

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,  
Topeka, Kansas.

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### LITERARY CLEANING—No. 6. MARGARET L. NOTES.

Every person who is acquainted with the common statute law of our state, have noticed that they are assailed by marginal notes. This practice was first introduced by William B. Rastal, who collected all the laws in force from the Magna Carta to the fourth year of Philip and Mary. These collections have been carried on since that time.

Old printed books are frequently deficient in not containing an index. This omission gives the reader much trouble in referring to any statement he is desirous of finding. Our modern works, especially those of a scientific character, contain an index, which is of great value to the student and general reader.

### PENDULUM CLOCKS.

The old "wall-sweep," which in our early days was to be seen in most every house, must not be forgotten. They frequently occupied a corner of the room, and were the most costly piece of furniture. Our minds are so constituted that we are frequently deficient in not containing an index. This omission gives the reader much trouble in referring to any statement he is desirous of finding. Our modern works, especially those of a scientific character, contain an index, which is of great value to the student and general reader.

Galileo (he who had the boldness to prove the known truth that the earth revolves round the sun), first took notice of the oscillation of a lamp suspended in a church, and from the oscillation of a lamp suspended from the ceiling. He then proposed it as a measure of time.

Timepieces being of modern invention, our forefathers resorted to sundials. Prior to this we read that Aliree the Great made of candles to measure time; each candle was portioned off in three divisions, by painting rings; thus he knew of the burning of a candle the length of time devoted to his private and public affairs.

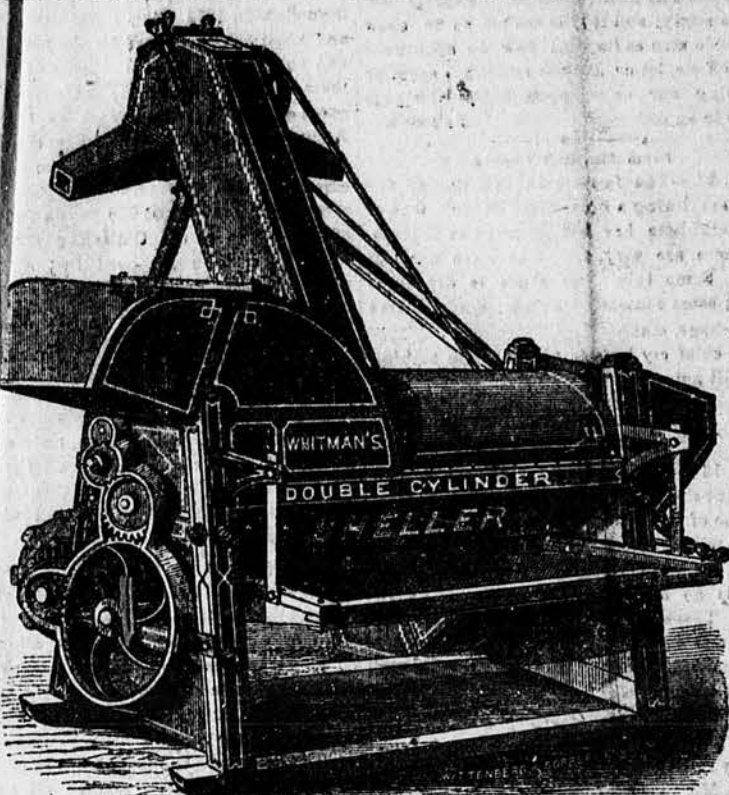
### COMMON PUMP.

The common pump was invented many years before the time of Galileo, but when he was in Florence he saw a pump more than thirty-two feet in length which cost of July to the 15th of October, after a good would not raise water above that height. This he could not understand; so he conceived the idea of putting the pump in a wooden cord tied except for the first thirty-two feet.

It is still more surprising that few of the pump-makers of the present day understand the principles of the common pump. It rises in a pump by the weight of the sphere on the surface of the water, being teen pounds to the square inch. A column of water thirty-two feet is equal to the gravity of the atmosphere.

### BAROMETRE.

It was Torricelli, the pupil of Galileo, first discovered the truth that a vacuum could not be raised over thirty-two inches single valve by a common pump. He then took a long glass tube, filled it with mercury, and hermetically sealed the end; then put his finger to the other end, and plunged it into a basin of mercury.



WHITMAN'S DOUBLE CYLINDER POWER CORN SHELLER.

It is a barometer. But it was left to another discover that he had done so—the great discoverer to borrow the words of Henry Brough, a man of sublime and universal genius, who first tried it to prove the weight of the atmosphere upon it. At last the discovery was completed, the first step toward which had been made 2,000 years before, and which has attracted the attention of some of the great philosophers.

### THERMOMETER.

What time or age of the world, or by the valuable and interesting instrument called the thermometer was invented, is not advised.

It is sometimes sixteen to eighteen degrees below zero. It is because the ocean claim the known truth that the earth revolves round the sun), first took notice of the oscillation of a lamp suspended in a church, and from the oscillation of a lamp suspended from the ceiling. He then proposed it as a measure of time.

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### BUDDING.

December 17, 1878.—As I may be able to give a few ideas to some farmers, I send you this short letter on the best and cheapest way of budding an orchard. I plant in drill about eight inches apart, my peach seeds I plant any time that I obtain the seed. I never let the buds get dry. I secure buds from any choice fruit within reach, and bud any time from the 1st of July to the 15th of October, after a good would not raise water above that height. This he could not understand; so he conceived the idea of putting the pump in a wooden cord tied except for the first thirty-two feet.

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Eds FARMER: I have been in this neighborhood but a short time, but the longer I stay the better I like it. I think we have as good land here as I have seen anywhere in the state. The country is settling very fast with enterprising folks. I live near the junction of the north and south branches of the Minnecah river.

Our county seat is building up very fast. There are seven or eight stores and one printing office, two hotels and two blacksmith shops. We have a population of 3,500, and immigrants are pouring in as fast as ever.

I see in the last number of the FARMER, that Mr. D. M. Edgerton, of Dayton, Ohio, wishes to find a good opening for a first-class small flouring-mill. We have just what he wants here. There is a good site and seat here on the North Minnecah, four miles above the forks of the river. It is in a good locality. We are in need of a good mill, and we are willing to help toward building one.

JACOB CLEMMER.

Marshall, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

EDITS FARMER: In your issue of the 4th inst., D. M. Edgerton, Dayton, O., wants to find a site for a flouring mill, in Kansas; we are in need of just such an enterprise. Particulars will be given by addressing L. A. Bariteau, J. A. Rodehaner, or G. Webb, Bertram Town Co.

Oberlin, Decatur Co., Kansas.

### PEAR BLIGHT.

I take you at your liberal word and will talk about the pear blight. Having been cultivating pears, more or less, for thirty years past, and made failures more than successes, I know a thing or two, perhaps. Well, to make the story short, never cultivate nor manure a pear tree. I shall set out some pears right in the native sod, and try them without cultivation. I can blight, in Michigan, the state I came from here, any kind of fruit tree that grows. I have passed along the road, and said, "There, you will see those trees blight." If you wish my theory, I will explain at some future time.

A. P. M.

Trego Co., Kansas.

Give us the theory, by all means. [Eds.]

### ABOUT HEADERS.

Your correspondent at Lawndale asks some

questions about headers which I think I am competent to answer, having had considerable experience with them in the last two years. I have cut nearly one thousand acres of fall wheat with one.

My only difficulty is in protecting the stacks from heavy rains, before they get settled. If a stack once gets wet through, it will never pay for the trouble it will make. I shall never consider it a safe business to harvest with a header until I have canvas covers for my stacks, which I think would cost much less than the incidentals to the usual course.

There is no need of cutting grain too green. One can wait until the harvest is half over with the binders, and then catch them in a few days. When there can't be found any grain that will mash between the thumb and finger, and the heads have mostly curled, I think it is safe, if the weather be dry, to commence heading. An experienced set of hands, in good weather and ordinary grain, can put up from thirty to forty acres per day with a twelve-foot header. I averaged thirty acres the harvest through this season.

I have seen but little lodged grain in this county, and only one field of stubble fallen. Grain stands here, after being ripe, for weeks, without any great loss, other than threshing out by the wind. Bearded wheat suffers more from this cause than smooth varieties.

I find one hand and team can be saved by building stacks so that the empty wagon will commence to load at the stack, and complete its load by the time the machine gets around to the stack again, thereby saving any unnecessary driving. Much time may be saved by cutting across the land and back again to the stack, leaving the empty wagon stand at the point where the header will begin to fill, after crossing this place on its return, thus saving any stopping. Much time is lost by stoppages to change wagons. The loader may spring from one box to the other without getting down on the ground.

Larned, Kansas.

JO. DAVENPORT.

### AROUND THE FARM.—No. IV.

The "Improvement in corn gathering" that "C. W. J." saw in Illinois, is nothing new with me. I have practiced it for many years; it seems strange that so large a number of the intelligent farmers, of Kansas should still be ignorant of it. The plan of having an extra side-board on the off side of the wagon is certainly far ahead of the old wasteful way of driving team and wagon over the row and shelling a large quantity.

What will the lovers of pork do if the hog disease, and the results of the same, as described by C. W. J., should become universal? The farmers have for the last few years been looking to the pork business as the one, which was to bring them their fortune. If their actions have been properly interpreted, and now comes this scourge and other causes to blast all their hopes. While I myself consider that pork is at the very best, but an inferior article of food, and that the law given to the Jews not to eat swine flesh, was based upon an unalterable physiological law, a law just as binding on physiological principles, to modern Christians, as it was to the ancient Jews. I believe the disease complained of is the result of the unhealthy, or in other words, unphysiological condition in which they are bred, and fattened. The thought of the amount of disease and the seeds of disease that is eaten in pork and other flesh, by the human family at the present time, is really disgusting.

