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Correspondence.

The Prohibition Law of Kansas.

[The following article was forwarded to the FARMER office two weeks and more ago, but was, in some way, overlooked until a few days ago.—ED. FARMER.]

I notice some of your correspondents mention their approval of the stand taken by the FARMER on the prohibitory law. In order that the editor may know that his course on this question does not meet the approval of all his readers, I hereby inform him that I am one of that numerous class that disapproves his course. Yet I am willing to accord to the editor of the farmers' paper, as well as to every one else, the right to entertain and advocate his own views, so long as he opens to us farmers his columns for the temperate discussion of both sides of this vital question.

While I allude to this subject, I wish also to notice a communication by Mr. Moffat in the FARMER of July 6th. Mr. M. asserts that there are two kinds of wine—fermented and unfermented; and then, because it is better suited to his theories, he takes it for granted that Jesus used the unfermented himself, and also gave it in the sacrament. Before we dig into Greek and Hebrew, let us refer to our standard lexicons:

Wine is the fermented juice of grapes. (See Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.) The unfermented juice is must, or grape-juice—not wine. The butler's dream, indeed, furnishes some evidence that grape-juice was used fresh, but it was equally good proof that it was not known how to keep it unfermented, for in the dream it is represented as being used at once, as it was pressed out. Indeed, it was a well known fact, that among the ancients glass bottles were unknown, and that leathern bags or bottles were used; and that old wine that had completely finished the fermenting process could be safely put into such old bottles, but new wine that had not yet undergone the last fermentation must be put into new bottles that were strong enough not to break during the process. If they could keep the wine from fermenting, why would not old bottles hold new wine?

Must, or the unfermented juice of the grape, becomes new wine during the process of fermentation. New wine is intoxicating. (See Acts ii, 13-15.) So it is immaterial if Jesus drank new wine or drank it anew.

Several different translators whose version I have noticed have given the original Greek *kainon* an adverbial meaning. But capricious modern reformers are not satisfied with amending state laws; they must amend the word of God to suit their whims.

In the narrative of Jesus making wine of water, it did not suit our friend to trace back to the original the expression "well drunk." I find in the original Greek text the word *methyko*, the same verb through different tenses in John, ii, 10, and Acts ii, 15. The earliest Latin translation has *inebriati fuerint*. There is no other meaning but "well intoxicated" in this expression in both languages. Who distorts scripture? My Saviour did make intoxicating wine. He made it for temperate use on the festive occasion—not for medicine, but for a beverage to gladden the heart of man. No prohibition sophistry can reason that away.

God wishes us to use all his gifts temperately. (Gen. i, 29, also I. Tim. iv, 4.) He warns us against prohibitionists. (Col. ii, 16.) The teetotaler's motto, when attempted to be enforced against others, he condemns (verse 21), calling it "doctrines of men, that have only a show of wisdom."

We have no objection to self-imposed teetotalism. Indeed, we would encourage it among those who are too weak to control their passion. Let such persons cut off their offending right hand and cast it away; but let them not feel authorized to cut off their brother's hand, for it may not offend the brother. "But," says the prohibitionist, "we should deny ourselves for the sake of others." I agree that we should to a certain extent. If, for instance, Mr. M. should visit me and dine or sup with me, supposing him to be a very weak brother, I should put no wine on the table on the occasion, thus denying myself for his sake, lest I cause him to fall, and lest I hurt his feelings. (Rom. xiv, 21.) But he has no right to ask that of me when not in his presence. Rom. xiv, 3-4. Let those who would be teetotalers, and also

be Christians, rejoice that Jesus has used such broad expressions as "fruit of the wine." Liberty is a prominent feature of the gospel. Should we not be as liberal as the master? Such is the bible doctrine on the temperance question, and the closer we adhere to them the better it will be for us.

The prohibitory law is not in accordance with the spirit of free institutions. As Americans we are supposed to have inalienable rights. It has been the aim of our fathers to establish a government fully guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, only holding its citizens accountable for the abuse of their privileges. Thus we have perfect freedom of speech; but we are held liable for abusing that privilege in slander and libel, because slander and libel interferes with the rights of others. The right to plant, cultivate and manufacture, and eat and drink for our own comfort and happiness should stand on the same footing. The law that curtails our inalienable rights is tyrannical, no matter if enacted by a one-man tyrant, or by an accidental majority of representatives. We are treading on dangerous grounds when we try to establish the right to enact sumptuary laws—laws telling us what we may eat and drink, and what we shall not eat and drink. "Sumptuary laws," says Webster, "are abridgements of liberty and of very difficult execution."

