

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The sand blast is now used in cleaning the dingy walls of stone buildings.
—The number of cotton mills in the South has more than doubled since 1880.
—At the Schuylkill United States arsenal, near Philadelphia, there is manufactured each year 8,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 15,000,000 rifle balls.
—A mixture of finely powdered mica and crude petroleum is said to be giving remarkable results as a lubricant.
—A poultry-fattening company has been organized in New York, to fatten fowls on the French plan. It is proposed to handle 100,000 birds every three weeks.

—The oxygen band in the spectrum of the electric light from the Eiffel tower was, at a point five miles distant, found to be similar to that of the sun's rays.
—South America exports many tanned skins of sheep, lambs and kids. The process of tanning is imperfect, however, and many of the skins are spoiled or inferior in quality.
—The graphophone is likely to find novel use in medicine. Every kind of cough may be recorded, to serve in teaching students and for tracing the progress of disease by future comparisons.

—At Alba, Mich., there is a concern which annually cuts about 8,000,000 feet of maple and elm logs into oval wooden dishes. The dishes are cut with revolving knives from square chunks of wood.
—A system of building houses entirely of sheet iron has been communicated to the Society of Architecture in Paris. The walls, partitions, roofs and wainscoting are composed of double metallic sheets, separated by different non-conductors of heat.

—Blanche Howard, a female doctor, gives statistical proof that the mortality from diphtheria is rapidly increasing. Twenty years ago in France this mortality was between 36 and 45 deaths in every 100,000 inhabitants; now it amounts to 110 to 121 in every 100,000. In England the deaths in every 100,000 number 22; in America, 60 to 90; in Germany, 140 to 155; in Christiania, 340.

—Each ton of coal used by the three principal gas companies of London, England, costs, on the average, 11s 10d; but as it produces 12 cwt. of coke, 10 gallons of tar, and other residuals, which sell together for about 7s 10d, the net cost of the coal is reduced to a little under 4s per ton. A ton of coal produces between 9,000 and 10,000 feet of gas.

—The following interesting experiment was recently tried at the Royal Academy of Science: A lath or thin slat of wood was caused to rotate very swiftly, as if on a pivot, and on the surface thus formed a picture was projected by means of a stereopticon. The picture had the appearance of existing in the air, without any background, for objects placed behind it could be seen through it.

—Waxed paper bags are now made, the interior surface of the paper being lined with a thin coating of paraffine, which renders the bag substantially air-tight and water-proof. Confectionery, fruit and other eatables may be kept wholesome and fresh, and they are useful for druggists and grocers. Coffee or cheese may be kept in them without losing their aroma, and larger sizes are valuable for storing clothing and many other uses.

WHEN THE DEAF HEAR.

A Lawyer Finds Out and Loses a Good Client in Addition.

The deaf man has just discovered that riding in a rumbling car robs his affliction of its terrors, and is getting even with his backbiting acquaintances who have expressed their opinions of him heretofore without reserve. An eccentric millionaire, who had no hearing under ordinary circumstances, found this out the other day at the expense of his lawyer, and the latter now mourns the loss of his most profitable client, while the deaf man thinks he has learned a thing or two.

The lawyer was sitting in a car talking to a friend when his wealthy client entered and dropped into the vacant seat beside his legal adviser. "This old curmudgeon will talk me deaf, dumb and blind," said the Blackstonian to his companion, and they both scowled at Moneybags, who was looking out of the car window. "He has spent lots of money with me, but it's worth a hint to yell in his ear. I'm tired of it. He is deaf as a post."

Then the deaf man turned around. "You can send me your bill in the morning," said he, "and I'm done with you."

Lawyer and companion looked at each other amazed. The lawyer set about to find how his client recovered his hearing so quickly.
"It is due to the counteraction of the noisy motion on the drum of the ear," said the aurist to whom he applied for information. "The rumble of the heavy wheel on the track causes the drum to vibrate, and the afflicted one can hear quite plainly. Some people think that they voluntarily raise their voices in a car. That is not so. Always speak in a low voice to a deaf person in a moving car or vehicle."—Philadelphia Record.

Couldn't Stand Financial Disaster.