My advice, to farmers, under the circumstances, is, pay more attention to your orchards. Make your plans to produce more good fruit to supersede your pork. Plant a large amount of such fruit as will be suited for drying. And again such kinds and varieties as will come in succession; for instance, Black-cap Raspberries, Peaches and Apples, planted in proper varieties will give the fruit grower an opportunity to dry fruit for many months in the year. These too, among the fruits flourishing in Kansas, are among the best adapted for this purpose.

The Black-cap Raspberries are an excellent fruit for drying, they dry rapidly, and are of a most excellent flavor when dried, either alone or when mixed with dried apples.

Peaches, when pains are taken to have them come in succession during their season, would give the dryer occupation for two or three months after the raspberry and wheat harvest, and surely they stand at the head of dried, as well as canned fruits.

By the time the peaches are all disposed of

the apple orchard will have an abundance of good fruit for drying, if the varieties were properly selected. Where there will be a large amount of peaches to work up, the early summer apples will hardly be wanted, if fall and winter varieties are selected that are suited for drying, they can be stored away and used up as opportunity will afford, during the fall and winter. Again when the West and the North and Southwest will come to appreciate, and can get apple and other fruit better, there will be another very great demand for fruit to supply this demand.

Every point from which the subject of orcharding can be viewed, will give encouragement to the Kansas farmer to engage in the business. Fruit when judiciously eaten, and with other food at meal-time, is very promotive of health, certainly more so than the flesh from diseased animals which are now slaughtered in such a wholesale manner all over the country. Fruit growing with success is now very promising all over Kansas. But it is a business which should be well understood by those who undertake it. Let the intelligent portion of Kansas farmers, who are readers of the FARMER, take vigorous hold of the subject. Let them, by their example as well as by their precepts, become educators of their neighbors who do not yet appreciate, nor understand the subject. Let those readers who have had experience in this business, write more frequently and freely about their success and failures. By all means let the readers of the FARMER have all the information on this subject which it is possible to give them. What do you think of the subject? Are my conclusions according to your views? Is there not a good prospect for proper persons to freely and heartily engage in this business, to supply their own needs, and to the neighborhood demand as well as for shipment West to the mines in the mountains &c?

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effective cough remedy.

### POMPEII.

Excavations at Pompeii prove the city to have been one of the most fashionable and beautiful of Roman summer resorts, and but for the eruption it might have remained so to this day. As with Pompeii, so with thousands of people who have beauty of form and feature. They might always be admired but for the eruption, that makes the face unsightly, and betrays the presence of scrofula, violent blood poisons, or general debility. There is but one remedy that positively cures these affections, and that remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best known tonic, alterative and resolvent. It speedsily cures pimples, blotches, liver spots, and all diseases arising from impoverished or impure blood. It also cures dyspepsia and regulates the liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

### WHITMAN'S DOUBLE CYLINDER CORN-SHELLER.

On this page will be found a cut of Whitman's Double Cylinder Power Corn Sheller, which its manufacturers positively agree "will do more and better work with the same power than any other sheller in use." It possesses the following merits: In the first place it has a second small cylinder which revolves in the same direction of the large one, and between these cylinders the corn is shelled without breaking the cobs or corn. The small cylinder prevents all choking, as is often the case with the stationary bar, assists in shelling, prevents breaking the cobs, permits the sheller to be stopped and started when filled with corn. The large cylinder is supplied with spiral rows of small chilled metal teeth, which in connection with the small cylinder, shell the corn entirely clean from the cobs without crushing or breaking them, as is the case with all machines shelling against a concave of bars. In this sheller the shelling is all done on the top side of the cylinder. Should a stone or any hard substance get into this sheller, the small cylinder will prevent any damage being done to teeth or matter how wet or tough it may be. It will shell all the corn from the cobs to the utmost tip, without breaking the cobs or corn. Cleans and separates. Will run with small expense in oil. It is a perfect cleaner, leaving the corn perfectly free from chaff or dirt. Chaff and silk are blown off at the sheller, while the cobs are elevated, leaving them free from dirt. Elevator is attached at the end, or out of the way of the wagon or cart, and is made of two sizes, and one for loading into wagon or horse cart. This sheller is manufactured by the Missouri Agricultural Co., St. Louis, furnished to the trade of Kansas, Missouri by Trumbull, Reno, & Co., wholesale agricultural house and fire for sale. Cor. Missouri.



CATTLE.  
SHEEP.  
HORSESHIRE







# Patrons of Husbandry

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. S. Peka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer: Dowell, Wayne, N. Y.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Denver, Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Knab, Hannover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Knab, Neosho.

## TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have prepared a receipt and order book which will prove of great value to all those who are desirous of securing the same. The receipt is for dues, and the order is for a copy of the constitution and by-laws. The set will be sent to you on receipt of the dues, and the order on receipt of the dues and the price of the constitution and by-laws.

We solicit from Patrons, communications relative to the Order. Notices of New Elections, Festivals, and a description of all subjects of special interest to Patrons.

## LETTER FROM WORTHY MASTER

TO THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

EDITORS FARMER: It being a well known fact that all organizations of public character make their greatest growth, flourish and accomplish more in the advancement of the purposes of their organization, during the season of the year in which the mind of the people is turned to the subject of the year for whose benefit such organizations have been gotten up, are least absorbed in the pursuit of the ordinary business of life. I therefore deem it necessary at this time, to call the attention of our members to the fact that this is the leisure season for farmers, hence the time for talking up the principles and advancing the purposes of the order of the patrons of husbandry—only organization known among us having for its specific object the improvement of the general interest of those directly interested in agricultural pursuits.

Permit me, therefore, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of our membership to the fact that the national grange have done the work of their annual sessions, and have published their proceedings, from which all may learn the action taken and recommendations made by them respectively. This being done, the work now necessary to a correct understanding and the successful prosecution of the work of our order now devolves upon the membership through our county and subordinate granges.

Now is the time for active, aggressive and profitable work, without as well as within the grange room. We should improve the opportunity offered—by leg winter evenings—meeting, not only in the grange, but with our neighbor farmers, we have not as yet united with our order, and a fair examination of proper discussion of our organic law and "Declaration of Purposes," seek to impress upon the minds of all the importance of organization among farmers, as a means necessary to enable us to influence among ourselves that information essential to the more successful prosecution of our business as producers, and to secure that unity of action necessary to success in the improvement of the better protection of a productive interest in the country, and at the same time fit and qualify ourselves for the more intelligent discharge of the duties devolving upon us as citizens.

Our order being founded upon correct principles, has nothing to fear from investigation. Our organic law and "Declaration of Purposes," being in plain language, are susceptible of but one construction. We desire all to read and explain them, and then, after that, give them the consideration necessary to a correct understanding of the principles and purposes of our organization. Such you agree with us in believing such an organization necessary; that its principles are correct, and the means we propose to employ the accomplishment of its purposes of our organization, are legitimate, proper and practical, we say, "Welcome the grange."

To deputies and members of dormant granges, I would say this view of the above cited, and of the order of the grange, directing the reorganization of all dormant granges to get standing, without cost, I think this the opportune time for beginning and the first necessary to the reorganization and perpetuation of your local organizations.

P. S. In justice to the press of the permit me to say that my papers have derived the use of their columns to our order, but the state grange having it impractical to furnish copies of proceedings and communications to so many, have selected the KANSAS FARMER and Spirit of Kansas, other papers friendly to our order, are, however, respectfully requested to copy the proceedings of the state grange and all communications relating to our order, within their judgment may of sufficient importance to their readers, to entitle the space in their columns.

## WORTHY MASTER ADDRESSES

Delivered at the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Kansas State Grange

Officers and Members of Kansas Grange.—Under the blessings of our vine Master we are permitted at the indicated in our organic law, to assemble in annual session.

You have convened not merely for the purpose of renewing friendships and tending acquaintance, but for the discharge of important duties devolving upon the chosen representatives of the membership of our order in this state. Yet here for the purpose of reviewing the and, by careful comparison of the local workings in your respective local organic law, and the recommendations and suggestions heretofore made by

body, relating to our co-operative plans, to discover what, if any, alterations or amendments are necessary to complete success in the development of the true objects, aims, principles and purposes of our order, and to bring into more general use and successful operation, the business arm of our organization; also, to provide by appropriate legislation for a more vigorous prosecution of the work in hand.

## A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW

Of our order and of its practical workings and results in this state, while not entirely satisfactory, is full of interest and encouragement in this, that it demonstrates the truth of the oft-repeated assertion that in many localities we organized too rapidly—more rapidly than we educated—and as a result many came into our order under a misapprehension of its true objects, aims and purposes, and meeting with disappointment very naturally dropped out and that too before they had any correct conception of the fundamental principles of the organization; and to this cause is largely attributable the heavy falling off in our membership in many localities. In other localities, where we find substantial growth and steady progress in the proper application of our principles to the affairs of life, we find that our membership have been better informed as to the causes which contributed to make necessary and bring about our organization, and as to the uses and purposes for which it was intended and to which it is devoted. In other words, we find that in proportion as we have studied well the lessons, heeded the suggestions and practiced the precepts of our order, we have increased in strength, secured advantages and realized the advancement promised in our declaration of purposes, which we accept as proof positive of the correctness and practicability of the principles underlying our order, and as the best evidence of the solidity and perpetuity of our organization.

