribers, at less than half as much for his products now as one time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at he did under war prices, and the laborer pays \$2 each, we will send a twenty-dollar, silver a little less than half as much for what he buys. A comparison with prices of products and why should we not have Farmers' Instibefore the war, will show that they are about tutes? They could be made as useful in imthe same on the average now as then. But parting a knowledge of farming as the former To any person sending us 25 subscribers, at prices of farm wages are by no means down has proved in assisting the school-master and one time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at in proportion. In the cities and on the rail-school-ma'am to improve their modes of teachroads, and in the large manufactories, the ing. The idea, it seems, has taken shape in chanics are nearly down to prices before the ture has requested the agricultural societies war; but in the country, and especially on to organize Farmers' Institutes within their To any person sending us, at one time, our farms, I repeat, it is by no means so. The limits. The Ploughman says that under this average price per month, for six or eight advice about twenty institutes were held in wishes to secure the premium before he has fare, dress and dwell better and more luxu- occupy several days, and the exercises promise had time to secure his list, he can do so by riously than in any country on the globe, and to be most interesting and instructive to farmsonding the amount of money due for a club better here the past ten years than ever before ere of the old Bay State. A number of learn-Money can be sent at our risk, by posts clothes, have planes in their houses, and even subjects for lectures and essays are, Root and office order, express, registered letters, or bank drive fine horses and carriages. Irish servant Vegetable Culture, The Agriculture of Japan. Premiums are guaranteed to reach agents, mistresses, or wives of farmers, ministers Recent Researches in Regard to Seeds, War and feelings professors can afford. No one with Insects, Exhaustion of Soils by the can object provided they do not buy them Growth of Plants, etc. After the delivery of with the extra wages not fairly theirs by the reading of each lecture or paper, the points of prices of the times. Now if farmers will be the subject treated will be discussed by the of one mind, and feel that justice to ourselves CLUB-RATES GOOD UNTIL FEBRUARY and to our families demands a reduction, and by making it, we need not pay over \$12, or at the discussions. The common-sense business rule which has most \$14, for the best help next year. These, been in force in the Kansas FARMER office for at least, are my views, and they seem to be

READING FOR FARMERS.

Farmers who are habitual readers of one or continued when the last paper has been sent, more agricultural papers, are invariably the This secures to every person just what they most intelligent, and as as a class, the most have known many farmers who had the proud paper for two or three years they do not want, distinction of being considered the most successful in their neighborhood, but they achievtrouble and annoyance of unpaid subscrip- ed success in spite of the difficulties they had tions. These are general business rules ap to contend with. Such men are careful observers, and combine native good judgment with unflagging industry. If they possessed the advantage of the experience of others, with the scientific knowledge and habit of analytic thought which is the result of much careful reading on subjects which engage Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, chairman of them in the daily round of their business, the committee appointed by the Commercial there can be little or no doubt that the same Convention, recently assembled at New Ore men would rise in their business to a point leans to report on the improvement of the they never reach, and would prove a power and Mississippi, submitted the report to the Con-example among farmers which they never vention on the 5th inst., which was adopted dream of, plodding along in the rush-light of

Of all the papers a farmer can read or have so that a general interest may be awakened in his family, agricultural journals are the among the people on this important subject.

The facts gathered and subodied by the Commissioners are to be laid before Congress with

farmer's home, but not to the exclusion of a

ing the "father of waters." The report favore opinions and experiments of the best informed, the jetty plan adopted by Captein Eads, and the closest thinkers and the most faithful urges that it is the duty of the general Govern- within the broad fields of agriculture. Others, ment to make such appropriations for the he finds have trodden the path that he is mov-Mississippi river and its tributaries as are re- ing on, before him, and without weary days quired, to so deepen the channels of these riv. of labor and disappointment, he learns of ers as to afford cheap, easy and uninterrupted their failures and successes, and is constantly

boys and girls of the farm can be led into. that can be retailed by the most expert newsmonger of the town. Those who from habit learn to enjoy books and papers, are seldom lonesome. And in solving the question-How shall we interest the boys on the farm and satisfy their natural craving for society? one tions. A water way to the sea from the val- of the most important aids will be found in leading them to become habitual readers. In order to accomplish this primary end, no means will be found so cheap and effective as supplying the farmer's home with agriculturlighanies to the Rocky mountains, as plant- al papers. Habits of thought are formed by storehouse of all knowledge.

No man can advance the interest in farming in his neighborhood, add to the wealth of his class and elevate it so much socially at so slight a cost, as by inducing his neighbors to control of the elements, is also a question good agricultural papers; and if every subscriber to the Kansas FARMER, when he res news his subscription, would induce a neigh. bor who is living without such light in his eary, if the place is destitute of timber. daily business, to become a subscriber and On this question which is so important to reader of the FARMER, he would advance the very farmer, W. J. Chamberlain, of Summit interests of his neighborhood and the value of county, O., concludes a very able and truthful every foot of land in it, for nothing else in-

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes have become one of the most important auxiliaries in school teaching. wages of unskilled laborers and even of me- Massachusetts, and the State Board of Agriculmonths, was \$12 and board for prime farm the state last spring. Since that time the hands. It rose to \$25 and board, or more, as spirit has been spreading among the farmers, it ought when gold was above 200; but it has and many others are announced to be held by no means fallen again to \$12, and hardly soon. These local meetings are necessarily to \$18, in this country. But there is no rea- organized on a small scale, their meetings or son why the price of labor, as of other things, sessions occupying but one day each. The should not be down again to the gold basis. State Board of Agriculture, however, have There is no fear of oppressing the poor. The made arrangements to hold an institute on a laborers are not the poor here and now. They more extensive scale, at Hingham, which will Railway hands, common laborers and mechan- ed and able lecturers have been engaged for ics, have expensive watches, set expensive this occasion, and an interesting programme tables, have expensive furniture, wear fine of exercises has been published. Among the girls wear more expensive dresses than their The Legal Rights and Duties of Farmers.

members. The meeting is open to the public. All are that no injustice will be done to the employed cordially invited to attend and take part in

A Question-box will be provided for the deposit of any question upon subjects not included in the programme, and any one who hope it will receive the attention it deserves may desire information on any subject relatthrough your columns and elsewhere, till the ing to the farm, the orchard or the garden, will be at liberty to ask for such information, and may expect to receive it from experts on the particular subject to which the question re-

> Farmers and others who may wish to attend are invited to bring or send specimens of cern, grains, fruits and vegetables of all kinds, for exhibition upon the occasion.

> The Farmers' Institute will strike every farmer as a valuable organization to promote a knowledge of the business he is engaged in, and commends itself to every community where farmers are hoping and striving to reach a higher plain in agriculture and occupy a position which will command mere respect and influence than the great fundamental industry of the world, in its present posisition, can hope to possess.

SHELTER BELTS.

There is an old maxim which claims that work is already half done when begun rightly. We know of none who should keep this truth so prominently in view as the settlers on the prairies who open farms on the bosom of mother earth, just as it came from the hand of the Creator. A man may make a prairie farm exactly what his ideal of a farm should be, if he will but fix that ideal in his mind. A true farmer has always associated with his sconception of a farm, trees and groves, which break the monotony of the expanding landscape, and form pleasant backgrounds to his fields and ever varying tints of light and shade. Groves of tall trees break the lonely expanse and bring the home picture closer to view, brightening its beauty and heightening every charm.

A beautiful farm has many endearing and

place is repulsive, assisting more than most is best, most admired and endearing.

To those who pride themselves on being less controlled by moral than material considerations, who pass all sentiment by with a pitying glance, and acknowledge that only as worthy their attention which offers pecuniary advantages, and is of practicable utility in the economy of the farm, the timber belt and groves of stately trees commend themselves as among the most useful and profitable products of the place.

Shelter belts serve to break the strong winds which sweep the prairies at all seasons of the year, affording protection alike to stock, grain, grass and fruit trees. There is no protection to an orchard equal to belts of tall timber, and in their sheltering lee stock find security from the strong gales. The value of the protection to fields of wheat and grass in winter, and to the corn crop from across a farm, cannot be estimated.

The birds which are lured to nest among the branches in summer, assist in no small secure pure-bred animals at a reasonable price. measure to destroy and keep in check insects which prey upon the grain and fruit. For wood, fencing and building purposes, timber on a farm is indispensable; and few, if any, farms are found with a full complement of buildings and other fixtures which are neces-

A sheltering grove on the north and west sides of a barn or dwelling, increases their warmth and comfort mightily during the existence of severe winter gales; and in summer article published in the Country Gentleman, creases the value of property as rapidly as in- there is nothing approaches a grove of trees around the dwelling for combining comfort and adornment,

For all purposes of the farm and for rapid growth, there is, perhaps, no tree superior to ens general uneasiness and wide-spread condem action. There are many mation. The people of the former slave-holding the native black walnut. There are many other kinds that are better adapted for shade trees about the barn and dwelling. For this purpose the elm has no superior. Now is the time to plant the nuts of the black walnut, and every farmer may gatner bushels of nuts if he will take the trouble to pick them up from where they have fallen, and lay under the trees along every stream.

GRANGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Capital Grange of Shawnee county, seld its usual anniversary and festival on Wednesday last, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Topeks. The banquet was spread as none but farmers' wives and daughters know how to ay a feast, and it would be superfluous to say that the table, reaching the length of the hall, "groaned" with the substantials and luxuries which are met with nowhere in such abund. ance as in the houses of the prosperous farm-

Being a festive and joyous occasion, conversation and music enlivened the members and their guests till dinner was served, after which the company was further entertained with speeches by J. G. Otis, J. K. Hudson of the Kansas FARMER, W. P. Popence, and others. The speech of Mr. Otis was earnest, and admirably suited to the occasion. He urged the question of the proper education of our farmer boys and girls, dwelt upon the benefit of social relations among farmers and the importance for these and other

maintaining and advancing, of spreading and building up a wider and stronger interest in the grange and the associations of farmers. The hall was comfortably full, but the condition of the roads prevented many from attending who would have contributed to increase the numbers and interest in this pleasant farmers' anniversary. Considerable disappointment was felt on account of the absence of Worthy Master Sims, delegate from Kansas to the National Grange which has been in session recently in Virginia, and who had not lenged security and respect." returned. May Capital, and all other granges, enjoy many such social meetings and festivals as that of the 4th inst.

WEATHER REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1878

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

The warmest November on our eleven ears' record. Mean temperature, 45.87 degs., which is 7.06 deg. above the average November temperature of the ten preceding years. The mercury fell below freezing point on only three days. The highest temperature was 72 degs., on the 5th; the lowest was 22 degs., on the 8th; range of temperature, 50 degs. The mean at 7 A. M., was 38.55 degs; at 2 P. M., 55.83 dege; at 9 P. M., 44.52 degs.

Rain and melted snow, 1.55 inches, which is 28 inches below the November average. Rain fell on 7 days. Snow fell on the 30th to the depth of two inches. The entire rainfall for the eleven months of 1878, now completed, has been 36.50 inches, which is 3.24 inches above the average for the same period for ten years.

Mean cloudiness, 42 per cent. of the sky, the month being slightly clearer than usual. The number of clear days was 17 (entirely clear, 6); half-clear, 3; cloudy, 10 (entirely cloudy, 3). Mean cloudiness at 7 A. M., 42.88 per cent; at 2 P. M. 46 66 per cent; at 9 P. M.

87 per cent. Wind—N. W., 34 times; S. W., 19 times; N. E., 14 times; S. E., 13 times; N., 7 times; S., 3 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 11,198 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 373, and a mean hourly velocity of 15.55 miles. The highest velocity was 40 miles on hour on the 27th.

Relative Humidity- Mean for the month. farmers are aware of, to shape and fashion 62.6; at 7 A. M. 769; at 2 P. M. 409; at 9 P. the character of those who grow among such M., 76.2; greatest, 97 3 on the 10th; least, 18 2 surroundings, as beauty, and symmetry, and on the 27th; mean, 7 A. M., 76 9; at 2 P. M., tidiness, on the other hand, promote that which 40 9; at 9 r. M , 70 2 There was one fog-on the 7th.

> Mrs Debora K Longshore, whose professional card appears in this week's FARMER, is a regular graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pa., the oldest medical school for vomen in the United States Mrs Longshore brings with her the highest testimonials from the physicians with whom she has practiced the past six years in Pailadelphia. She comes to Topeka to make it her permanent home, and offers her professional services as a physician. Mrs Longshore is a sister of Mrs. J. K. Hudson, of the FARMER

The attention of our readers is called to the public sale advertisement of Messrs. Pratt & Farris. The sale will take place at Silver Lake, Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific R. R., a few miles west of Topeks. This firm offer their pure-bred Berkshire and Poland-China blowing storms in summer, by timber belts pigs for sale at public auction on Thursday, December 19th. The firm has very superior stock, and the sale is a good opportunity to

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Congress assembled on Monday of last week and the President's message was transmitted to both

The message opens with expressions of gratitude to the Divine Being for the many blessings confer-red upon the country; the yellow fever pestilence is referred to, and the assistance provided by the government to the people of the lower Mississippi. The pacification of the south is next taken up and lwelt upon at some length. In this connection

the President says: "The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right, continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation, awak-

ACCEPTED THE RESULTS, and gave in every practicable form, assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced rigidly and impartially in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property, and in political rights and privi-

By these Constitutional amendments, the south ern section of the Union obtained a

LARGE INCREASE OF POLITICAL POWER In this expectation the country has been grievous-y disappointed. In the states of Louisiana and south Carolina, at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of these states, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that THE RIGHTS OF THE COLORED VOTERS HAVE BEENOVERRIDEN

and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

Congress is reminded that it will be its duty to inquire into, and determine the validity, of the claims of members to seats in that body. The Executive and Judicial departments of the government, will inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States. The preisdent is unwilling to undergo a renewed appeal to the courts and people of the states where these violations of the law have occurred, toward giving their assistance to bring the offenders to justice, but will use all the means in his power "to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes and to secure

the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

The message urges at some length, and in very forcible language, the importance of congressional elections in every district. In each state every political party is entitled to the share of power which

is conferred by legal and constitutional suffrage.

"No temporary administrative interests of the Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. the protection of liberty requires the maintenance in full vigor of the many methods of free speech, free press and free suffrage, and will SUSTAIN THE FULL AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERN-

MENT TO ENFORCE THE LAWS,
which are formed to preserve the inestimable

with the following strong expression: "The power of PUBLIC OPINION WILL OVERRIDE ALL POLITICAL

and all sectional or state relations, in demanding that all over our wide territory the names and char-acter of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchal-Reference is made to the yellow fever plague, and

the efforts for the relief of the victims. The num-ber of cases of fever is estimated at 100,000, of which about 20,000 proved fatal; the loss to the country in a material way, the president says "is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars." The Government furnished about 1,800 tents and about \$25,000 worth of rations to the stricken cities. Our relations with foreign countries are on the

most peaceful footing. Our neutrality in est between foreign powers has been maintained. Our contributions to the Paris Exposition were reditable to the nation and gratifying in scope and The Bi-Metallic conference held in Paris last sum-

mer had no important results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by The fishery award of \$5,500,000 was paid to

Great Britain, according to the terms of the Joint Commission, accompanied with a protest against any other construction of the same. Confident exany other construction of the entire that is express-pectations of a revival of trade with Cuba, is express-ed, the suppression of the insurrection in that island, having been successfully accomplished.

r relations with China, Japan and the Samoan islands are stated. Correspondence with Mexico confinues upon the questions which threatened to disturb the peaceful relations of the two republics. An effective force of the two governments on either An effective force of the two governments on extra side of the Rio Grande has done much to hold in check the marauding Indians and Mexicans. It is proposed to hold next year an INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION INMEXICO, and it is believed that the display of the agricultu-ral and manufacturing products of the two nations,

will tend to a better understanding, and increased commercial intercourse between the people.

A naval expedition up the Amazon and Madeira rivers, has brought back information, yaluable both for scientific and commercial purposes. A like ex-pedition is about visiting the coast of Africa, and

the Indian ocean.
Of the financial condition of the country the mes-

sage states:
"The ordinary revenues from all sources for the year 'ended June 30, 1878, were \$257,763,878.70.
The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$236,964,326.80: leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$20,799.551.90. Actual receipts for the first quarter, commencing July 1, 1878, \$75.389,743.43 estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters. quarter, commencing July 1, 1878, \$75,389,743.43 estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year, \$191,110,256.57; total receipts for the

current fiscal year, actual and estimated, \$264,500,

The total expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period are \$240,000,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June

30, 1879, of 24,400,000.

By the terms of the act of Feb. 1862 providing a sinking fund the public debt should have been reduced, between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year, \$518 361,806.28. The actual reduction of the ascertained debt in that period has been \$720,644.739,61, being in excess of the reduction required by the Sinking Fund Act of \$202.282,933.33. The amount of the public debt, less the cash in the treasury, November 1st, 1878, was \$2,024 200,083.18, a reduction since the same date last year, of \$3,150,617.39. The progress made during the last year in refunding the public debt at a lower rate of interest refunding the public debt at a lower rate of interest is very gratifying. The amount of four per cent, bonds sold during the present year, prior to November 33, 1878, is 100,270,900, and six per cent, bonds, commonly known as five-twenties, to an equal amount, has been, or will be redeemable as calls mature. It has been the policy of the department to place the four per cent, bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities.

The Secretary of the treasury recommends a law authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars bearing interest at the

denomination of ten dollars bearing interest at the rate of 3:65 per cent., convertible at any time within one year after issue into four per cent, bonds, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the treasury by inail or otherwise.

The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was \$52,798.980 [the coinage of silver dollars under

the act passed February 28, 1878, to \$19,314,550, of which amount \$4,984,947 are in circulation and the balance, \$14,829,603, is still in the possession of the

The president expresses conviction that the welfare of the business of the country will be promoted by congress abstatning from making radical changes in existing financial legislation; and that the resumption of specie payments "which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity.

The army have been actively employed and have

faithfully performed all the service required of them.