Besides, if we establish the right to forbid, we must also concede the right to command. In our country majorities change. Let us suppose that the temperate wine drinkers should find themselves in the majority, and that they should reason thus: "We know that wine is good. Let us take pity on these teetotalers. As most of them have either never tasted the precious juice, or have used it to excess, so they don't know the virtue of wine used temperately. Let us therefore, for their benefit, enact a law compelling them to use it regularly. What matters it if it hurts their feelings, or if they must make other sacrifices in order to conform to the law. We know that we are right. To work more successfully let us form secret societies, and in them devise plans to do thorough work. Yes, let every house that is not provided with the precious juice be declared a nuisance that is to be abated by the executive officers of the law. Let us provide severe penalties, especially against these officers. What if the people deem the law vindictive? We know that we are right. And then, to make the enforcement of the law still more sure, we will form a stock company to raise money to pay lawyers and other expenses. Why should we not assess our members \$250 or more, if we can only teach poor teetotalers the virtue there is in wine? Yes, we must meet in secret convocations and appoint some of our number to spy out those who violate the law; and then we'll drag the offenders into court and put them into jail, and make them obey the law—for we know it is right!"

If these things were done, would not the present prohibitionists most loudly declaim against sumptuary laws? They certainly would, and with good reason; and yet they would be enduring no greater wrong than they are now trying to inflict on others. We would therefore say to prohibitionists: Men and brethren, ye err.

In conclusion, I will notice some of the effects of the law. Mr. M. concludes by telling us what he thinks to be the cause of nine-tenths of all crimes, but he forgets that the love of money is the root of all evil; that it causes theft, robbery, murder, lying, extortion, cheating, oppression, etc. Gov. St. John, in his speeches, made the same assertion, yet in his last biennial message to the legislature he says we must have a new penitentiary, or enlarge the present one—and this was after the amendment had passed, and a legislature was elected that was ready to do his bidding on the subject. Do you prohibitionists believe your own assertions? I can not see as an effect of prohibition, that crime is diminished by nine-tenths.

One of your correspondents stated that since May 1st rains would be plenty, and he wished that it had passed two years sooner, so as to avoid those drouths. This is another pretended virtue of the law that I cannot see.

I can see that it has so filled the hearts of many of our ministers that it has crowded out the love of Jesus, thus crowding the gospel out of their pulpits, so that when hungry souls came to hear the gospel they were treated to prohibition gab and went home disgusted.

I do see that many of our otherwise good citizens are so possessed by this mania that they cannot tolerate free thought in those who differ with them on this subject.

I also do know that another effect of the law is to create disrespect for the law in general. Parents that exercise unreasonable authority over their children lose their love and respect; in like manner, a state that enacts unreasonable laws arouses bitter feelings against those laws, which the habits of the unthinking extend to laws in general.

This law has divided the temperance element and made it weaker. The so-called temperance workers have lost a golden opportunity. When the people entrusted them with power, instead of enacting a wise law with an aim to diminish intemperance, they have enacted an intemperate, tyrannical law—a law that not even a monarch of Europe would dare to advocate.

Shall we then rise in deeds of violence against the law? Certainly not. We have a better remedy. When election day approaches, we will tell extremists that they have duped the people once by telling it would not interfere with manufactures for family use. We will elect men pledged to strike out the worst law that ever disgraced our statutes. Let us stand by the institutions of our fathers under which we have lived and prospered, peaceful and happy. I have lived over eight years in Kansas and have only seen one man drunk, and that only slightly. Cannot the rising generation, under the same laws, do as well as we have been doing? They have more free schools, more Sunday schools, more books, more churches and more preaching. Let the young have full benefit of all of these moral and intellectual agencies, and they, as well as we, can get along better without than with sumptuary laws.

H. F. MELLENBACH.

Miscellaneous.

Economical Farm Management.

Like all other enterprises, successful farming requires intelligent economy; that is the thrifty disposition of means toward an end, and the obtaining of the best results from means at one's disposal. As a rule the farmers of the south and west are not a thrifty set, and practical economy is the element most lacking in their character. Comparatively few of them understand the true economies of their calling, and take the care of them that an experienced business man does of his. Very few ever can state the accurate cost of any given crop, or the net results obtained from it. Most of them stumble through the year in a hap hazard sort of way, and always blame the seasons whenever, in their own phraseology, "they come out behind."