In view of the facts above cited, I deem of importance to the welfare of our order, and therefore commend to your favorable consideration, the expediency of adopting this session some general plan for the reorganization, not only among our membership by agriculturalists generally, of the information necessary to a correct understanding of the objects, aims, principles and purposes of our organization and the means to be employed in their accomplishment.

The correctness of our principles has never been seriously questioned. Their practicality among farmers is the great obstacle to success urged by those outside, and unfortunately by some within our gates; but this objection is fast losing its force, by reason of the success now being attained under the proper application of our principles to business affairs, and when fully understood and properly applied prejudice will be removed, satisfactory results reached and general success will attend our efforts. Order, being an outgrowth of the necessities of the times and founded as it is upon principles of justice, cannot, when understood, fail in the accomplishment of the purposes of its organization; yet, like all other orders and associations of whatever character—religious, charitable, educational, protective and political—successful results can be obtained only through continued, persistent and combined effort exerted through organization. As taught in the lessons of our order, organization is essential to success in all matters relating to the general welfare. Every advance made in the world's progress has been made by the combined efforts of men exerted through organization. The history of the world is the history of organization, and demonstrates alike its necessity and its beneficence. I therefore desire to impress upon you, and through you upon the minds of membership throughout the state, the importance of adhering strictly to the requirements of our constitution and the principles and purposes as laid down in our declaration of purposes, as the means best calculated to perpetuate our organization, and as the only safe and certain road to success.

For information necessary to a correct understanding of the practical workings of the plan adopted at our last session for the promulgation of our principles, and especially those underlying co-operation, the best lever power through which we obtain the means necessary to success in the accomplishment of the original aims and purposes of our order, I refer you to the books and reports of our worthy secretary and treasurer, and the reports of the officers of our state co-operative association, and commend them to your thoughtful consideration.

## CO-OPERATION

In the purchase of needed supplies and the sale of our surplus products, under the Rochdale plan, heretofore adopted by this body, has been productive of satisfactory results in every instance of which I have any knowledge where the plan has been strictly adhered to and the rules enforced. It may be well, however, as a means necessary in some localities to enable our co-operative stores to secure that concentration of trade necessary to success, and at the same time find a profitable market for the products of the farm, to extend the advantages of our co-operative system to the consumers of our products who are not, by reason of their vocation, eligible to membership in our order. I therefore commend to your favorable consideration the propriety of so amending the recommendations heretofore made on this subject, as to permit and invite those whose interests are intimately connected with our interest, and with whom co-operation would be mutually advantageous, to unite with us in our business enterprises.

## WHOLESALE OR STATE CO-OPERATION

I find nothing in the experience of the year, to change my individual opinion as expressed at our last session, and therefore call your attention to the suggestions and recommendations found in the address of Worthy Master Jones, and embodied in the report of the committee on co-operation at the eleventh session of our National Grange, to-wit: "That wholesale formed by a federation of retail stores, conducted upon the same principles, are necessary to thorough success. The wholesale being the stock

in trade of the retail establishment, just as the latter are the stock in trade of the members, there is unity of interests, which alone can secure concentration and thorough co-operation. In other words our co-operative principles having been recognized and adopted in the organization and work of our local retail stores, and having produced satisfactory results, will in due time call for and force the establishment of wholesale houses of the kind and character suited to their wants and necessary to thorough and complete success, the latter being the natural outgrowth of the demands of trade and the development of our co-operative principles."

## REPORTS

Our worthy secretary and treasurer will in due time lay before you their respective reports, from which you will learn the condition of our order—the receipts and disbursements during the year, and the present condition of the treasury. With this information before you, you will be able to go forward, intelligently, in mapping out work for the year and fixing the compensation of your officers.

From the reports of the executive committee and the officers of our life insurance association, you will learn the action taken and progress made in their respective departments during the year.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

At the twelfth session of the National Grange, held at Richmond, Va., last month, the following amendment to our national constitution was recommended and submitted to the states for ratification, to-wit: "Amend section 1, article 8, of the constitution, by striking out the word 'ten' and inserting in place thereof the word 'five.'"

The effect of the above proposed amendment being apparent, I herewith submit the same for your careful consideration, ratification or rejection, without comment.

## DORMANT GRANGES

At the same session of the National Grange it was ordered that all past-due fees and dues of dormant granges be remitted, and that such granges be required to pay dues only from the date of their reorganization on the number of members by them reported; and the digest was ordered to be amended accordingly.

How can we most effectively, with the means at our command, revive our dormant granges? This is a question of first importance in the work of this session, and I trust will receive your thoughtful consideration; and believing, as I do, that the representatives from the different sections of the state, by reason of their observation and experience in their respective localities, are better qualified to give proper direction in this important matter than any individual, I refrain from making any recommendations upon the subject as means to be employed, but suggest the appointment of a committee, to whom should be referred all matters relating thereto, and that said committee report their findings, with recommendations to this body for final action.

## GRANGE PRINCIPLES

While this may not be considered a proper time or place for lecturing upon grange principles, I cannot refrain, in this last communication, I shall have the honor as you pressing officer of presenting for your consideration, from making such remarks and suggestions as suggest themselves to my mind relating to the importance of our organization—its bearing upon the general welfare, and the policy best calculated to promote its usefulness and guarantee its perpetuation.

First—Our organization is important because it is the only organization known in this country having for its object the mental, moral and social improvement of those directly interested in agricultural pursuits, and as a means necessary to the accomplishment of this purpose, the better protection and advancement of their material interests.

Second—It is important because it furnishes the best facilities for the general exchange of opinions and views upon subjects relating directly to agriculture, necessary to a correct understanding and the more successful prosecution of our business as producers; and also, for the proper consideration of questions of public policy and political economy, necessary to that understanding of public affairs and the methods of self-government to enable us intelligently to discharge the duties devolving upon us as citizens, while at the same time it furnishes ample facilities for the cultivation of the social amenities of civilized life, and for that mental training necessary to improve the standing and add to the general intelligence of the tillers of the soil.

Third—I is important because it is based upon, and seeks the advancement of, that great productive industry of the country, agriculture, the foundation and support of all other industries and the true basis of our state and national prosperity.

Its influence upon the general welfare is good in this, that we seek the greatest good to the greatest number; and, holding as we do that a government based upon the will of the majority can be a good government only in proportion to the intelligence of its people, we believe it to be eminently proper that we, as agriculturalists, representing as we do about one-half of our entire population, should take that interest in our public affairs which the importance of our calling and our interest in common with other citizens would seem to indicate to be necessary and proper, and that by thorough investigation seek to arrive at correct conclusions on all questions relating to the general welfare and pro perity of our common country.

## AGRICULTURE

In order more forcibly to impress upon your minds the importance of the responsibilities resting upon the agriculturalists of this country, permit me, in the language of Senator Blaine, of Maine, to say: "The farmers of the republic will control its destiny. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures are the three pursuits that unite a country, but the greatest of these is agriculture; for without its products the spindle cannot turn and the ship cannot sail. Agriculture furnishes the conservative element in society, and in the end is the guiding,

restraining and controlling force in government. Against storms of popular fury; against frenzied madness that seeks collision with established order; against theories of administration that have drenched other lands in blood; against the spirit of anarchy that would sweep away the landmarks and safeguards of christian society and republican government, the farmers of the United States will stand as the shield and bulwark—themselves the willing subjects of law, and therefore its safest and strongest administrators."

At a regular meeting of Capital Grange, held at their hall in Topeka, December 28th, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Master, H. Freeman; overseer, J. H. Warren; lecturer, W. W. Cone; steward, S. W. Wilder; assistant-steward, M. A. Campdoras; chaplain, George Hutchinson; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Oile; secretary, Geo. E. Flanders; G. K. John Armstrong; ceree, Mrs. M. E. Pratt; pomona, Miss M. E. Dudley; flora, Miss Fannie Cole; lady assistant-steward, Miss Nellie Little; librarian, Miss L. Thomas. W. W. C.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## 50 Poland-China Pigs.

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

## NURSERY STOCK.

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

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

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

## M. W. DUNHAM'S

OAKLAWN STUD OF

## PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.



WINNERS OF THE

Grand Prizes in Europe and America.

Awarded Grand Medals by the French Government, and also Grand Medals, Diplomas and Special Report at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

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

SINCE 1872,

IT HAS BEEN REPLENISHED BY

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX

IMPORTED

MARES and STALLIONS.

See my Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free.

M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, DuPage Co. Ill.

## VERY IMPORTANT

## To Sheep Farmers.

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure we are now prepared to cure sheep of scab in reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Potomac County, Kansas.

## RIVERSIDE HERD, No. 1.

(Established 1866.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1

Poland China and Berkshire Pigs,

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on receipt of price.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

## WESTERN HEAD-QUARTERS,

DAVID A. STEWART,

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and

EGGS

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS,

My specialties: high bred, and first-class, for sale. Also, other varieties. EGGS expressed (boxed) everywhere. \$2.50 for 13 White Leghorns and Cotswolds. (Itchett's Best.)

## Breeders' Directory.

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

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

C. S. RICHOLTZ, breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshire and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochins, & Brown Leghorns. Stock not for sale in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

DR. W. E. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

## Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

## Dentists.

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

## PHYSICIAN.

Mrs. Debora K. Long-bute, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth street, West Side.