The navy has been much improved during the

year.
The actual expenditures of the Postoffice Depart ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are \$33.874 647.50. The amount drawn from the Treasury on appropriation, in addition to the revenues of the Department, was \$5,307.652,82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are estimated at \$36,571,000; the receipts from all sources at \$30,664,023,90; leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the Treasury of \$5,907,876,10.

The business of the Supreme Court and Federal

courts in many of the states has so increased that additional legislation is needed for relief,

"A corps of mounted Indian auxiliaries" are recommend to be formed to assist in guarding the tribes on their reservations; this Indian cavalry to be under command of the army. The Indian problem is discussed at considerable length, and the sentimental side in general adopted by the president, "Many of the tribes which are now quiet and or-

derly, and seif-supporting, were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains, or in the mountains of the far West, and were there considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to train them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States, but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty, to help them in attaining at least to that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach.

The Message implies fear that the attempt may be renewed by Congress to place the Indians under the nilltary department of the government, and begs that the above and similar reasons be kept in view in the discussion of any meditated

A modification of the law for the protection of timber on the public lands is asked for in order to secure its better protection.

Of agriculture, the Message says: "About one-half of the population of the United States is en-gaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultu-ral products of the United States for the year 1878 is estimated at three thousand millions of dollars The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the Bureau of Statistics were five hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars."

"The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention A National Convention of societies specially interested in the subject, has more valuable than Effert's Extract of Tar recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed, and Wild Cherry, those that use it know its both in regard to cruelty to animals, and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more effectual laws for the prevention of such abuses

The work of the Bureau of Education shows gratifying results for the year,

Domestic Dry Goods very cheap Best prints 5c a yard, 20 yards for \$1 Best Lancaster gingham 10c a yard. Canton flannels 7c, 9c, 10c, 121/2c, 15c. Gray flannels (* job lot) 15c and 22c. Yard wide bleached and unbleached muslins, equally cheap, from 5c up. Tick-ings, drilling, ducks and Cheviotts, at BARTHOLOMEW'S

Cheap Cash Store, 177 Kansas Avenue. Underwear for ladies, men, boys and children, very cheap—men's at 25, 85, 40 and 50c to \$1.50: ladies at 50, 60, 75 and 90 to \$1,45, children's at 15, 20, 25, 30, 85 to 60c at

BARTHOLMEW'S Cheap Cash Store, 177 Kansas Avenue.

Wool Jackets—We beat all in the prices of Wool Jackets. Men's at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2; ladies' at 50, 60, 75 and 85s to \$1; chil-dren's at 25, 35, 50 to 90c. at BARTHOLOMEW 8 Cheap Cash Store, 177 Kansas Avenue.

For Hollday Presents of intrinsic value go BARTHOLOMEW'S "Cheap Cash Store" 177 Kaness Avenue

Hollday Attractions at the "CHEAP CASH STORE,"

177 Kansas Avenue. Fascinators at fascinating prices at BARTHOLOMEW "Cheap Cash Store."

Makes a beautiful appearance!-Barthelemew's Cheap Cash Store in holiday a tire—decorated with the useful, durable, ormamental and seasonable.

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

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

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

When you feel a cough or bronculal affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer a Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable

Eight and pine per cent. interest on farm sane in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent on city property.
All good bonde bought at eight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying them-selves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thou: families, there are still thousands upon thous having been cared by them, you must believe eands of smart, hard working, intelligent men and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. couring into the great Arkaness Valley, the See other column. Garden of the West, where the Atchieop, Topake & Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2 500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you don't believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourselves and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits and nervousness, when Eilert's Daylight Liver pills are sold by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on to your sarness, 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 Draggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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

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

The enterprise of publishing the Central Stock Journal, in St. Louis, requiring all the time and attention of H C. Brown, he has decided to close out his entire herd of thor oughbred Berkshires, consisting of about fitty They will be sold at private sales any time up to next Janu ry. Prices exceedingly low, about half the usual price. In his absence there will be a man with the herd, authorized to sell. Terms, cash, or notes approved by the local banks. The herd is at Newton. Ke. Address H. C. Brown, 913 North Sixth St. St. Louis, Mo.

The yellow fever epidemic created intense excitement throughout the country, yet every community has a greater foe to human life, which stalks abroad unheeded. Yellow fever has slain its thousands, but neglected colds its tens of thousands. The practice of letting a cold cure itself is fraught with suffering, sorrow and with death. There is no remedy more valuable than Eilert's Extract of Tar worth, and will not be without it, for it surely and quickly cores Colds, Coughe, Croup, Catarrb, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints. Sold by all Druggiets.

DOES THE WORLD MOVE?

The Rev. John Jasper, of Virginia, says "De sun do move, for in de mornin' it shines on dis side ob de house, while in de ebenin,' on dat side ob de house. Now, ef he don't move, how come he dar?" Notwithstanding Mr. Jasper's logic, we yet believe the world moves. When Mr. Jasper's ideas constituted the popular belief, people thought that to die of small-pox or cholera was simply fulfilling one of nature's laws. Now, through vaccination, small-pox is averted, while choiers, choiers morbus, dysentery (flux) and diarrhoes are readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed. Does not such evidences tend to prove that "the world moves?" As an external remedy for cuts, bruises, aprains, swelling, bites and stings of insects, the Compound Extract of Smart-Weed has no equal. Veterinary surgeons have also employed it with marked success.

CHURCH ORGANS.

Improved style Church Organs, strictly first class, with Sub-base and Octave Coupler at \$100, \$115, and \$125. E. B. GUILD, Topeka,

INDINESTION.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

MALABIAL PRVKE.

Malarial fevers, consupation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in 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.

The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or ploing away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what alls them, (profitable pa-tients for dectors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to care from the tirst dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is atflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truthe' and "Proverbe" in sunther column.

IT SERMS IMPOSSIBLE

that a remedy, made of such common, simple plants as hope, buchu, mandrake, dandelion, etc., should make so many and such marveloue and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor all testify to

ANOTHER PAT MAN REDUCED.

H. A. Kufus, dealer in dry-goods, Wood-hull, Ill., writes Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. June 23d, IS78: "Gentlemen-Please find inclosed five dollars, for which send me, by express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and I lost five and one-quarter pounds."

Markets.

(December 9, 1878.)

New York Money Market GOLD-Quiet at 100%. LOANS-Carrying rates, %23 per cent.; borrow-

LOANS—Carrying rates, %23 per cent.; borrowing rates flat.
GOVERNMENTS—Dull.
RAILROAD BONDS—Irregular.
STATE SECURITIES—Nominal.
STOCKS—The Stock Market was feverish and unsettled throughout the day. At the opening price declined 3/0% per cent. but this was followed by an advance of 1/201/2 per cent. During the afternoon the general list lost the early improvement, the market closing heavy.
London, December 9.—Silver to-day, 50% pence.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR-Dull and nominal; superfine, \$3 40@@8 75 common to good \$3.87@4.10; good to choice, \$4.15 @4.59; white wheat extra,\$4.55@5.25; St. Loui-, \$3.80

@5.75.

WHEAT—Dull, weak, lower; No.3 spring, 90@
91½c; No. 3 red, \$104@103; No. 2 do., \$107@197½; No. 1. \$107½@105½; ungraded amber, \$100@
108; ungraded white, \$107½@109; No. 2 do., \$105.

RYE—Quiet; No. 2 western, 58@59c.

BARLEY—Quiet.

CORN—Dull; No. 3, 42½@44c; stramer, 45½@45½c;

yellow, 63c. OATS-Dull; mixed western, 30@31c; white west-

rn, 32/234C.
COFFRE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Dull and unchanged.
RICE—Nominally unchanged.
MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged, MOLASSES—Dall and unchanged, EGGS—Firm, western, 24%@255. FORK—Weaker; mess, \$7.60. BEEF—Quiet and unchanged, CUT MEATS—Steady. LARD—Quiet; prime steam, \$5.95.26.04%. BUTTEK—Dull; western, 25.26.7c. CHEESE—Western, 25.26%c. WHISKY—Firm; \$1.09%.

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

CATTLE-Receipts, 91: shipments, hone; dull; native shipping steers, \$2853375; native slockers and feeders, \$2250370; native cows, \$1 7:6270; Dolorados, \$2 1063; wintered Texas steers, \$2356

275.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,803; shipments, 107; active, higher; fair to choice packing, \$2 22@2 57%; light shipping, \$2 20@2 25.
SHEEP—None on hand.

Kansas City Produce Market

The Price Current reports:

WHEAT—Recelpts, 26,880 bushels; shipments, 24,000 bushels; firm, higher; No. 2 77@77%c; No. 3,
cash, 75%c; No. 4, 71%c.

CORN—Receipts, 11,350 bushels; shipments, 20,000
bushels; dull; lower, No. 2, 23c; rejected, 22c.
RYE—Firm; No. 2 33c; rejected, 31%c.
HAX—Quiet; \$6 2507 00.
FLOUR—Slow; country brands, XXX to fancy,
\$1 75@2 25 per sack.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged; clear bacon sides, \$475@500; dry salt sides, \$4 25@\$4 50; sugar cured
halas, \$800.
LARD—In lierces. \$6 \$60@6 25. The Price Current reports:

LARD-In tierces, \$6 00@6 25. St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

HOGS—Moderately active, but some packers holding back; light shipping, \$2 20@2 40; Yorkers, \$2 40 @2 50; packing, \$2 50@2 65; Philadelphias, \$2 70.