Angelina—There is no use in talking, mother. All is over between us. Mother—What has happened?
Angelina—Two minutes after George left me at the gate last evening he uttered a terrible curse.

Mother—Shocking! What caused it?
Angelina—I don't know for sure, mother; but when I turned the light up in the parlor I found a twenty-five cent piece where George had been sitting. I am afraid George is no gentleman.—Puck.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Some juries in murder trials are so soft-hearted that they wouldn't hang a barn door.

—He (rejected)—"Well, you may go further and fare worse." She—"Yes; can't be done around here."—Munsey's Weekly.

—Put mosquitoes on duty Sundays and they would beat policemen at the work of finding open bars.—N. O. Picayune.

—The well-bred woman says "please" to her servants, and sometimes to her husband if there's anybody around.—Somerville Journal.

—"I live mostly within myself," said a conceited fellow. "I understand," replied his neighbor at the table; "you occupy a flat."—Texas Siftings.

—The prize simpleton of the season is the young man who goes away for his health and spends his time smoking cigarettes.—Baltimore American.

—The bathing-dress is a leveller of all distinctions. In a single scanty garment there is no use of putting on airs.—Martha's Vineyard Herald.

—Mr. Lytewaiter—"Miss Crimble is quite skillful with her spoon." Miss Hightone (sweetly)—"O, yes; inherited, you know. Her grandfather was skillful with his shovel."—Time.

—The late Oliver Ditson left \$15,000 for the founding of a home for poor singers. But the sum is appallingly inadequate. Fifteen millions wouldn't house half of them.—Puck.

—Husband (contemptively)—"How true it is, my dear, that the good that men do is oft interred with their bones." Wife (not contemptively)—"Yes, I suppose there's so little of it that it isn't considered worth saving."—N. Y. Sun.

—"There is only one way to secure accuracy in our signal service bureau," said the Congressman. "That way is to compel the prophets to confine their observations entirely to last month's weather."—Harper's Bazar.

—Mrs. N. Peck—"I ran across one of your old letters, to-day, Nathan, where you said that you would rather be in endless torment with me than be in bliss by yourself." Mr. N. Peck—"Well, I guess I got my wish."—Terre Haute Express.

—"See here, Mr. Grocer," said a Hartford housewife, "if you are going to bring me any more goods I want them to be the very best." "We keep none but the best," "I presume so; you must sell the worst in order to keep the best."—Hartford Post.

—Editor—"I want you to take charge of the Queries column." New man (modestly)—"I fear I can not answer the questions our readers would ask." "O, yes you can. Most of the questions are from college graduates, and they are easy."—N. Y. Weekly.

—The publicity given to scandals affecting people of no social consequence whatever is much to be deplored. If only for the reason that it gives them, so to speak, a "conspicuousness" to which they are not entitled, but upon which they flaunt about among their betters.

—When a man milks his cow, puts water in it, and sells it, he is fined; but when men build a railroad, water the stock, they are elected Governor or sent to Congress, to aid in enabling the stockholders to get large dividends on the water in the stock.—Iowa State Register.

—"I hear Brown has been taken to the insane asylum since his failure—business troubles must have affected his mind?" "O, yes, he's as crazy as a loon—went around, don't you know, after the crash and offered to settle up for ninety cents on a dollar."—Epoch.

Fads of Railroad Engineers.

Said an old railway engineer the other day: "There are three kinds of trains that I do not want to have anything to do with. One is the pay train. You never know when you will overtake the section hands. You will be going at the rate of forty miles an hour, away you go around a curve, and you will dash by the boss and hands, and have to go back to them. There is always a good deal of talk over the wages, and much time is taken up. The next unpleasant train to handle is an excursion train. Every one living along the line of road knows you from seeing you come by every day, and they think you know them as well. When on an excursion they presume upon their friendship to endeavor to ride on the engine. No other place will do them. The engineer has to refuse them, as it would amount to docking his wages from thirty to sixty days, if he complied, as it is positively against the rules of the road. The persons denied the privilege always feel hard about it, and look upon the engineer as unaccommodating. The last and worst of all, however, is the officers' train. If you run slow they say you are scared and fear to run fast. If you make good time they say you are careless and reckless, and want to kill somebody. You can't suit them."—Atlanta Constitution.