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

## HENTIG & SPERRY.

Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts, York City.

## GEO. M. CHASE, BEST

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, World.

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIG

Traps.

Also—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1

English Berkshire Pigs,

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

B. H. CROWWELL,

Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

## CREEK VALLEY

FARM HERD.

Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 315 head; 100 summer pigs, mainly the get of the grand imported boar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous 1st prize and Sweepstakes boar, "Royal Hopewell," bred by same party. (Wm. Haver, Eng.) and imported at the same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st premium at the New Valley Fair, Lawrence, Kas. 1876 and 2nd premium in Sweepstakes for best boar of 4 years age or bred at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878, being the only time he has been shown.

My pigs are from Registered sows, and those eligible to registry; are of excellent breeding, and (what is of still greater importance) of excellent form. The number of pigs I have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and at specie Bable prices.

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

## THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE

PIGS.

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



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

1879.

1879.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

FOR 1879.

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

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

3 months (12 papers) to any address, 50c.  
6 months (24 papers) to any address, \$1.00.  
1 year (52 papers) to any address, - 2.00.

## CLUB-RATES FOR 1879.

5 copies 1 year to any post-office address, \$5.00  
5 copies 1 year to any post-office address, 8.00  
10 copies 1 yr. to any post-office address, 12.50  
(with extra copy to club-agent.)  
25 copies 1 yr. to any post-office address, 25.00  
(with extra copy to club-agent.)

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CLUB-AGENTS.—  
NO. 1.

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

## NO. 2.

To any person sending us 25 subscribers, at one time, for the Kansas FARMER, 1 year, at \$1.60 each, we will send a twenty-dollar silver hunting-case watch.

## NO. 3.

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

## CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Names may be taken for more than one post-office in or out of the state.

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

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

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

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

CLUB-RATES GOOD UNTIL FEBRUARY  
1ST ONLY.

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

## THE NEW YEAR.

The FARMER greets all its readers and patrons with that cheerful salutation, "A Happy New Year!" The prospect is very encouraging for the year on which we are just entering. Scourged the past year in some parts of our country with almost a pestilence, while all parts suffered unusually from the poisonous miasma which filled the air, a sure follower of a wet, mild winter. The present winter is the antipode of its predecessor, and the dry, cold, crisp weather, with the thick covering of snow which wraps mother-earth, are sure promises of an approaching season of vigorous health, while the year bids fair to be as profitable in rich grain crops as its immediate predecessors. The farmers are in the best of spirits with the favorable prospect for next wheat harvest, and the sinking and downward tendency of financial affairs have reached a point where they must stop. The terrible ordeal through which business has been passing for ten years, has made the heart of enterprise weak and timid, and men with means to carry on a large business have been reluctant to take hold. They have been completely cowed by the fires they have passed

through. But commerce is again searching for and finding new fields, and the arms of trade are beginning, in a timid way, possibly to reach out and start business. We are selling largely to foreign nations, and the returns will act upon the country like food upon a convalescent man. The growth and revival of business promises to be slow, but slow growths are the strongest and most healthy. Our amazing mushroom growth of speculation has been followed by a terrible prostration. Many are laboring under debts they are manfully striving to carry forward, but to which they will have at length to succumb. In such cases it were far better to abandon the unequal struggle, give up to creditors and start anew. It is a hard lot to give all of one's earnings to satisfy interest alone, of debt that was unfortunately risked when every business seemed to be booming. Get rid of debt by any means and start anew. If you have to live in one room, with the remnant saved from the wreck of that cycle of great prosperity but still greater ruin. A crust eaten in freedom and independence is better than debts and duns in a palace, to an honest man.

Let all who can possibly do so, start as free men with the New Year, owing no man, and at its next anniversary the popular greeting of "A Happy New Year" will not sound like a mockery.

## HORSE STEALING.

A correspondent at Fairmount, Leavenworth Co., Kansas, writes:

"Something must be done to stop horse stealing. Ten horses have been stolen in our township in two years, and nothing heard of them. The cry 'Hang them!' will not fill the bill. Suppose the Kansas FARMER, the Rural World, and the Iowa and Nebraska agricultural papers, would act in concert, and advertise all stolen horses free of charge, and thereby increase their circulation 75 per cent. One out of fifty farmers read agricultural papers, and this would open their eyes."

This is a unique suggestion in more than one feature. It would seem that a larger number of horses are stolen than the public have any conception of, if the number stolen from this particular township is any criterion. The plan of free advertising proposed is very heartily endorsed by the Kansas FARMER, and we think we can promise a ready concurrence on the part of the Rural World and other papers included in the proposed plan, provided, an increase of 75 per cent to our subscription lists is guaranteed. On account of the general complaint of scarcity of money and tightness of the times, we would be satisfied with an increase to our subscription lists of even 50 per cent, and we doubt not the other papers in the association could be induced to adopt the same liberal course, provided a good and sufficient bond were given that the subscription lists, in consideration of this free advertising, would receive the proposed increase. We might even strain a point and add to the free list stolen cattle and other stock.

The last item contained in our correspondent's note, is one that challenges serious consideration, and will serve as an answer to many bitter complaints which are constantly coming up from the farm: "One farmer in fifty," he says, "reads agricultural papers," and we suspect his estimate is a liberal one. But isn't this a humiliating fact for every farmer who does read and keep himself informed in that department of business which most vitally concerns the agricultural class? While it appeals strongly to every farmer who does read an agricultural paper, to advise with his neighbors to subscribe for and read one regularly.

Our correspondent seems to be persuaded that information of stolen horses would quicken the dormant reading instincts, or "open the eyes" of large numbers, but we fear the case is like those who refused to be convinced by Moses and the prophets, "neither would they believe, though one rose from the dead."

## SALT FOR STOCK.

Farm stock should have a supply of salt constantly within reach, that they may lick what they want. When kept where they can have ready access to it, they will not eat more than is good for them. A very good plan is to place lumps of rock salt in their troughs or mangers. But a better still is to mix salt with equal quantities of unleached hard wood ashes, and keep a good supply of the mixture in boxes or troughs in the cattle yard or stable where it will be secure from wet, and where stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs can have free access to it. Sheep are particularly fond of this mixture. This custom should be observed at all seasons, and the health of the animals will be much benefited by strict attention to this simple rule.

## AMERICAN BACON IN EUROPE.

American bacon rules several cents below prime Irish bacon in the English market, the alleged cause for this difference in price being the lack of knowledge on the part of our meat-curers to suit English tastes. There are other, and in all probability more potent reasons assigned for this difference in price, which is the flavor and consequently the inferior quality of the meat, caused by the practice of feeding hogs with cattle which are fed on whole corn. The flesh of the pigs becomes impregnated with the filth they are compelled constantly to forage among in order to obtain their food. All know the injurious flavor imparted to the flesh of fowls which scratch their living out of the droppings of cattle, and the effect is similar upon pigs.

The terrible mortality which is sweeping off thousands of hogs in the western states, and by its increase threatens to totally destroy the hog trade, is attributed, by many careful observers, to the practice of compelling hogs to get their living out of the manure of the cattle. The immediate effect of this beastly system—for it can be termed nothing else than beastly—is not manifest. But after several generations of swine have been reared on this filthy dirt, the plague breaks out as the cholera and other plagues break out among, and devastate the filthy, unwashed tribes of Asia.

Pestilences all spring from dirt, it is found, when traced to their origin. The habit of filthy living may not manifest itself immediately, but has a gradual growth which may require several generations to develop, but the deadly fruit is ripened at last.

The apology for feeding hogs with whole corn and following them with hogs as gleaners, is the economy of the system. All the labor and expense of grinding the grain is saved. The steer assimilates enough from the partially broken grains of corn to supply a sufficient amount of flesh and fat to fit him for the shambles, while at the same time he serves the purpose of a soaking and fermenting vat for the whole grains which are to pass to the hogs. But this theory of economy all vanishes before the statistics, which tell us of single counties losing \$5,000 to \$50,000 worth of hogs the present fall by this hog cholera or pestilence, and the statements go still further and charge that all the pork butchered in these infected districts, shows symptoms, more or less, of being affected by the disease. Such meat cannot be fine flavored, and there is reason to doubt its being entirely wholesome as food, even after salting and smoking.

From present appearances it would seem that the step is not a long one to the total ruin of the hog interest in the west, unless a reform is inaugurated speedily. If the animals (cattle and hogs) are fed separately, and the larger part of the grain ground that is fed, they will not consume any more—possibly not so much—as under the present system. But the labor and expense will be greatly increased, it will be alleged. Doubtless such a reform would be attended with some increase in this direction, but the steady advance of the death-rate will be a greater increase in expense through losses; while the cleanly mode of feeding, with comfortable shelter, would restore the health of the animal, the superior flavor and quality of meat would enhance the value and price. In short, filth and slovenliness are the hand-maids of loss and poverty. They invariably are found standing together at the end of the race; while cleanliness, tidiness and economy consort with health, wealth and abundance.

## MANUFACTORIES FOR THE WEST.

We often hear the remark that the west needs, for the completion of its prosperity, the establishment of manufactories. This is true, but not in the sense generally implied. To get the large quantities of raw material into a smaller compass, and thus save the cost of transportation, is the one thing most desirable. But how to obtain that end is not so clear. It requires large amounts of capital to establish manufactories, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, and there are many drawbacks and hindrances to make the carrying into successful operation, manufacturing to any great extent, for some time, in those portions of the United States so far west as Kansas, Nebraska, and neighboring states.