CATTLE—Shipping very slow, weak, light supply and demand heavy; fat steers, \$4 40@4 50; light do., \$3 30@3 65; butchers weak, not lower; native steers, \$2 75@3 50; cows and heiters, \$2 25@2 75; Texas steers, \$2 25@2 75; cows, \$2 25@2 75; feeding steers scarce and wanted; \$2 25@3 37%; receipts, 1,-400; shipments, 200.

400; shipments, 200. SHEEP—Moderate demand for fancy muttone, at \$2,75@3,75; receipts, 900; shipments, none.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, 88%@88%c cash; 88%@88%c December; 88%@89, closing at 88% January; 90%c first half February; No. 3 do.; 85c; No. 2 spring, 75c bid.
OORN—Closed weak; 29@29%c cash; 31%@31%c

obriany.

OATS—Easier: 19% c@19% cash; 19 bid December.

RYE—Quiet: 49% c.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower; \$1 03.

PORK—Lower; old jobbing \$7 002,715; xew, \$7 75.

DRY SALT MEATS—Dull; loose cribs, \$3 59.

LARD—Quiet; \$5 302,5 40.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Tubwashed—choice, 32c; medium, 30c; dingy and low 25 25 25c. Unwashed—mixed combing 23c; medium, 21 221%c; coarse 162018c; light fine 1820; heavy de 16 2017c; Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c W B less. Markets, dull and weak.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and uncharged. WHEAT—Firm; not quotably higher; No. 2, red winter, 87c; No. 2 spring, 87%@87%c cash; 83%@88%c January; 83%c February; No. 3 spring, 68%@70c; re-lected 53%hive Jected, 53@53%c.

CURN—Steady; unchanged; 303%s31c cash; 313/c
January; 313/c February; rejected, 26%@365c.

OATS—Quiet, steady; 195%c cash; 200 January;
233/c May.

HYE—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Stronger; 97%cfor extra; No. 8 49%%

55%c.
PORK—Dull, weak and lower; \$6 65 cash; \$7 72%
@7 75 January; \$1 82%@7 75 February.
LARD—Dull and a shade lower; \$5 55 cash and
January; \$5 62% February.
BULK MRATS—Dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 12 55; shortrib, \$2 70; short clear, \$5 55; all
boxes WIIISKY-Steadyand unchanged; \$1 05.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

Houst Heceipts, 16 000: shipments, 4,000: market steady; choice heavy: \$3 7028 80; light, \$2 5068 65; mixed packing, \$2 4562 70.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1 000; market firm active; shipping, steers, \$4 0024 60; stockers and feeders, \$2 4083 00; butchers a shade higher; cows. \$2 20 70; bulls, \$2524 40; steers, \$363 30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 205; shipments, 395; market steady, \$2 6062 80.

Chicago Woot Market.

Atchison Produce Market. WHEAT-No. 2, fall, 55c; No. 4 do., 69c; No. 2 spring, 61c; No. 8, co., 51c.

RYE-No. 2, 33c.
OATS-No. 2, mixed, 15c; No. 2 white 15c.
BARLEY-No. 2, 70c; No. 3 40c.
FLAXSEEU-\$1 05@115.
CORN-No. 2, ear, 21½c; No. 2, shelled, 22c.

Kansas City Wool Market

WOOL—We quote as follows: Fine unwashed, 15 @18c; medium, tine, 2/@22c; comblog, fine, 23@27c; tub-washed, 23@25c; Colorado and Mexican, 12@15c.

Leavenworth Produce Market

RTE-350.

OATS--Wholesale, 17%.
WHEAT-No. 2 70; No. 3 65; rejected, 60c.
CORN-New, 25; old, 26c.
POTATOES-25; Sweet Potatoes, \$1 50 per bbl. Leavenworth Wool Market HEAVY FINE, per pound 15 6:16
LIGHT, per pound 16 6:173
MEDIUM, per pound 18 @21
COMBING AND DELAINE, per pound 214 @23

Leavenworth Stock Market. Beef Steers: at 24435c; cows, 24435c. VEAL-4@45c. MUTTON-24, @35. HOGS-\$2@210.

Topeka Retail Grain Market

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekl by W. Edson.
WHRAT—Per bu. spring
Fall No. 2.

"No. 8.
"No. 8.
"No. 4.
CORN—Per bu.
"White Old "Yellow
OATS—Per bu old "Yellow
OATS—Per bu old "New RYE—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.
"No. 2.
"No. 3.
Rye.
CORN MEAL No. 3.
Rye.
CORN MEAL—
CORN CHOP—
RYE CHOP—
CORN & OATS—
BRAN—
SHORT— Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.

Topeka Batchers' Hetal Market.
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.
"Round"""
"Roasts """
"Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.
"Hind """
"By the carcass """
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast
PORK—
"Sausage... Topeka Produce Market.

2.25 2.09 1.50 BUTTER--Per lb--Choice....

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.

Median
CHESAR—Per lb
BGGS—Per doz—Fresh
.OMINY—Per bbl.
VINEGAR—Per gal.
E R. PO'ATOEN—Per bu.
P. B. PO'TATOEN
SWEET POTATOEN
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys.
Geese.
ONIONS—Per bu. Geese.
ONIONS—Per bu
CABBAGR—Per dozen.
Spring—Chickens.

Topeka Leather Market Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer to Furs, Tallow and Leath r

HIDES—Green...
Green ,lamaget...
Green ,lamaget...
Green, kp and calf...
Green, kp and calf...
Bull and stag...
Dry fillst, prime...
Dry salted, prime...
Dry Damaged...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found to these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER

PHYSICIAN.

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

MARKET GARDENERS!

Buy fresh Seeds of the Grower. BE THE FIRST IN THE MARKET! And you will COIN MONEY.

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

Important Book for Stock Breeders, Just Published STOCK BREEDING. A Practical Treatise on the application of the laws of Davelopment and heredity to the improvement and breeding of Domestic Animals.

BY MANLY MILES, M. D.

(Late Professor of Agriculture in the Michigan State Agricultural College) One 12mo, Vol. Price \$1.50. Agents wanted to sell this book. Address, D. AP-PLETON & CO., 519 Broadway, New York.

Sugar Adulteration!

We hereby inform the Public that our Refined Sugars consist solutive of the product of raw sugars reduced. Neither Glucose, Muriate of Tin. Muriatic Acid. nor any other foreign substance whatever is mixed with them. Our sugars and Syrups are absolutely unadulterated.

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

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Threat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Such as Consumption,

Bronchitis, Ashma, and
CONSUMPTION,



The few compositions, which have won the cord-dence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as Ayen's Chernary Pectoral. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Codds. Consumption, that cay be made by medical ekill. Indeed, the CHERNY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season. The prince of the remedy be taken in season, that is welf founded if the remedy be taken in season. The prince of the remedy be taken in season, will be taken in season, the remedy be taken in season. The prince of the remedy be taken in season, the prince of the remedy be taken in season. The prince of the remedy be taken in season and the prince of the remedy between the remedy between

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

04 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

10 03 60 Chrono. Perinmed. Spowfiske, and Lace Carde, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 15c.

CANTON CLIPPER PLOWS OF SIZES & SHAPES TO SUIT EINE FINISH ALWAYS SCOT SULKY PLOWS. CULTIVATORS, STACK CUTTERS, WARROWS & 9 MADE BY O PARIN & ORENDOREF CANTON TEL.

THE KANSAS WAGON



For Excellence of Material,
Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish.

V.T. GOSHORN, J. B. HAWLEY.
Christor General.

And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons. We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the Universitates, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconeia. Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Fellose, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. On work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warrantee

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN. Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAPEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by ISAAC E. GORHAM, TOPEKA KANSAS.



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

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

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

CHICAGO, ILL.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

BEREFT.

This is my little sweetheart, dead,
Bine were her eyes, and her cheek was red,
And warm at my touch when I saw her last.
When she smiled on me, and held me fast
By the light, soft cleep of her slender hand;
But now beside her I may stand and stand—
Hour after hour, yet no binsh will rise
On that dead white cheek, and those shut blue eyes
Will never unclasp at my kiss or cail.
If this is the end, if this be a l,
That I sm to know of this woman dear,
If the beautiul spirit I knew lies here.
With the beautiul spirit I knew lies here.
If the swent erigh to rend spart,
The pitless vail, there is nothing beyond;
If this woman so lair, so fine, so fond,
With the lies and the sont that shone
In her eyes, her voice, which made her in truth
The woman I loved; if this woman for sooth
I dead as this dead clay that lies,
Under my gaze with close shut eyes;
Then what is the meaning of life, when death
Can break it all as breaks at a breath,
The this o's blown bubble affoat in the sun.
What is the meaning if all is don',
What is the meaning if all is don',
What is the meaning if all is don',
I know this childish plaything filmsy and fair;
What is the meaning of love's long pain,
The yearning memories that rend and strain
The living heart and the living soul;
If this is the cnd—if this the whole
Of life and death; this little span
Which dreps in the dark, before the plan
Which the brain conceives is half complete,
Making life but the barble's empty cheat.
When a year ago through all the maze
Ot speculations far hung haze,
I wandered on with carciess tread,
I had not looked then on my dead—
My dead that coldiy lying here.
Mocks my fond heart with semblance fair,
Chills me with measurcless despair.
Then I could calmly measure fate
With Nature's laws, and speculate
On all the doubts that sclence brings.
Now, standing here, what is it apprings
Within my soul, and makes despair
Not quite despair.