His Reason for Moving.

"Darling," said the young man, as he tenderly raised the lovely head from the place where it had rested an hour or more, got up, sat down again on the other side of the beautiful maiden, and once more drew the golden curls to his bosom, "you have no objection to this slight change of position, have you?"

"No, Alfred," she murmured, softly. "Your heart is on this side."
"Yes, my angel," responded the young man, his voice trembling with deep feeling, "and my vest will now be rolled alike on both sides."—Chicago Tribune.

On Bridge St., 2 doors South of Rink, is located the

CHEAP 10c STORE

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SANTA CLAUS

My Holiday Goods are now arriving, and a fresh supply will continue to arrive each week until Christmas. I am going to sell you these goods at prices that will surely induce you to buy. It is impossible to enumerate the thousands of articles in my store. Step in and be convinced that here only Great Bargains are to be found.

A FIVE CENT PIECE

spent at my Store buys as much as Ten Cents will buy at any other store.

CHEAP 10c STORE!

Bridge St., 2 doors south of Rink.

A. F. HALLETT, Prop.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.

After a Trial of Twenty-five Years It Is Pronounced a Failure.

After a trial of a quarter of a century, the Emancipation act is now acknowledged to have utterly failed. The reports of Russian officials, of statistical professors at Moscow, such as Jansen, and the Nihilists with Stepiak at their head, all alike agree that the misery of the rural class is greater than even in the days of serfdom; cultivation is at the lowest ebb, the yield is wretched and less than in any other European country. Each peasant must plow, sow and reap as his neighbors do. The three-field system of corn, green crops and fallow, which was abandoned in all good agriculture long ago, goes on with disastrous results. As the lots are changed by the Mir at their pleasure, after every year, the temporary owner does not care to manure, etc., or in any way to improve his land. Although the rent is sometimes as low as two shillings an acre, yet the peasant can not live. Agriculture is a business requiring capital, knowledge, and a sufficient amount of land to enable different crops to be grown, so that if one fails it does not mean starvation, for another may succeed. The Russian peasant has none of these qualifications. The peasant proprietor can neither pay the money owing to the Government for their land, nor even the State and communal taxes, and are flogged by hundreds for non-payment. In one district of Novgorod fifteen hundred peasants were thus condemned in 1887. Five hundred and fifty had already been flogged, when the inspector interceded for the remainder. Widespread famine is found over a great part of the country; usurers, the base of peasant proprietors in all countries, are in possession of the situation; the Koulaks and Jew "mir-eaters" supply money on mortgage, then foreclose, and when the land is in their own possession get the work done for nothing as interest. These "bondage laborers," as they are called, are in fact slaves, and are nearly starved, while the small pieces of land are often reunited into considerable estates, and their new owners consider they have only rights and no duties. Meantime, as forced labor is at an end and free labor is of the worst possible kind, the old landowners can get nothing done; they have tried to employ machines, bought by borrowing from the banks, and are now unable to repay the money. The upper class has been ruined, with no advantage to the peasant. "The wasteful culture of the cottier," as Stepiak calls it, "on these small plots is so bad that the general welfare of the country," says Prof. Jansen, "is in danger by the small yield of the soil." In spite of the philanthropic intentions of the Czar, he is believed to have aimed at diminishing the power of the nobles as much as of improving the condition of the peasants. He succeeded; the nobles in many districts are entirely ruined, and there is nothing now between the unlimited power of the autocrat and his 90,000,000 subjects, five-sixths of whom are peasants.—Nineteenth Century.

—Neuralgia is often the effect of indigestion. In such cases a cup of beef tea, cocoa or even hot water will often relieve it. For the same purpose a well-known physician often prescribed a cup of milk with just enough boiling water to make it hot.
—It will not injure manure if lime or ashes be mixed with it at the time of application to the land, as the rains will carry the matter into the soil, which absorbs the gases, but to add lime or ashes to the manure when it is in the heap will cause a loss of ammonia, owing to the chemical action of the lime or ashes on the manure.
—A Good Breakfast Dish.—Make a batter with one egg, a little salt, four tablespoonsful of new milk, flour to make thick as griddle cakes. Fry slices of salt pork till crisp, then dip them in the batter, one piece at a time, taking out with a large spoon and dipping up batter enough to spread out in the hot fat, fry as quickly as possible without burning.