We believe that it is entirely practicable to convert all the raw material produced in the great new west, much of which now goes to waste, into such convenient forms as to make it profitable to transport to the centers of population, and return remunerative prices to the producers. The question is answered in part, and very satisfactorily answered, by the conversion of grain, grass and hay into beef, pork, mutton and wool.

The canning processes, which are constantly developing and increasing in extent in the larger cities, of all kinds of meats, is reducing the cost of transportation a thousand per cent. Any person who is curious to learn to what extent the canning of meats and vegetables has already been carried, has only to step into a first-class grocery store in any of the larger towns in Kansas, or other western states, and spend a few minutes in reading the labels on the various cans arranged on the shelves. He will find roast beef, corned beef, tongue, ham, pork tenderloin, brains, heart, beef à la mode, ox-tail soup, beef tea, tripe, pigs feet, pork and beans baked, and probably as many more preparations, besides canned vegetables and fruits, dried fruits, jellies, fruit butters, etc. The list of such things is well nigh endless. And these articles grow on every farm within an hour's drive of the stores where they are sold. And yet all of these articles are manufactured in cities hundreds of miles away, and sent back in condensed form, to be sold, in great part, to the people who produced the raw material from which they were manufactured.

Three-fourths of this work could be done by the producers of the raw material, without allowing it to pass out of their hands, if they would only "put their heads together" and make use of the good, healthy brains bequeathed them by their Saxon ancestors, and thus provide plenty of wholesome and profitable employment at home for those bright-eyed and restless brained boys and girls, in place of virtually driving them out from home and fireside to follow the life of adventurers in distant cities, where vice flourishes

like rank weeds in the swales and valleys of their native prairie.

In the present number of "Round the Farm" papers published in the FARMER, the unutilized wealth of fruits which are produced on the farm and go to waste in a great measure, or could not be produced, is briefly pointed out. Millions of dollars worth of the most wholesome food goes to waste annually, which, if it were put in proper shape and condition to be shipped to them. The Oneida Community, of New York, and other similar associations, have solved the problem of turning into profit all such produce grown by them. While their war upon privacy and sacred relations of the family and home is an abomination to be cast as an unclean leprosy, their combination and association of labor are worthy of careful study and imitation. All that is valuable in such communities might readily be appropriated by any community of farmers, while their slavish principles and utter abandonment of independence, under a profession of austere religious zeal, need never plant their seeds of moral death in the community.

Co-operative stores and butter factories, and co-operative stores, are successful ventures in this undeveloped field of combined labor for the achievement of greater profit. They have proved highly successful when properly conducted. But these are but crude and experimental attempts at the gateway of the path that invites the agricultural class to go forward to the achievement of wealth, independence, social enjoyment and influence, of which the majority of them have never dreamed. A new Kansas is before them. Let them enter in as the Israelites of old, possess the land, and enjoy its fruits as the never have heretofore.

THE FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG  
FOLKS.

We offer to send the KANSAS FARMER and also the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for one year, postpaid, to one address or different addresses for \$3.00.

## GRANGE.

From all quarters the notes for the granges are most cheerful and encouraging. The order seems moving forward with jar and friction and in conscious strength, filling in the farmers and preparing the way for a brighter and nobler future than the have ever dreamed of. Ere long, the signs of the skies are, that they will dictate the policy of the government, state and national, in spirit of wisdom, justice and charity, on the memorable words of the great Lincoln with malice to none and charity to all."

At the recent annual meeting of the State Grange of Michigan, the Master, J. J. Gooden, in his address, said:

"There seems to be a general waking up among the subordinate granges, and am confident that much good is being accomplished. During the winter and spring months I spent a large portion of my time among the subordinate granges, and was everywhere with the most encouraging prospects. The granges were making their meetings so interesting with singing, music, essays and discussion that members could not afford to stay away from them. Some provided for a series of lectures during the winter, with good results. I need make no apology for referring to the state agricultural college. What tends to promote the welfare of farmers can be without interest to the grange. We are thankful for the farmers' institute which college has inaugurated and carried on past three winters, for they have served to show the citizens of the state that the work of the professors, their investigations and lectures have been in the direct line of agriculture. We are informed that the reports of the papers and discussions of the institute are widely read by farmers, and number printed is inadequate to the demand for them. Intelligent farmers who have on pains to become acquainted with the institution generally admit its usefulness."

## FOR CHIEF CLERK.

We see by the press of the state, that Wirt Walton is candidate for re-election the position of Chief Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives. No young man in Kansas who has been honored with a respectable place, has more completely and thoroughly discharged the work of his office than Mr. Walton. The next session of our legislature is an important one, and the members, re-electing Mr. Walton, will have an intelligent and vigorous officer who will always be found at his post ready for duty.

## HEDGES ON PRAIRIE FARMS.

The question of fence material is one of leading importance in all prairie countries, and as distance from wooded sections increases the subject increases in interest. In timbered countries where rails are made up in the woods, very little thought is given to the subject other than for the necessary labor of splitting the rails and getting them into fences. Nevertheless these rail fences, cost more, it is estimated, than all other buildings on the farm. These homely enclosures, as they zig-zag miles and miles through the country, or stretch over hill and valley, held upright by rude posts at the end of every panel, are the most unsightly objects that offend the eye on the farm, while the labor expended in building and keeping them in repair, draws heavily from the time which should be employed in cultivating crops and performing

the indispensable farm labor. Custom has established this description of fence in the old States, and notwithstanding they have a yearly more expensive, as the increases in quantity and falls in quality, it will be many years before they are abandoned.

In the new prairie countries, timber, or rails, are impossible, except to a very limited extent. Wire, plain and barbed, is the thing of necessity, and is being used very largely; but while it is an expedient with wire, it does not fully supply the place which wire fence presents a ghastly appearance with nothing visible of it but detached posts, straggling over the treeless sods, the ordinary wire fence will never be a thing of beauty and it is often decried to stock, especially colts.

A few per excellence for the prairie is the post and rail fence, and the Osage orange is valued as a hedge plant in this country. The rich prairie soil pushes the post and rail, and if proper attention is paid to the young hedge, and no breaks allowed to it, the Osage orange hedge can be made to withstand every species of stock. Even a colt may be fenced out of one's premises. Every thing depends on starting the hedge properly. If a plant is missing restore it at once, or the hedge will show a weak place. If the plants are not growing on either side of the spot, or one or more have died, but a short time before the loss is replaced, the defect can easily be remedied in after years. The young plants will rob and starve out young neighbor and permanently retain the hedge.

To secure a hedge that would almost turn a colt, when the plants attain a proper size, must be laid or bent to an angle of about 45 degrees from the horizontal line (or rather than this will stand still tighter) and secured in the position. The ends of this horizontal position, will send straight branches from every bud, that form cross sections whose strength and like structure will give an effectual barrier to man and beast. A carefully cultivated hedge of the kind can be made an actual barrier to prowling dogs, as well as prying tramps, and farm entirely surrounded such, with the entrance to it through farm buildings or ills, may be made the most secure for stock. The sheep are safe from dogs, the orchard and truck patches from depredators, and even the horse thief is bad out.

requires several years of close attention and careful training to grow a perfect hedge, but will be worth much more than the cost we obtained. A well trimmed symmetrical hedge surrounding a farm, adds to the property beauty and value that no other improvement can.

side fences may be made of boards or wire and should be movable. One-third the quantity of movable fence will answer all the demands of a farm for side enclosure and answer them better than fixed fences. Any prairie farm may be enclosed with a perfect hedge if the owner will use the requisite care and pursue the object diligently for a few years. The outlay money will be very small, and such a hedge will double the cash value of any farm in ten years from the time of planting the seed. A green hedge row striking over the walls of a prairie farm, dotted at regular intervals with tall shapely trees is a scene of rural beauty which the modern eye would delight to linger on. A hedge is a great protection from cold sweeping winds in winter and presents an equally formidable barrier against summer storms, invades insectivorous birds to nest and breed about the farm wire all through the summer they make war on the insect enemies of the crops.

## FURNITURE.

Isn't be afraid a little fun at home, god people. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts lest a lull should shake down some of the mustcobwebs there. If you want to ruin yourselves, let them think that all art and social enjoyment must be left on a threshold when they come home at night. When one is home is regarded as only a place to eat and drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling, hours and degradation. Young people must have fun at relaxation somewhere. They do not fit it at their own hearthstones, it will be brought in other and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore let them burn brightly at night and make home ever delightful with all those little things that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half a hour of merriment round a lamp and flight of home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and anxiety during the day and the best safeguard they can take with them into the night is the warm influence of a bright domestic incense.

WASHED TUNICS.—Peel and slice some potatoes, leave them to soak in cold water, and steep them in some white stock or milk until quite tender, drain well through a fine sieve; then pepper all salt, a good sized piece of butter and small quantity of cream or melted butter (just sufficient to make the potatoes of thick consistency) stir all together and serve.