DARNING AND THINKING.

MOTHERS AND SONS.

Darning little toes and heels that all day long go tramp, tramp, tramp and hurry skurry, over fences and into barn lofts, down the street and over the rough road to school and always on the highway to manhood. Sometimes to greatness, and sometimes, alas, to infamy and shame.

It is our task, as mothers, not only to close the rents in worn garments, but to guide the spirit among the snares and pitfalls that surround youth everywhere. If most mothers will reflect a moment they will realize how far away from them their growing sons are, how little they really know of the thoughts that most occupy the minds of boys from ten to eighteen years of age, and the saddest part of it is that half of them have been pushed away. The mother was too busy to listen, or sympathize with the boyish troubles and ambitions until he has learned to do without her. Villianous ideas have been poured into his mind on the office of one of their number, "they in the office of one of their number, "they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, "they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number, they in the office of one of their number of the office of one of the office from a dozen sources that she knows nothalone. He has no counsellor but companions of his own age, no spiritual friend to keeping until I was better off again." teach him the fallacy of this and the danger of that theory, nor to lead him in the only daughter, petted and caressed to safe and honorable way.

How many mothers spend an hour, or a half hour, or any time at all, alone with their sons each day? How many sons want to spend any time alone with their mothers, and whose fault is it if they don't want

We have no time, we say, we do not take time as we should, is the right way of putting it, to make ourselves interesting to our children, we do not talk to them as if they she was a regular blue-stocking - she were reasoning, thinking beings, whom it is our duty to help in every way. We love Emerson, and named the first baby Ralph them and we attend to their physical needs, but we seldom talk with them.

After a time when they are gone and time hangs heavy on our wrinkled hands, we will wonder that we did not teach them many things that only a mother can, or, if we erly care, and the little dresses that still lie have done our best it will be the sweetest reflection of our declining years. The boy own hand."- Journal of Commerce. whose mother was his friend, teacher and helpmate never forgets it; from every orator in the land whose mother was all to him that a mother should be, we hear it boasted

slave, to her boy, and no mother has done gives directions for fertilizing and stimulating her whole duty who only sews and cooks and washes and punishes and loves. It means something more to be a good mother in the age and the land where statesmen and professors are born in every home.

RECIPES.

RAISIN CAKE, -One cup sugar, one cup buttermilk, one-fourth cup butter, two cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoon, ful spice ; lastly add one cup raisins, chopped, and sprinkled with flour. Bake slow-

GOOD COMMON CAKE. T wo cups sugar one tablespoon butter ; one cup sweet milk wo and a half cups flour; one small tea-

spoon soda; two teaspoonfuls cream of-tartar; nutmeg to taste. Add one egg, last before baking.

INDIAN PUDDING.—Scald three cups of sweet milk, stir in one cup of Indian meal, and boil five minutes; take from the fire, and when cool add the yolks of three eggs well beaten, one cup sugar, and one-half cup milk. Bake one hour, and beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and spread on top of the pudding.

To SUGAR OR CRYSTALLIZE POP-CORN.one teacupful of sugar; boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of corn, tle from the fire, and stir until it has cooled a little, and you have each grain separate scorch the kernels when crystallizing. Nuts of any kind when prepared in this way are delicious.

APPLE-BUTTER .- Making this is well understood by most old farmers' wives, but people who live in cities, and depend on howlong we waited—It seemed like months, the market and the family grocer to furnish and she grew worse all the time, till her bathem all such articles ready prepared, do not know how vastly more economical it is to by business, but would come in the next make their own. Take good apples, all of steamer, without fail." one kind, so they will cook evenly, pare and quarter them, then put into boiling ciconstantly), about 12 hours, till it is reduced to a thick smooth pulp, when it can be put "I had a cousin living in Pennsylvania. ples and cider are plenty and good.

APPLE-BUTTER .- Pare and quarter one they are dissolved by boiling, add two and About one hour before taking off, add three anything." About one hour before taking oit, add three anything." anything." anything "I passed this house in the afternoon of burning and to make the butter fine and free from lumps.

SOME MEN'S WIVES.

their own immature notions of the great and all that, and when I married her she the country. I met some people moving to another state, and they let me go with the country but when W. & Co. failed, and I had to b imaginable source, good and bad, and too commence at the foot of the hill again, she "And where are you going now?" asked Jooften the growing boy is left to sift them discharged the servants and chose out a anna, looking in her face. neat little cottage, and did her own house-

"And my wife," said a second, "was an across the ocean." death, and everybody said, 'Well, if he father?" will marry a doll like that, he'll make the greatest mistake of his life;' but when I came home the first year of our marriage sick with the fever, she nursed me back to fierce eyes. health, and I never knew her to murmur peated vaguely. because we could not afford any better style, or more luxuries."

"Well, gentlemen," chimed in a third, "I married a smart, healthy, pretty girl, but adored Tennyson, doated on Byron, read Waldo, and the second Maud; but I tell you what it is," and the speaker's eyes remembrance of neglect, or stinted mothin the locked drawer, were all made by her

NEW BOOKS.

How to Bestroy Insects. as the proudest record in his life.

No mother can look forward to this honor unless she takes time to be a friend, not a structive to plants both indoors and out. It gives directions for tartillying and stimulating cultivators in keeping plants healthy. It is also valuable to housekeepers who are troubled with vermin of any kind. Price 30 cents by mail, post-paid. Published by Henry T. Williams, N. Y.

Popular Songe. Will L. Thompson's songs have recently become so popular that a music firm in Boston has been compelled to order fifteen thousand copies of the following pieces to supply the

demand:

"Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore."

"Drifting with the Tide."

"The Poor Old Tramp."

Each piece is a beautiful song and chorus.

Any music dealer will mail them to your address on receipt of price, 40 cents each. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

MISS GREY'S THANKSGIVING.

BY VIOLET HASTINGS.

Joanna folded her arms, and stood wait-

"Two years ago," said the woman, came to America with my mistress, who was then a young bride, having married an was then a young bride, having married an American gentleman. She was French, and so was I, but we had been living in you recall my name? I was told that you England since her parents died, when she was a child. My mistress was at school, absent, I came to offer my services. But I educating herself for a governess; but her health gave way, and she was obliged to give up her studies. She had no relatives, Put into an iron kettle one tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of water, and cy to her, and had died leaving her a sum to educate herself with. Well the gentleman had become acquainted with her case, nicely popped; stir briskly until the candy and he took care of her, and married her still stood with hat in hand, looking upon is evenly distributed over corn; set the ket-We lived at a boarding house in New York. Soon after we came over, the gentleman and crystalized with the sugar : care should was oblidged to return to England to secure be taken not to have too hot a fire lest you some property which belonged to him there. He was to be back as soon as the trip could be made.

"Well, mistress waited as long as she could, poor thing. She was quite alone but for me. When the time he had set for his return had passed by, and he did not return, she became quite ill. I don't know from her husband. He had been delayed

"She was getting stronger fast, and was looking for him hourly, when the news came that the vessel was lost at sea, and der, about 2 gallons of apples to 1 of cider; his name was not among the few who were Boil it first and then simmer slowly (stirring saved. She only lived two days. She beg-

away in open jars for winter use. Now is I had her address with me, I took the child the time for making apple-butter, while ap- and what money my mistress had left, and went to the place; but she had 'moved West,' the people said.'

"I was a stranger and nobody would embushel of tart apples. Place them over a ploy me. I started on foot for the nearest bushel of tart apples. Place them over a seaport; for I thought if I could only get fire, with sufficient water to them. After back to my own country, I could live and keep the child. I had still enough money a half gallons sweet cider, and boil together left to pay my passage across. But I was until the apples and cider appear perfectly obliged to spend some of it, and by the smooth or not separate from each other, and discouraged that I was ready for almost

an ounce of cinnamon. Some add a tea- that dreary Thanksgiving eve, and it looked spoonful of cloves. When the apples begin so quiet and peaceful that I thought, 'What dissolve, which will be indicated by their a good shelter it might be for the poor homeless baby!' After I had passed down settling, they must be constantly stirred, until the butter is ready to come off the fire, right, I looked back and saw the white both for the purpose of keeping them from house still looking down on me from the hill. And it seemed to draw me back. I walked on till night, but found no place to stay, and then I made up my mind to come back."