Weather Predictions for December.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—The weather during the month of December, 1889, will be very severe in the United States, Canada, and most of Europe. Part of the time it will be pretty stormy with high winds, and the rest of the time it will be very cold. The wealthy should make extensive preparations for personal comfort, then pray for the poor. The precipitation (except from the eyes of the poor) will be in the form of snow, in nearly all of the Northern States and Canada. It will be pretty heavy in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but in the interior the precipitation will fluctuate, being heavy in some places and small in others, averaging normal. On the Pacific coast the temperature and rainfall will average about normal. In Europe it will be cool to very cold, with small precipitation in Russia and large in parts of western Europe. In the wheat regions of India it will not be as warm as usual, and the rainfall will be larger than the average for the month.

The present moderate spell, which I predict for the middle of November, will soon terminate, and winter weather will begin by the 25th of November.
Yours truly,
C. C. BLAKE.

The Fatal Castor Bean.

The Territorial Advocate gives warning to its farmers in this wise:

"This warning may come too late to be of benefit to some, but may serve others. A few deaths have already occurred among cattle belonging to settlers along Cottonwood and Clear Creeks. Cattle, we understand, are not very fond of the beans, but during a storm will bite at anything green. In many fields the stalks are yet green, and are full of green beans. If allowed to stand unattended they are a menace to your own stock, as well as to that of your neighbor. The average farmer has done well enough with his castor beans the past season, and now care should be used lest your labor may prove in vain by the loss of a few good cows. It is impossible to gather a bean field clean, and the second growth which has set on the stalks of the past few weeks makes open fields doubly dangerous. Either the beans must be fenced or otherwise disposed of, or the stock must be herded; otherwise severe losses are certain to ensue. Think of this."

A Pennsylvania country school teacher has got into trouble through fastening sticking plaster over the mouths of her pupils to keep them from talking.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

Hon. John W. Sidlow, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Ford County:—We, the undersigned members of the board of county commissioners, would most respectfully ask that you call a special meeting of said board of county commissioners to be held at the office of the county clerk November 22d, 1889, at one p. m., for the purpose of considering the questions involved in the call made by E. W. Wright, chairman of the "Defensive Alliance," an organization representing the municipal stockholders of the C. & N. R. R. in Kansas, and any other business that may properly come before said meeting.
G. F. MCKINNEY,
H. B. KAUCH.

Dodge City, November 20, 1889.
John W. Sidlow, Chairman of the board of county commissioners of Ford County, pursuant to the above request and by virtue of the authority vested in me by law do hereby call a special meeting of said board of county commissioners to be held at the time and place and for the purposes set forth in the above request.

Dodge City, Kansas, November 20th, 1889.

Board of county commissioners met at the office of the county clerk at call of chairman November 20th, 1889, two p. m.; present J. W. Sidlow, Chairman, and Geo. F. McKinney, H. B. Kauch, and Geo. W. Wright. On motion the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of the board now in session, that the full board with the county attorney attend the convention of the Defensive Alliance, to be held at Topeka, November 22d, 1889, and that the proceeds of said convention be paid to the board of county commissioners of the C. & N. R. R., providing the cost of defending said suit shall not exceed one per cent. of the amount of stock subscribed to A. K. & C. R. R., by Ford County.

On motion, the county clerk was instructed to draw an order on the county treasurer for one hundred and sixty dollars to defray expenses of said trip to Topeka.
On motion board adjourned.
S. GALLAGHER, JR., County Clerk.

Board of county commissioners met at the office of the county clerk at call of chairman November 20th, 1889, two p. m.; present J. W. Sidlow, Chairman, and Geo. F. McKinney, H. B. Kauch, and Geo. W. Wright.

Sidlow, chairman, and Geo. F. McKinney, member.

On motion the bonds of the following county and township officers were approved: W. T. Coolidge and Mac S. Todd, (firm name of Coolidge & Todd) abstracters.