## VENTILATION OF SLEEPING ROOMS.

The London *Lancet* says: If a man were to deliberately shut himself for six or eight hours daily in a stuffy room, with closed doors or windows (the doors not being opened to change the air during the period of incarceration), and were then to complain of headache and debility, he would be justly told that his own want of intelligent foresight was the cause of his suffering. Nevertheless this is what the great mass of people do every night of their lives, with no thought of their imprudence. There are few bedrooms in which it is perfectly safe to pass the night without something more than ordinary precautions to secure an inflow of fresh air. Every sleeping apartment should, of course, have a fireplace with an open chimney, and in cold weather it is well if the grate contains a small fire, at least enough to create an upcast current and carry off the vitiated air of the room. In all such cases, however, when a fire is used it is necessary to see that the air drawn into the room comes from the outside of the house. By an easy mistake it is possible to place the occupant of a bedroom with a fire, in a closed house, in a direct current of foul air drawn from all parts of the establishment. Summer and winter, with or without the use of fires, it is well to have a free egress for pure air. This should be the ventilators first concern. Foul air will find an exit if pure air is admitted in sufficient quantity, but it is not certain pure air will be drawn in if the impure is drawn away. So far as sleeping rooms are concerned it is wise to let in air from without. The aim must be to accomplish the object without causing a great fall of temperature or a draught. The windows may be drawn down an inch or two at the top with advantage, and a fold of muslin will form a "ventilator" to take off the feeling of draught. This with an open fireplace, will generally suffice and produce no unpleasant consequences, even when the weather is cold. It is, however, essential that the air outside should be pure. Little is likely to be gained by letting in a fog or even a town mist.

**INDIAN PUDDING.**—This is an old-fashioned recipe:—One quart of milk, one small cup of Indian meal stirred in while the milk is hot; let it cool and add one egg; molasses to sweeten; butter half the size of an egg, cinnamon and salt to your taste; bake three-quarters of an hour.

**A Favorite Cough Remedy.**—For Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and other diseases of the bronchial tubes, no more useful article can be found than the well-known *Brown's Bronchial Troches*. 25c. a box.

**Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.**

**THE SIXTH AVENUE HOTEL.**  
Mr. Ashbaugh desires to inform the people of Topeka that he will open the Sixth Avenue Hotel for business the 6th of January. This place was formerly known as the Ashbaugh House. This House has been re-painted, repapered and furnished from bottom to top. Mr. Ashbaugh invites all to come at the First, Second and Third Hour. Come and see how you like things. This is one of the best houses in Kansas. When you come to the Capital do not fail to put up at the Sixth Avenue Hotel.

**A SUCCESSFUL PAPER.**—The *Fourth's* Companion of Boston is one of the most enterprising sheets in the country. It has twice the circulation of any similar publication, and unquestionably deserves its success.

**HONESTY** is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

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

**Peevish children have worms.** Dr. Jacques' 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 Elie's Daylight Liver pills are sold by all Druggists.**

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

**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.

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

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

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

**No Remedy in the World** ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

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

**HOW TO GET WELL.**  
Which is answered in three words—Take **Hop Bitters!** See other column.

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

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

**8 and 9**  
Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.  
Ten per cent on city property.  
All good bonds bought at sight.  
For ready money and low interest, call on **A. PRISCOTT & CO.**

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 **Eller's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry**, those that use it know its worth, and will not be without it, for it surely and quickly cures Colds, Coughs, Croup, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Complaints. Sold by all Druggists.

**PAT MAN MADE HAPPY—LOSSES 61 POUNDS.**  
Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Gentlemen:** About three months ago I commenced using your "Anti-Fat" at which time my weight was 219 pounds. By following your directions carefully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 pounds. This is all very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to my commencing the use of your medicine, I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and, find, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to me now. When I put one of my coats on, my friends tell me it looks like a coffee-sack on a bean-pole, and when I put the pants on, well, description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether you have not, in connection with your medicine business, an establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless garments for others that would fit. I think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to using it in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn the matter over in your mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection with your Anti-Fat business.

Yours truly, **GEORGE BOYD.**  
Fratville, Ala. July 29th, 1918.

## Markets.

(December 30, 1918.)

**New York Money Market.**  
Gold—Quiet at par.  
Loans—Borrowing rates, 1 1/2 per cent., and 1-64 per cent. per diem.  
Government Bonds—Generally steady.

**RAILROAD BONDS.**—Firm.  
**STOCKS.**—The Stock Market to-day was strong, and an advance was established ranging from 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. shortly after 2 o'clock p. m. there was a reaction of from 1/8 to 1/4 per cent., but the decline was recovered, and the closing quotations were the highest of the day. The principal activity was in Granger shares, Lake Shore and Western Union.

**Kansas City Live-Stock Market.**

The Price Current reports:  
CATTLE—Receipts, 151; shipments, 151; slow; native shippers, \$4.40; native stockers and feeders, \$3.10; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$3.15; 2-4; native cows, \$1.80; 3-5; HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 371; unchanged; fat to choice, heavy packing, \$1.10; 10-15; light shipping, \$1.10; 10-15; SHEEP—None on sale.

**Kansas City Produce Market.**

The Price Current reports:  
WHEAT—Receipts, 3,400 bushels; shipments, 500; firm; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 1, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$1.00; No. 8, \$1.00; No. 9, \$1.00; No. 10, \$1.00; No. 11, \$1.00; No. 12, \$1.00; No. 13, \$1.00; No. 14, \$1.00; No. 15, \$1.00; No. 16, \$1.00; No. 17, \$1.00; No. 18, \$1.00; No. 19, \$1.00; No. 20, \$1.00; No. 21, \$1.00; No. 22, \$1.00; No. 23, \$1.00; No. 24, \$1.00; No. 25, \$1.00; No. 26, \$1.00; No. 27, \$1.00; No. 28, \$1.00; No. 29, \$1.00; No. 30, \$1.00; No. 31, \$1.00; No. 32, \$1.00; No. 33, \$1.00; No. 34, \$1.00; No. 35, \$1.00; No. 36, \$1.00; No. 37, \$1.00; No. 38, \$1.00; No. 39, \$1.00; No. 40, \$1.00; No. 41, \$1.00; No. 42, \$1.00; No. 43, \$1.00; No. 44, \$1.00; No. 45, \$1.00; No. 46, \$1.00; No. 47, \$1.00; No. 48, \$1.00; No. 49, \$1.00; No. 50, \$1.00; No. 51, \$1.00; No. 52, \$1.00; No. 53, \$1.00; No. 54, \$1.00; No. 55, \$1.00; No. 56, \$1.00; No. 57, \$1.00; No. 58, \$1.00; No. 59, \$1.00; No. 60, \$1.00; 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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## PARSON WILLIAMS' SABBATH BREAKING.

On the grave of Parson Williams  
The grass is brown and bleached,  
It is more than fifty winters  
Since he lived and laughed and preached.

But this memory in New England  
No winter snows can kill;  
Of his goodness and his doctrine,  
Countless legends linger still.

And among those treasured legends  
I hold this one a boon:  
How he got in Deacon Crosby's hay  
On a Sunday afternoon.

He was midway in a sermon,  
Most orthodox on grace,  
When a sound of distant thunder  
Broke the quiet of the place.

Now the meadows of the Crosby  
Lay still within his sight,  
As he glanced from out the window  
Which stood open on his right.

And the green fragrant haycocks  
By acres they did stand;  
Not a meadow like the Deacon's  
Far or near in all the land.

Quick and loud two claps of thunder  
Went rolling through the sky,  
And the Parson saw his Deacon  
Looking out with a cross eye.

"Now, my brethren," called the Parson,  
And called with mist and main  
"We must get in Deacon Crosby's hay,  
'Tis our duty now to plant it."

And he shut the great red Bible,  
And tossed his sermon down;  
Not a man could run more swiftly,  
Than the Parson in that town.

And he ran now to the meadow  
With all his strength and speed;  
And the congregation followed,  
All bewildered in his lead.

But not often on a Sunday  
Such sights as this I see;  
Of a parson and his people,  
A New England town had seen.

With a will they worked and shouted,  
And cleared the Deacon's hay;  
And the Parson led the singing,  
While the sweet rolled down his face.

And it thundered, O dear, leaved,  
And dark grew east and west;  
But the hay was under cover,  
And the Parson had worked best.

Not a moment had been wasted;  
The rain was falling fast,  
As the Parson and his people  
Through the village breathless passed.

And again in pew and pulpit  
Their part took composed,  
And the Parson preached his sermon  
To "fiftiethly" where it closed.

When the services were ended  
The people talking,ayed,  
And among the elderly pious  
There were blither comments made.

And the good old Deacon Crosby,  
A meek and goodly man;  
Hardly daring to let his haycocks  
Have been saved on such a plan.

But the Parson came down striding  
In haste, the narrow ale,  
And the Deacon's bent old shoulders  
He patted, with a smile.

And he said: "No fear, my brother,  
Let God think it a win;  
For he sent the rain to make your hay,  
All your friends to get it in."

—H. H. in Independent

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Once a year we are all young. With the New Year we begin again. New hopes dawn renewed efforts bring new inspirations and whatever work we have in hand grows easier whatever of pleasure we hold in anticipation becomes dearer, duty is plainer, love stronger, life better worth the living. Twelve months of effort well planned at the beginning of the year, will help any one vastly on whatever road he chooses to travel; the prosperous farmer plows his ground, the frugal matron turns over in her mind the furnishing and adorning of her home, the loving mother lays up in her heart another ambition for her child and a new vista of the world opens to him.

When we wish our friends a happy New Year we should pray that they may have strength to work out their New Year's plans, to adhere to their new year resolves, and light to see clearly the path of virtue on which we all joyfully set out on New Year's day; for there are few wicked thoughts born then, many things have conspired to educate us into the custom of making that day of noble aspirations and good beginnings. The heat and toll of midsummer sometimes overcome our better natures and quell the spirit of hope, but with the New Year good-will towards all mankind, and determination in good purposes, assert themselves and we begin anew.