"I reached the foot of the hill a little after midnight, and walked back and forth with "I tell you what it is," said one of a the baby in my arms to keep warm till nearmay say what they please about the use- basket where I had put it with a few things lessness of modern women, but my wife that I intended leaving with it. After I had ang of, indeed does not even suspect, belessness of modern women, but my whe
cause her world is in her home, her boys
world is in the school where he has compansuccess in life. Everybody knows that her
success in life. ions of every degree, who impart to him family was aristocratic, and very exclusive, away, and, leaving the village road, kept in their own immature notions of the great and all that, and when I married her she the by-ways until I got some distance into

"I am going back to my own kindred, if I

can live to reach them. I have a little money, you see, but it is to take me "What was the name of the child's

"His name was Philip Westmore." "That man!" gasped Joanna, "what have

you done, woman? The tramp-woman shrank from Joanna's erce eyes. "What have I done?" she re-

"There isn't a living soul," said Joanna, "who dares to breathe that name to my mistress. And now-Hush!"

"Joanna!" called her mistress, imperatively. Obeying the summons, she found Miss

Grey, sitting by the fire, with little Emily in her lap. The hoarse, peculiar cough, never heard by nurse or mother without a thrill of alarm, told that croup had seized its vic-

"Run for Dr. Vincent," said Mrs. Grey grew moist, "when we laid little Maud in briefly; and in another minute Joanna had her last bed, at Auburn, my wife had no thrown a shawl on her head and was tramping through the star-lit night.

Dr. Vincent was not in his office. He had been called to a patient several miles away. Joanna's visit had caused a little stir in the village hotel, in an upper room of which the doctor had his office; and as she was turning away from the door, a gentleman came out and said in a pleasant, courteous tone.

"If you are in want of a physician, perhaps I can be of service to you. "Come on, then, if you please," said Jo-

He put on his hat, said a few words to the landlord, and started in the wake of the woman who walked at an astonishing pace. Who is your mistress?" he asked.

"Miss Grey, sir."
"Ah, indeed!" with which exclamation, whatever it might mean, the stranger relapsed into a silence that was not broken until they reached the house. Joanna opened the door of the sitting-

room, and stood aside for him to pass. "Walk in, sir," said she. And he walked into the full glow of the fire-light, and saw the woman sitting by the hearth, with the child on her knee. It was sound asleep now. Miss Grey had administered a quantity of alum and sugar, which "acted like a charm," and little Emily slumbered peace, fully on the bosom which had grown more soft and womanly since the baby head had

nestled there. The "tramp woman" toods behind Miss graphs.

Grey's chair. As the tall figure in the doorway stepped into the light, there came a cry of surprise and terror from the strange woman, and a smothered gasping sound from Miss Grey. And then, for the first time in her life, Joanna thought her mistress was going to faint, she looked so white and

stricken, all at once. needed a doctor, and as Dr. Vincent was was not aware at the time that I was about to intrude upon you, madam.'

Miss Grey lifted her head. "I thank you," she said-trying to speak in the regal tone that was her own-'I believe the danger is past, and I can happily dispense with your services.

She did not ask him to be seated, and he with a gesture that said, as plainly as though her lips had spoken it-"you shall not touch

The tramp-woman came forward a step or two, looking from one to the other, and spoke, as though the words came without any volition of hers—
"The child is his, lady."

The stranger looked at her in a kind of stupor of surprise, that gave way in a moment to eager excitement.
"Martha Elson!" he ejaculated quickly

but before he could utter anything more Miss Grey had risen to her feet, and stood before them with flashing eyes.

"What did you say, woman?" she cried "This is his baby, ma'am," answered Martha, who had grown calmer; and turning to him she added, "I can prove it to you, Dr. Westmore. This is the child that

my young mistress gave to me when she died." "Tell me the whole story, Martha," he said brokenly. "God-knows I have sought you far and wide, but never thought to find

you here to-night. She told him then. Miss Grey had sunk into her seat again, and Joanna, striding across the room, stood at the back of her mistresss' chair. Dr. Westmore stood with folded arms to listen, his face growing paler and indescribably tender and mournful as she proceeded. The little Emily lay still like a fair carved cherub, her golden hair and her lips trembled.

When the woman had ended her story Dr Westmore came nearer and looked

down upon the bowed head.
"Theodora," he said, "will you let me look at my child!"
She lifted her face, and the proud eyes

fell before his mournful gaze. "Are you going to take her from me?" she faltered.

"Sit down." He took the chair on the opposite side of the hearth. She rose, crossed the floor, and laid the child in his arms; then turned to Joanna, with a feeble uncertain motion, and let the strong, faithful creature lead her from

the room. They left the father alone with his child for a while; and when he left the house, to return to the village, it was understood that

when he was going, Miss Grey laid the still sleeping child in her bed; then going to a chest of drawers in the corner of the room, she took out garment after garment of dainty size and workmanship, letting the ed them. They were her baby's clothes.
At last she came to the long, fine, French

slip, of spotless white which had clothed its dainty limbs when she first looked upon it; the robe which its young, broken-hearted mother had wrought upon with such loving patience. This, with a few other things found in the basket with it she laid aside to give to the baby's father.

He came in the morning, when the roses were bright on little Emily's cheeks, and looked for the first time into the blue eyes that to him were a perfect copy of the soft violet eyes of his innocent "child-bride." And almost unconsciously he found himself speaking to Theodora tenderly and reverently of that gentle child, who, though she never won the best love of his manhood, had found in him a tender and faithful pro

tector and friend.

And somehow, in speaking to her of his past, uncovered from the rubbish of by-gone memories the key to a miserable labyrinth of misunderstandings which had swallowed up their early love and hopes; and the vail fell from their eyes, and they saw each other's hearts as they had been in the first

glow of their youthful affection. And so the quarrel that had been for so long was no more, but had vanished like a troubled dream. After this Miss Grey melted and softened into a real woman; such a woman as Philip Westmore and his little Lily-or Emily, as he called her-had cause to thank God for, ever after. And Joanna and the tramp woman lived together in harmony, happy in serving the two friends.

[CONCLUDED.]

It is said in Washington, that there will be a movement, as soon as congress meets, to make the trade dollar a legal tender, and thus to add twenty millions of coin to the circulation. The Treasury authorities claim to have information that almost the entire amount of the trade dollars in this country are in the hands of brokers who are holding them expecting legislation which will increase their value 10 per cent.

The United States post office department has recently issued a report that should serve to warn people against carelessness. It states that an average of 4,000,000 dead letters are received annually at the dead letter office-300,000 without stamps, 50,000 partially addressed, 6,000 with no address; \$1,500,000 of money value, 45,000 packages containing property, \$40,000 in money, and 12,000 photo-

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his advertisement. PERRY MASON & CO., 41 Temple Place, Boston.



for 1879, will more than sustain its previous reputation as a pure, instructive, interesting and amusing paper for our Boys and Girls that parents need not be afraid to place in the hands of their children. It is not filled with sensational clood-and-thunder trush, but just such a paper as boys and girls need. It will be finely illustrated, printed on book paper and sent to any address one year

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THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY!

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

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

liroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the laday of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take upa stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year siter a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up may have had, and report the Same on helr appraisement.

In all cases where the title vosts in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of

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

mainder of the value of such stray.

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, 100 or ass, 100

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

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

FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Paul, Washington tp, Nov. 8, one bay filly, supposed to be 2 years old, past, with star in forehead, and branded with J. S. on the left shoulder. Valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by H. R. Robinson, Lincoln tp, Nov. 23, one two year-old steer, brindle, some white on right hip, swallow fork in right ear, white on right shoulder, white belly, figure 8 on right hip, no other marks. Valued at \$18.

white belly lighter soll right hip, not stated at \$13.

GOLTS—Taken up by H. D. Rogers, Jackson tp, Nov. 13, two horse coits, supposed to be 1 year old last spring, one a bay with a few white hairs in forehead, left hind foot white. Valued at \$20 each.

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

Elk County-Geo. Thompson, Clerk.

Elk County—Geo. Thompson, Clerk.

HEIFERS—Taken up by J. W. Woodworth, Liberty tp,
Nov.1, two yearling helfers, one is a black roan, the other
a red with some white on legs and tail, no other marks
nor brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Flekett, Liberty tp, one
dark red helfer, star in face, bush of tail white, little
white on belly, spitch leftear. Valued at \$7.

STEER—Also by same, a pale red steer, two white
spots on back, white on the inside of each lock, no other
marks nor brands. Valued at \$9.

Greenwood County-F. J. Cochrane, Clerk.

Greenwood County—F. J. Cochrane, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by G. E. Tigall, Janesville tp, Nov.
20, one small, hay, horse colt, offe year old past, no marks
nor brands. Valued a \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Thomas Babb, Janesville tp, Nov.
18. one iron-gray filly, two years old. Valued at \$15.

FONY—Taken up by James Stewart, Saline tp, Nov.
3, one bay dilly, small white spot in forehead, supposed to
be about 2 years old, no marks nor brands perceivable.
Valued at \$55. be about 2 years old, no marked with the valued at \$25 and the polynomial with the pol

at \$1: 2 TEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Buck, Fall River tp, Nov. 2 TEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Buck, Fall River tp, Nov. 2 one pale red yearling steer, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear, brand on right hip supposed to be T B. Valued at \$15.

Jefferson County-1. N. Insley, Clerk.