CLERKS.
H. L. Harvey,
M. L. Tennill,
D. H. Drake,
James W. Emmons,
G. R. Cochran,
G. W. Fredendall,
P. J. Upp,
M. D. Stroup.

TRUSTEES.
W. C. Duncker,
Geo. S. Winans,
C. S. Culver,
C. D. Hand,
C. E. Vallandigham,
W. S. Marshall,
S. C. Rhodes,
L. P. Horton,
R. F. Seoford,
Jno. A. Henkle,
Charles Todd,
John McWhirley.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
T. B. Stewart,
J. W. Springer,
L. Grantham.

SHERIFF.—H. B. Bell.
On motion board adjourned.
S. GALLAGHER, JR., County Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at Garden City, Kas., November 21st, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the district court of Ford county, Kansas, at Dodge City, Kansas, on January 25th, 1890, viz: George L. Warren, final homestead, for the south half northeast quarter and south half northwest quarter section 3, township 28 south, range 25 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Stohler, Andrew Seimert, Joe N. Maynard, all of Wilburn, Kansas, and Wm. Rickman, of Dodge City, Kansas.

3-10 D. M. FROST, Register.

(First Publication November 27th, 1889.)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at Garden City, Kas., November 21st, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler who made declaratory statement No. 12,269, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge of Ford county, Kansas, at his office in Dodge City, Kansas, on January 25th, 1890, viz: Edward Merkes of Wilburn, Kansas, for the northwest quarter of section No. 21, township No. 28 south, range No. 25 west, Ford county, Kansas. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Martin Stohler, Andrew Seimert, Joe N. Maynard, all of Wilburn, Kansas, and Wm. Rickman, of Dodge City, Kansas.

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EVERYBODY

Knows Peter Harding's Condition Powders. E. R. Garland is still preparing and selling them at 25c per pound package. Now is the proper time to feed them so that stock will winter well.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Garden City, Kas., November 21st, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or in his absence the clerk of the district court of Ford county, Kansas, at Dodge City, Kansas, on December 25th, 1889, viz: Felix E. Jones, final homestead No. 409, for the northwest quarter section No. 34, township No. 25 south, range No. 24 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Bratley, H. C. Lockman, Henry Wood, Leroy Smith, all of Dodge City, Kansas.

C. F. M. NILES, Register.

(First Publication November 6th, 1889.)

NOTICE—HOMESTEAD.

U. S. Land Office, Garden City, Kansas, October 11th, 1889.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William L. McCollough against Valtio Bloch, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 892, dated Garden City, Kansas, November 6th, 1884, upon the southeast quarter of section 28, in township 26 south, range 25 west in Ford county, Kansas, alleging that the said Valtio Bloch has wholly abandoned said tract, that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry, that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party, and that said party has failed to comply with the cancellation of said entry, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of January, 1890, at ten o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JESSE TAYLOR, Receiver.

First Publication November 13th, 1889.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Before J. H. Moffett, a Justice of the Peace of Dodge City Township, in Ford County, Kansas.

J. B. Gaston, Plaintiff.

John Davis, Defendant.

STATE OF KANSAS, Ford County, ss.

Said defendant is hereby notified that on the 9th day of November, 1889, an order of attachment, for the sum of eight and fifty-one hundredths dollars, was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace against the defendant in the above entitled action, which goods have been seized under said order; and that said order is returnable on the 21st day of December, 1889, at ten o'clock a. m.

Attest: J. B. MOFFETT, J. P.

(First Publication November 20, 1889.)

LOOK HERE

Farmers, in order to save trouble and expense in the spring, keep your stock in good feed during winter: the tonic properties of Peter Harding's Condition Powders will keep stock strong and healthy for spring work. They are prepared and sold at E. R. Garland's Drug Store for 25c per pound package.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Garden City, Kas., November 11th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge of Ford county, Kansas, at his office in Dodge City, Kansas, on December 25th, 1889, viz: Carl Gustafson, of Dodge City, Kansas, for the southeast quarter section No. 14, township No. 27 south, range No. 26 west, Ford county, Kansas; final homestead. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. M. McDonald, Alexander Alter, John Maynard, all of Dodge City, Kansas.

3-10 C. F. M. NILES, Register.

(First Publication November 20th