May few stumble or fall back, may none grow blind to the light that shines for them, may none become deaf to the unerring voice that whispers of the better way and may none fail to extend good cheer to the faltering; may a one might reach its goal and lead an honest, useful life if some kind hand would but beckon him over the stony places. Remember them then, we pray, all ye who ride fortune's wings and dwell in pleasant places. Love's subtle and yet sustaining breath does not buoy up the soul of every one, and without it life is a task that few have the courage to perform manfully; remember them and give of the abundance bestowed upon you, a gentle word and a brotherly clasp of the hand.

Good thoughts, like good deeds, increase by dividing them with others, and moral, like physical strength, grows with exercise, the more we help to lift up the fallen and benighted fellow traveler, the more able we will be to pursue the angel of truth ourselves and in this way we can hold fast to our New Year's vows and start from the next one better and stronger.

## OUR ART-CORNER.

Our art-corner was conjured up by Isaac and me. The design was mine,—most em-

phatically mine,—for I am the artist of the family-taking to art, as to the manner born. Still, to give Isaac his dues, I must say that after my designs were laid before him he showed himself very appreciative and good at a suggestion; consequently, I always use the plural in speaking possessively of that corner. In fact, Isaac did most of the work while I superintended and added the finishing touches.

The beginning of it in tangible form was two boards for uprights about forty inches in length by eight and a half in width; three shelves thirty-six inches long by eight wide, another board the same size as the shelves. The latter is nailed across from one upright to the other, back of the highest shelf, the two china plates of my own decoration resting against it, while there is the delightful prospect of an additional plate, aged one hundred and fifty, to add its antique beauty to the rest. On the same shelf is a ginger jar, not loaded with all imaginable devices so closely crowded that one scarcely knows where a Chinese woman ends and a voracious-looking serpent begins, but decorated with a few well selected pictures on a pale cream-colored ground. This color was laid on in oil paint, and between the pictures, partially filling up the vacant spaces, are gilt scrolls, very easily made with a sable brush dipped into printers' gilt after the gilt is mixed with a little mucilage. An old-fashioned brass candlestick, containing a wax candle ornamented with a little decalcomanie work completes the furniture of the top shelf.

The second shelf contains a little Japanese cabinet and tea-pot, an empty salt jar nearly covered with roses and butterflies, and a large beautifully variegated, nautilus-shell. On the lower shelf is a number of shells of various kinds and sizes, and two or three articles from India. But it is not so much the furniture of the shelves as the shelves themselves I want to speak about. The plain boards, brought by Isaac from a planing mill at a trifling cost, are transformed into an article that every one not in the secret supposes to have come from Japan. They are painted black, thoroughly dried, then varnished, and while the varnish is wet the printers' gilt is rubbed on in spots with a pad of wadding. Then, when thoroughly dry again, the shelves receive a final coat of varnish,—carriage varnish is the best. The edges of the shelves are trimmed with scolloped points of crimson enameled cloth, nailed on with silver or brass headed nails. Above this "high art" establishment is a standing row of Japanese fans, which give the finishing touches to our corner.—*Cor. Christian Union.*

## FLORICULTURE IN THE HOUSE.

## SMILAX.

Smilax is an exceedingly graceful vine, with glossy, green ribbed leaves, and is now more extensively used than any other plant for decorating parlors, the hair, and for trimming dresses. With a little care it can be grown successfully as a house plant. The vine does not require the full sun, but will grow well in a partially shaded situation. It can be trained on a small thread across the window or around the pictures. Grown from both seeds and bulbs. Pot the bulbs as soon as received, watering but little until you see signs of growth. They grow very rapidly and should always have strings to twine on. Give plenty of fresh air, but be careful and not let a direct draft of cold air blow upon the vines, as they are very tender when young. Give them a warm place and they will amply repay all care. When growth is complete the foliage will turn yellow. Then gradually withhold water and allow the bulbs to dry. They then can be put in some cool, dry place. After they have been in this dormant state six or eight weeks they will begin to show signs of life, and then are ready for another season's growth.—*Vick's Magazine.*

## HOME ECONOMY.

Old boot tops cut into pieces the right size and lined, make excellent iron-holders. The leather keeps all heat away from the hand.

Do not have flannel or woolen dish cloths, as they retain the grease, and so keep putting it on instead of taking it off. Old towels are the best for this purpose, and they should be washed and boiled as regularly as the napkins and towels themselves.

TO CLEAN CARPETS.—Take one pint of hot water; add one tablespoonful ammonia; stir well together; with this solution use a little toilet soap and it will remove all stains or grease spots from the finest of carpets without changing the color.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CHEAP PORK BARREL.—The *Inter-Ocean* says: "Buy a coal oil barrel; knock one head in take a bunch of old hay; set fire to it and throw it in the barrel; let it burn until the staves commence to burn; put it out by turning the barrel upside down scrape the coals off and you have a good, sweet barrel."

To cure the boys who are in "the colt period" of "hanging their hats on the floor,"

place a box or bag in a convenient place, and whenever anything is left out of place, whoever sees it can put it in the box or bag. The owner, when he wants it, must pay a forfeit by doing something, having it understood just what the forfeit is for each one,—writing a sentence on a slate, or learning or reciting a verse of poetry, or passage of Scripture—anything that will take a little time when the boys are in a hurry for hat or books or whatever the article may be.

## FOR THE FARMERS.

## A GEM.

"I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit, and your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely. And I will give peace in the land, and ye shall lie down and none shall make you afraid; and I will rid evil beasts out of the land, neither shall the sword go through the land. And ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall fall before you by the sword. And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight; and your enemies shall fall before you by the sword, if ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments and do them."

## PILGRIM.

TO ROAST A TURKEY.—After thoroughly cleaning, and singing with a lighted newspaper, prepare a stuffing of pounded crackers, salt, pepper, butter, white of eggs, sage and sweet margarine; fill the turkey and sew it up tightly; rub it with salt and flour; pour half a pint of water into the pan; put in the turkey, and let it roast gradually at first. The wings and legs should be tied down tightly to the body. A large turkey, of twelve or fourteen pounds, will require four hours gentle roasting and constant basting with flour and water. Boil the heart, liver and gizzard in a little water until tender; mash the liver and slice thin the heart and gizzard; add all these to the gravy in the saucepan; thicken a little with flour and season with salt and pepper. Serve with cranberry jelly and oyster sauce.

## PENINNAH.

BY HARRIET WARE STILLMAN.

"Yonder is the place where they captured Prescott, that two-story farm-house on the east side of the road with a pond and some willows in the front yard."

Obadiah Wilbur stopped his swift horse with a single magic touch of the reins.

"This glimpse between the trees is a very fine view of the locality," he added.

"What an interesting spot!" exclaimed Peninnah. "Will you wait here while I sketch it? Mother would be so pleased with a drawing of the very house where Prescott was taken."

"I will do whatever you may command." She took from her pocket a lead pencil and a bit of paper.

"Have you only that scrap?" asked Obadiah. "Perhaps this will serve you better." The young man took out his diary, opened to a blank page and handed it to his companion. It was not a gilt-edged *bijou*, resplendent with "modern improvements," but a plain leather-covered pamphlet of a style popular at the time this conversation took place, some fifty years ago.

"But I shall not want to tear out the leaf," said he.

"The diary, like its owner, is yours. Peninnah, do with it what you will."

A delicate flush, stealing up the Quaker maiden's face to the roots of her rippling hair, was her only reply.

The outline of the house and its immediate surroundings rapidly grew under her hand. Obadiah watched her in a dreamy wonder.

"Did you study drawing at the Quaker school in Providence?" he presently inquired.

"No."

"Then how did you learn?"

"I have not learned. I do not know how to draw." She emphasized these words by sketching in the front yard a quadruped not exactly corresponding in contour with any described in zoology.

"There, I have done!" she closed the book, and slipped it slyly into her pocket.

"I accept the implied answer to my implied question," said Obadiah, stealing his arm around the maiden's waist and drawing her nearer to him. Agag, the horse, pricked up his ears, turned his head on one side, and winked at his master behind his blinders, as if he said, "Ah, ha, my lad, I have discovered your secret! But I am a generous soul. I'll never tell.—Beg pardon."

I believe you do not study Latin at the Quaker school; we do at Brown. *In plume* means, in lead or with lead. Now I will draw a picture of a house for you *in voce*, *alque verbis*: a voice picture, a picture in the medium of words. Have you patience to listen?

Patience! Had Eve patience to listen to Adam when they were about to build a bower in Eden?

The word picture must have been vivid, for it brought a vivid color to Peninnah's cheeks. It must also have been elaborate in detail, for it was so long in being painted, that Agag had time to walk slowly two miles further up the road, and back before Obadiah gave the finishing touch to his picture.

"That land is father's. He has promised it to me whenever I shall want a home of my own, providing that I shall graduate first at Brown, which will take two more years."

"And father wants me to attend the Quaker school two years longer."

"Happy coincidence!"

There was such a satisfied expression upon the beaming countenances of the twain that the very birds as they flew by might have known them to be acknowledged lovers.

When they again came in sight of the place where Prescott was captured, Obadiah resumed the subject.

"The same paper is still on the walls of Prescott's sleeping room, and one can see the dents made in it by the bayonets of his captors. There was a negro with the party. Prescott's chamber was fastened on the inside, and this negro, butted the door open with his head."

"What a skull he must have had!" ejaculated Peninnah.