HEIFER-Taken up by Alvin H. Heuson, Jefferson tp, Nov. 12, one red heifer, 2 years eld, a little white on torehead and belly, points of both ears cut off, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER-Taken up by F. M. Gibson, Jefferson tp, Nov. 16, one red, yearling steer, crop off right ear, slit in left ear, bushy part of tail gone, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$11. ear, bushly part of the good.

Valued at \$11.

STERR—Taken up by Henry Bodde, Jesterson tp. Nov. 16, one red, speckled or roan steer, 1 year old, crop off right ear and slit in lett, no other marks nor brands. Val-

STEER—Taken up by Henry Boude, Jenerson tp, Nov. 16, one red, speckied or roan steer, 1 year old, crop off right ear and slit in leit, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by John Weishaar, Jefferson tp, Nov. 7, one pale red steer, 2 years old, drooped horns, some white spots, crop off right ear. Valued at \$16.

MARE—Taken up by William E. Bancrott, Sarcoxie tp, Nov. 2, one bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in the forehead, right hind foot white, no other marks nor brands, height about 15 hands. Valued at \$40.

Nemalia County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by E. R. Murphy, Valley tp. (3½ miles southwest of Seneca) Nov. 15, and posted before W. S. Mathews, Esq., Nov. 25, one roan steer, I year old past, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$i.1 Fill.Y—Taken up by Wm. Moser, Red Vermillion tp. Nov. 4, and posted before Joseph Hemmens, J. P., Nov. 14, one sorrel mare filly. 2 years old, branded M on the right shoulder, small star in the forehead, and had on a small bell.

right shoulder, small star in the forehead, and had on a small bell.

COLT—Taken up by Theodore Wolfley, Wetmore tp, Nov. 6, and posted before Wm. Cawood, J. P., one bay, stud colt, one year old past. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Also by same, one black, pony mare, supposed to be 2 years old past. Valued at \$20.

STEKR—Taken up by N. Pfrang, Wetmore tp, Nov. 7, and posted before Wm. Cawood, J. P., Nov. 17, one yearling steer, red and white, with white ears and white star. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Mosch, Red Vermillion tp, Nov. 5, and posted before R. W. Hazen, J. P., Nov. 15, one red, yearling steer.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Meyer, Washington tp, Nov. 12, and posted before L. Cordill, J. P., Nov. 22, one yearling heiter with red ears.

Mismi County—B. J. Sheridan, Cierk.

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by J, W. Hand, Louisburg P. O., Nov. 1878, one roan, yearling steer, heavy borns, underbit in lettear and silt in rightear. Valued at \$12.

STEER-Taken up by John Chaudoins, Louisburg, P. O., Nov. 11, one red, yearling steer, yearling past, some white on face, branded on leit hip with letter Y. Valued at \$14. white on face, branded on left hip with letter Y. Valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by S. H. Houser, Paola tp, Nov. 11, one red steer, 2 years old. Valued at \$18.

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

MARK—Taken up by John Wilson, Stanton tp, Nov. 1, one sorrel mare, 2 years old, no marks nor brands.

HORSE—Taken up by Joel Carpenter, Paola P. O., Oct. 11, one bay horse, about 10 years old, left hind foot white, branded on left shoulder with letter W, about 16 hands high, and had on, when taken up, a leather halter. Valued at \$25.

ued at \$23. HORSE—Also by same, one brown horse, about 10 years old, right hind foot white and ring bone, a few white hairs on forebead, had on, when taken up a halter. Val-ued at \$25.

COLT.—Taken up by Moses Allen, Osawatomie P. O.. Oct. 21, one black mare colt, white star in forehead, long switch tail, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Valued at \$15.

Osage County -Ed Spaulding, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James T. Cowden, in Arvona tp, Nov. 2d, one brown pony mare, 8 or 9 years old, saddle marks, small white spot in forehead, heavy make and tail, about \$55, hands high. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Also by same, one black stallion colf, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, right nostril white and right fore foot white, about 184 hands high. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. B. Hill, Burlingsone tp, one black Syear-old mire, branced with a straight mark on right shoulder. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Peterson, Fairfay in one ight shoulder. Valued at \$35.
PONY-Taken up by Peter Peterson, Fairfax tp, one ay pony mare, 4 years old, about 13 hands high, white tripe in forestead, sight sind foot writte. branded with a orrection on left shoulder, a piece of rope around the cak. Valued at \$26.
ARE AND COLIT-Taken up by J. S. Whitman tley Brook tp, May 13, one sorrel mare, 3 years old,

about 11 hands high, white line in face, which curves in, forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30. MARE—Also by same, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, white line in face terminating fa a star, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30. COLT—Also by same, one bay mare colt, supposed to 2 years old, large for sge, narrow white line in face and star in forehead, left hind foot foot white. Valued at \$15.

Wilson County-Gus McFadden, Clerk.

Wilson County—Gus McFadden, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Oscar M. Bryan, Colfar tp, one bay mare, 3 years old, letchind foot white, 14% hands high, no myrks not brands. Valued at \$40.

FILLY—Taken up by Milton Short, Jr., of Center tp, one light sovered filly, 2 years old, no tayrks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

FONY—Taken up by S. Hayden, of Virdi, in Cedar tp, Oct. 12th, one bright bay pony mare, about 13% hands high, small white spot in face, about 13 years old. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Steeves, of Chetopa tp, one bay mare, about 10 years old, 14% hands high, collar marks on both shoulders, hoof of right hind foot split, scar on right hip, no brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by L. N. Lyman, of Chetopa tp, 1 bay mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot is face and on end of nose, left hind foot white, collar marks on both shoulders, branded WS on left shoulder. Valued at \$18.

Wabaunsee County—T, N. Watis, Clerk.

Wahauusee County T. N. Watts, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Joseph Fields, in Alma tp, one steer, about 1 year old, roan, with line back, red feet and white face, no marks nor brands perceivable. Posted before A. W. Gregory, J. P.

MARE-Taken up by Utlah Sauner, in Wilmington tp, Nov. 21, one black mare, 2 or 3 years old, both hind feet white, a littley hite on back part of both fore feet, star in forchead mixed with black, about 15 hands high, no other nor brands. Posted before E. H. Sanford, J. P.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. Wooden County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by John Light, Liberty tp. Nov. 22, 1
one bay mare colt, 1 year old past, with 3 white feet, no
other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.
MARE AND COLT—Taken up by Ernst Stockebrand,
Center tp. Nov. 18, one bay pony, 3 years old, inedium
size, star in forchead; also one black yearling horse colt.
Valuedat \$50.
STEERS—Taken up by J. B. Jones, of Eminence tp.
Nev. 21st, one brindle red and white spotted steer, 2 years
old, crop and under bit off lett ear; also one brindle red
and white spotted steer, 2 years old, no marks nor brands.
Valued at \$30.

Strays For Week Ending December 4, 1878

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. M. Brown, of Walnut tp. (Sabetha P. O.) Nov. 24, one black pony, 2 years old past, leit eye out, no other marks visible. Valued at \$45.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. McNeely, of Walnut tp. (Frinkville P. O.) Nov. 4, one white and red spotted steer, mostly white, one year old past Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A. A. Frink, of Walnut tp. (Frinkville P. O.) Nov.2, one reddish brindle steer, a silt in the right ear and a cross off the left ear, yearling past. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. I. Danes, of Padonia tp. (Hiswatha P. O.) Nov.11, one red helfer, 2 years old, branded Son right hip, cross off left ear. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by same, one white helfer, 2 years old, red ears. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by same, one red steer, 1 year old. Valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Alexander Garnett, of Walnut tp. (Fairview P. O.) Nov. 2, one bay mare pony one year old past, mule shoe branded on left shoulder. Valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by same, one brown mare mule, 1 year old past, mule shoe brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$30. Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. McDonald, Marmaton.tp. 1
bay mare, 3 years old, small size, small streak of white in
the forekead, also some white on both hind feet, no other
marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by same, one brown, horse colt, 2
years old small size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John Leaton, of Mill Creek tp, one
red, roan yearling steer, marked with an upper bit in the
right ear. Valued at \$44.

COLT—Taken up by L. C. Ward, of Pawnee tp, one
black mare colt, 2 years old, white spot in forchead and
on end of nose, both hind feet white, small size. Valued
at \$22.

on end of nose, both hind feet white, small size, valued at \$22.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob A. Andrews, of Marmaton tp, one sorrel mare, 11½ hands high, with white in face, supposed to be il years old. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by N. J. Jackson, Timberhill tp, one pory mare, broken, light cream color, 10 hands high, 9 years old, branded with letters K T on the left shoulder, and also with the same letters on the left hip. Valued at \$15.

Coffey County-Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk. Coffey County—Wm. P. Throckmorton, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Elijah Crotts, LeRoy tp, one sorrel, 2-year old mare, white strip in forchead, branded
with letter 8 on left stiffe. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by same, one black 4-year-old mare,
left fore foot white, white strip in forchead and on nose.
Valued at \$50.

COLT—Taken up by same, one black, yearling, horse
celt, one white strip on nose, and hind foot white. Valued at \$33.

COLT—Taken up by same, one steel-gray 2-year-old
horse colt, branded with 8 on left hip. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by same, one clay-bank 2-year-old
horse colt. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by same, one yearling clay-bank
horse colt. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by same, one light-bay, yearling, mare
colt, star in forchead, and white strip on nose. Valued at
\$13.

COLT—Taken up by same, one dark-bay yearling mare

colt, star in forelead, and white strip on nose. Valued at \$13.

COLT—Taken up by same, one dark-bay yearling mare colt, small white strip in the face. Valued at \$22.

COLT—Taken up by same, one light-sorrel, yearling, horse colt, all feet white, and white strip in forehead. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. Price, of California tp, one black, pony horse, 10 years old, 4 whits feet. Valued at \$15.

hlack, pony horse, 10 years old, 4 whits feet. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by same, one bay pony, 8 years old, saddle-marks. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by I. M. Planz, Pleasant tp, one dark red cow with crumply horns, 4 years old. Valued at \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. J. Grandstaff, Pottawatomic tp, one 2 year-old, red and white helfer. Valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Wharton, Liberty tp, one iron-gray-year-old horse. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by same, one brown 2-year-old horse. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by David Cox, Neosho tp, one black 1-year-old horse colt, branded with letter N on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. B. Bassett, Avon tp, one shoulder Valuedat \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. B. Bassett, Avon tp, one pale-red, yearling heller, white on belly. Valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by same, one deep-red, vearling steer, star in forchead. Valued at \$11.

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Myer, Pottawatomie lp, one yearling, white heifer, branded with letter C on left bip. Valued at \$11.

Dougles County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

COLT-Taken up by S. A. Watts, of Wakarusa tp. November 1, one bay, 1-year-old, horse colt, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20. Lyon County-Wm F. Ewing, Clerk.

Lyon County—Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by D. W. Eastman, of Center, tp., one iron-gray, horse colt, snpposed to be 2 years old, flo marks nor brands.

FONY—Taken up A. G. Lawrence. In Reading tp., one bay, mare pony with white lace, right hind foot white, no other marks nor brands.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Caldwell, Reading tp, two black mare colts, no marks nor brands.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Moore, in Emporia tp, one red, roan steer, branded on right hip with an inverted C, streen, branded on right hip with an inverted C, STEER—Taken up by G. W. Mooney, of Emporia tp, one white steer, with brown ears, 1 year old, no other marks nor brands.

STEER—Taken up by D. W. Eastman, of Center tp, one red steer, branded Son right hip, 2 years old.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. H. Bassett, one 2-year-old, red heifer, branded with figure 8 on right hip.

COW—Taken up by Wm. R. Williams, in Emporia tp, one cow, mostly red.

CALF—Taken up by Wm. R. Williams, in Emporia tp, one cow, mostly red.

CALF—Taken up by Same, one call, roan color.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Michans, Clerk

Leavenworth County--- J. W. Niehans, Clerk COLT—Taken up by Amos Edwards, of Alexandria tp, Nov. 25, and posted before D. F. Walker, one mare colt, two years old, color black. Valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Norris. Fairmount tp, Nov. 17, and posted before M. C. Harris, d. P. of said tp, one 2-year-old Texas steer, red and white, letter C on left hip. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by same, one yearling steer, dark red, white spots on beliy, hole in left car. Valued at \$12.

Morris County -A. Moser, Jr., Clerk. COW-Taken up by M. A. Stewart, in Diamond Valley tp, October 29, one pale red cow, small star in forehead, lump on right side.

CALF-Taken up by same, same date, one dark red steer calf. Cow and calf valued at \$18.

COW-Taken up by same, same date, one pale red cow with white face and white stripe along back, marked with washow fork on right car and underbit in left.

CALF-Taken up by same, same date, one red calf, white belly, and white in face. Cow and calf valued at \$18.

white beily, and white in face. Cow and call valued at COW—Taken up by same, same date, one cow, 2 years old, pale red, wiltle back, tall and belly.

CALF—Taken up by same, same date, one red and white call. Cow and call valued at \$80.

COW—Taken up by same, same date, one red cow, marked with small crop off cach car.

CALF—Taken up by same, same date, nale red calf with star in forehead. Cow and call valued at \$11.

COW—Taken up by same, same date, one for red calf. Caw and calf valued at \$12.

CALF—Taken up by same, same date, one dark red calf. Caw and calf valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by same, same date, one red steer, white feet and tall, crop and shi in each ear. Valued at \$18.

Neosho County-C. T. Stauber Clerk COW-Taken up by B. F Estes, Lincoln Tp. Nov. 8, 1878 one red spotted cow, branded [F] on left hip, aged 3 yrs, Valued \$14:

Biley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk HEIFER—Taken up by George Avery, Madison To Nov. 9, 1878, one yearling heifer color light roan, red neck head and legs, no marks or brands. Value \$15. Wabaunsee County-T. N Watts, Clerk.

Wabausee Conny—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

MARE—Tasea up by Wm. C. Hailaday Wilmington
To. on or about Nov. 4, 1878, one black pony mare, saddle
mark on the left side of withers, mane worn off by collar,
no other marks or brands. Age floor 1879. Valued \$18.

Also one dark mare, large white spat on her belly, left
lore leg white to knee, star in forebreak, a short rope
around the neck mane worn off by cellar, no other marks
or brands. Age 7678 yrs. Valued \$28. Also one Fifty,
perfectly black, a wooden heart, with the letters [H.L.]
out on hold sides ted round of the neck with abit of rope
mane braifed, no, other marks or brands. Age 2 grs.
Valued \$282). Also one correl mare flax mane and fall,
haid \$66. 121 fore and bush lest white haif way to the
knee and hock joint, right hind foot a hile to the pastern

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The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the claim of the organism of woman, singled it out as the claim of the organism of woman, singled it out as the claim of the organism of woman, singled it out as the claim of the organism of woman, singled it out as the claim of the organism of woman, singled it out as the claim of the organism of

BROAD GRINS.

"Please give me your definition of a cautious man. A bet is pending, John." A cautious man, John, is one who will tell a red-headed woman that her hair is auburn. If you win send the cigars along.

Taste Donnelly, the Irish pugilist, when asked by a novice in his science what was the best way to learn to fight, replied: "Och sir, there's no use in life in a man learning to fight unless nature gave him a bit of a taste for it."

A very ugly woman, toying with a pug dog in front of a cafe on the boulevard, said to Rusty: "Kiss me and I will give you this piece of sugar!" A street Arab passing by exclaimed : "Don't she ask a high price for her sugar?"

One time a lion met an elephant and the elephant said: "You better go and git your Grand Prizes in Europe and America. hair cut. But the lion it said: "Bah! I Awarded Grand Medals by the French Government, and also Grand Medals. Diploma and shan't resent a feller's insults which has got Special Report at the shan't resent a feller's insults which has got his nose between his own teeth."

William Augustus to sleepy room-mate: "Come John Henry, why don't you get up with the lark, as I do?" John Henry, grimly: "Been up with him all night."

chalk mark will keep ants out of food. We have noticed the fellows never get in our

Talk about the angry sea and the mad waves and all that. Hump! you'd be angry, too, were you crossed as often as the ocean is.

"Madam do you know that you possess one of the best voices in the world?" said a saucy fellow to a woman, one day. "Indeed do you think so?" replied she, with a flush of pride at the compliment, "I do most certainly," continued the rascal; for if you hadn't, it would have been worn out long ago." For the first time in her life that woman hadn't anything to say.

"Here lies"-any graveyard will furnish you abundant opportunities to see how the tombstones do it.

There wouldn't have been any milk in the cocoanut if some of our dairymen had had the construction of it. The press club of Boston have been en-

joying big dinner. It was a stuffed club when the repast was over. The title of "A. B." is very cheap in De-

troit. It has a practical significance there, meaning "A Bummer." Resurrection day will have to take a back

seat unless the body-snatching business is stopped. The following classical poser is submitted

for college boating clubs: Did Leander swim the Hellespont, or did Hero? Which is oddest, the man who asks

question or the man who answers? The man who asks, because he is the querist.

The New York burglars and grave-rob bers only need a newspaper organ to secure them firm footing and a fair share of busi-

What is the difference between a certain Roman emperor and a drunken man? One's Titus an emperor, the other tight as a brick.

"What do you want to shoot quail on the ground for?" howls a sporting journal. On the ground that we can't him 'em anywhere

"Gentlemen, there's no use talking," remarked the man to a crowd on the corner, and then he talked away for half an hour without a pause.

The upstart that rose to a point of order after sitting down on the aggressive end of a pin was assured by the chair that the point

last in the arms of a policeman.

Many a man has been known to get rich by buying sixteen ounces to the pound and selling twelve ounces to the pound. It is a poor rule that wont work both weighs they

We know that the brute sees the sunset; but does it feel its pensiveness?-[Joseph Cook.] It does not if in the habit of having its hay about that time.

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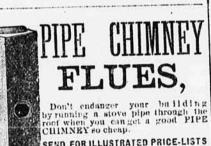
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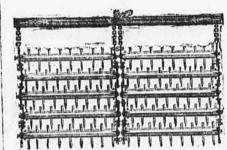
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