"And how thickly it must have been padded with wool!" laughed Obadiah.

"They took Prescott, bootless and in his undress, down the rocky bed of that rivulet and across those fields yonder, hurrying him along at a double quick over the stones and through the stubble. The old tyrant for once found out what it is to be foot-sore."

"Why do you call him an old tyrant?" asked Peninnah. "Many of the British officers were generous-souled gentlemen, if they were our enemies."

"True. But Prescott was an overbearing tyrannical aristocrat. You ought to hear the old men of the island talk over the incidents that happened while he was quartered here at Newperr. Why, my grandfather was walking in the street, one day when Prescott and his attendants came riding by in all their pomp, and the gentlemanly general shouted to my grey-headed sire with a tremendous oath, 'Why don't you take off your hat, man? Grandfather, being a conscientious Quaker, as well as a true gentleman, kept quietly on his way, without heeding the insult. You know Quakers never take off their hats to anybody. Well, Prescott rose in his saddle, and, uttering another horrid oath, knocked off my grandfathers' broad-brim with his sword!'"

"My grandmother also had a bit of experience with the general," said Peninnah. Prescott was taken across the bay to the Narragansett country. His captors stopped at grandfather Chase's, for a dinner. Grandmother had hot corn and beans just ready to serve up. When she brought a steaming bowl of it to Prescott he swore at her frightfully, and wanted to know if she was going to make him dine on swine's food. Oh, if these world's people could know how it shocks a Quaker woman to hear swearing!"

"Profanity is not always confined to the world's people, Peninnah; the roundest oaths I ever heard came rolling and roaring out of an orthodox Quaker's throat."

"But these knowings it is quite uncommon to hear a Quaker swear."

Peninnah's eyes met Obadiah's. Both broke into a merry laugh. "That is the first time you have said 'thee' to me since you came to Newport," said Obadiah.

"It was the force of habit. You know I always use the plain language at home. But since I have studied grammar I am continually annoyed by our ungrammatical use of 'thee'; 'thee thinks'; 'thee knows'; 'thee remembers.' Why not say, 'thou knowest'; 'thou thinkest'; 'thou rememberest'; if we must needs use the solemn style in ordinary conversation?"

"Really, thee is waxing warm, Peninnah; nay, I fear me, rebellious. I have discarded 'thee' since I went to Brown; consequently I am deemed a heretic by most of our people."

"But are you independent enough to brave such an opinion?"

"I do not like to hurt the feelings of my parents."

"You are right. We should sacrifice something to avoid wounding those who have done so much for us. And, after all, it is not so very terrible to say, 'How does thee do?' Thee is looking remarkably well to-day. I like the fun sometimes. But I will not conform to a continual use of bad grammar, to gratify anybody's mistaken notions. There is more moral, more spiritual, more intellectual slavery in the world than there is of purely physical. And the rigid requirements of the Friends concerning language and music are to me so many marks of mental serfdom. Yet, in my humble opinion, there are no better people in the world than these same Quakers; and to that people I shall ever belong, unless they cast me out."

"Has thee come alone? I thought thee would bring Peninnah with thee."

The speaker was a comely middle-aged Quaker matron. She had been out among the rose-bushes in her door-yard, watching for Jabez Anthony, who was to return that day from the Friends' Yearly Meeting at Newport bringing with him her only daughter.

"Peninnah will come by and by, with a younger and a gayer man than myself, even that dissuader of our goodly usages, Obadiah Wilbur. I wonder, Rachel, that thee and Benjamin will countenance that marriage."

"Marriage Jabez! what does thee mean?"

"I mean exactly what I seem to mean." Jabez An hony, pent upon Rachel Chase a sullen look of indignant dissatisfaction.

"Thee is greatly displeased, Jabez; but I do not understand the reason."

"Because thee won't!" Jabez turned away his head with a contemptuous sniff, and chirruped to his horse to start.

"Stop, stop, Jabez! Thee never was angry with me before. Thee must explain."

"Explain!" There was infinite scorn in Jabez's voice. Rachel behaved herself unseemly? Hath she yielded to the temptations of that light and frivolous city? tell me I adjure thee!"

"She is over her ears in love with that hertical coxcomb, Obadiah Wilbur."

Jabez, thee must be mistaken. We always lived next neighbor to friend Wilbur until we moved here; his son Obadiah is to me as my own sons. But there was never any illusion of love between him and Peninnah; they have been playmates from babyhood until we left the island."

"Thee and Benjamin are two blind old bats!" With this emphatic declaration Jabez put whip to his horse and drove angrily away from his cousin's gate.

"Can it be? can it be?" Rachel was saying to herself as she went back to the house, "Did Jabez ever think of marrying little Peninnah?"

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.)

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## Literary

EDITED BY

## PARSON WILLIAMS

On the grave of  
The grass is  
Since he liesBut this morn  
No winter  
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## ABOUT GLACIERS.

It isn't so very long ago that nothing what, over, in a scientific way, was known about glaciers. In 1840 Prof. Agassiz went to Europe, and for several years he might almost say he lived on the ice. About this time several professors made useful discoveries. It was found that the ice moved all the year round, though slower during the cold winter and during the cold nights than at midday. The way they found out that the glaciers moved faster in the center than upon either side was to put a row of stakes straight across and in a little while it was noticed that they began to curve with the onward motion of the ice. Prof. Tyndall discovered that when the glacier was flowing through a bend in the valley, the most rapid portion was not in the center, but on the convex side of the curve. You see that in all movements the ice follows the same general laws that regulate a river of water.

In the first article it was stated that scientists are in doubt as to the exact manner in which the ice gets its motion, and how the solid mass escapes itself to narrow and wide beds without breaking all to pieces.

One of the most important theories is that advanced by Mr. Tyndall, who says that it must be the result of regelation, a property of ice discovered by Prof. Faraday. When two pieces of ice are near the melting point and come together, they freeze so thoroughly that no trace of the broken surface remains. This is called regelation. By means of this property a solid glacier itself is formed. Year after year, with the days and nights of alternate melting and freezing, is the mass forming in layers, each layer corresponding to a fall of snow, until there's the tremendous pressure of which the Professor spoke. Knowing what regelation means, we can see how closely the fragments of ice throughout the lower portions of the glacier must be welded together as their surfaces are brought closer and closer to each other under the pressure from above. You may wonder how it is that any melting, or anything like it under the surface, but the effect of the alternate freezing and thawing is felt throughout the mass.

Let us see how this theory is brought into use in trying to find out how a glacier moves down a mountain side without tumbling to pieces. Prof. John Ball, of London, in describing Tyndall's application, says:

"The first effect of pressure is to cause fractures in the ice, and thus enable the fragments to assume new relative positions. Owing to the property of regelation, the newly-formed surfaces when brought into contact reunite by freezing together; but if the pressure be continued new fractures arise and regelation again welds the parts together; and the process is repeated until a condition of equilibrium is attained. The enormous weight of the mass is partially resisted by contact with the sides and the bottom of the valley, but acts with a greater force and encounters a less resistance in the center of the ice stream. This force, not acting uniformly, but constantly shifting the point of greatest pressure, causes local yielding and fracture of the ice; and if it were not for the property of regelation the glacier might gradually be reduced to fragments. But at each step in the progress of the glaciers the damage done to the continuity of the ice is repaired, and by the two-fold process of fracture and regelation the whole mass moves onward, constantly changing its form, yet in appearance an almost continuous mass."

Other professors believe that in portions of the glaciers where the pressure is greatest the ice is converted into water, and that this water finding its way to places where the pressure is not so great, freezes again. You can see that masses of water scattered through the ice river the glacier might readily form itself to suit its channel and yet appear solid. Do you know why pressure will convert ice into water? You remember that ice will float on the top of cold water, which proves that water when near the freezing point is denser than ice. Scientists men tell us that when pressure is applied to ice the particles try to form a new arrangement to take up less space, and this they can do by becoming water, the latter being denser than ice, as we have just said, you know. That's not such a bad theory of glacial movement. Do you think so?

Crevasses in a glacier are opened during the summer when the ice is moving quite fast. The largest breaks occur where the bed suddenly becomes steep. In winter when the ice moves very slowly, these crevasses are generally filled up.

These cracks in the ice are sometimes hundreds of feet deep, and so wide that travelers are often stopped in their climbing. Guides know where to look for these obstacles, for they form in the same places year after year.

Do you wonder where a glacier goes if it keeps on moving all the time?

There is a point in the ice-stream's journey where the melting about balances the freezing, and no more glacier ice can form. But from 'way up at the mountain top, like an immense spring of an immense river, the glacier is being constantly renewed.

When the sun is warm the surface of the ice is melted and the little streams run about until they find some fissure through which they fall, and if not so far up the glacier that they freeze, they find their way down to the ground, and run along under the ice till they come out in a rushing stream from the end of the glacier. When warm winds blow or heavy rains occur, the stream from under the ice becomes a roaring torrent and rushes down the mountain slope bounding the country skirting the base.—Christian Union.

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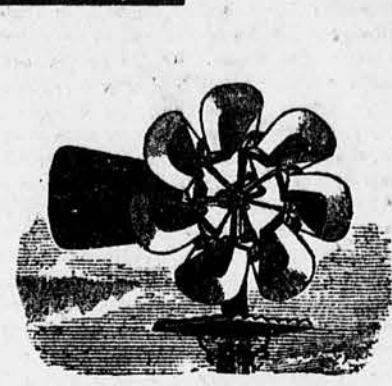
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