Farming can be made a remunerative occupation, but it requires intelligence and very careful, accurate economy. There are but few farms anywhere that can not be made remunerative if the current waste on them is stopped, and their capabilities intelligently developed. Many men seem to think that farming is the last business to be thought of for profit; but when average profit of this pursuit is compared with that derived from others, it is found that on the whole farming succeeds the best. It has been repeatedly ascertained that out of every hundred traders, ninety become insolvent, and of the remaining ten only a few leave any property at death; while systematic, economical and intelligent farmers always earn a comfortable livelihood, even if they seldom accumulate fortunes.

While it is a good rule that farmers should not attempt to plant more land than they can cultivate thoroughly and manure well, they should not confine themselves to small farms, under the impression promulgated by theorists that small farming alone is profitable. If a farmer can cultivate fifty acres profitably, there is no reason why he should not extend his cultivation over 200, if he has the means to do so. Common sense and the practical experience of intelligent men demonstrate that a small farm is not as profitable as a large one, if the latter is as well cultivated as the former.

The size of a farm should be carefully apportioned to the means of the particular farmer. It is too large only when its thorough cultivation requires more capital than he can control; but it is never too large when its complete superintendence is practicable, when every part of it is made productive, and when the whole of it yields a fair remuneration. The expenses per acre on a small farm are much greater than on a large one, for the same dwelling house, barns, stables, wagons, etc., are required for fifty acres that will do for 200; and, moreover, a large farm gives opportunity for the constant use of all the work animals, which on

a small one are frequently idle. Also a farmer's household expenses are the same, whether he cultivates a large area or confines his attention to a small kitchen garden.

His most important economy should be to live as much as possible within his own resources, and to avoid purchasing anything that he can raise or make on his own place. He can always raise his provisions, his oxen, cows, sheep, hogs and poultry, and his effort should be to so supply himself with these that the proceeds of his main crop should be untouched for any of the living or farm expenses. On every farm there are a multitude of things required for its cultivation, most of which can be raised or made on the place, and yet by far the majority of farmers rely upon purchasing as their necessities arise. Many of the implements used can be made on the place, and broken ones mended, instead of being thrown aside or sent to a blacksmith and paid for; in this particular, by a little industry, many dollars can be saved.

The proper care of animals is an essential to success, and it is one that is much neglected, especially in the south. The horses and mules may be well housed, but cattle, sheep and hogs are expected to take care of themselves. If it could be known, one would probably be astonished at the mortality of these animals during the past winter, resulting from exposure to the hard, relentless weather. Many a farmer has found in the morning that a cow or sheep has died during the night, simply because it was provided with no roof to protect it from the wintry storms. Such mismanagement is a combination of folly and cruelty; and if no merciful feelings exist for these animals, the farmer should know that, as a matter of cold calculation, it is to his pecuniary interest to care for and protect them. For milch cows warm shelter is absolutely essential, as they cannot give milk in abundance if they are constantly chilled by exposure to the weather. It is the practice of the best farmers to have their milch cows regularly barred in stalls in the stable at night, as the horses and mules, and such care is good economy. Dry cattle should have always for their protection a good shed closely boarded up on the north, east and west sides.

The production of abundant supplies of provisions for men and beasts is essential to success. A farmer can seldom succeed if he has to buy all of his corn or oats. One is very apt to be seduced by the theory that there is more money in cotton than in corn; but this is true only under certain conditions. Whenever corn is well cultivated it is a remunerative crop, and can usually be considered a certain one on average southern soils.

"He who plows deep, then often, while sluggards sleep, Shall always have corn to sell, and to keep."

A full corn crib is a sure mark of a good farmer.

The most improved implements should be obtained, and carefully kept. The large number of farmers still cling to the old fashioned plows that were used fifty years ago, and comparatively few have the enterprise to discard them and obtain those of the latest and most improved patterns. On many farms we still can see in the spring, cotton planted according to the old system—one man and a mule opens the furrow; another man follows, sowing the seed by hand, while a third man and another mule cover with a block. All of this work should be done by one man and one mule with a cotton planter, and the labor of the two other hands and the other mule saved. A cotton planter costs about \$10, and in nine days' work will save its cost, and will do better work than can be done by hand.

The case is much the same with the cultivation of corn. The farmers cling to the half shovel plows and horse killing sweeps, instead of using good cultivators that do much more efficient work and twice as much of it to the hand per day. The use of improved implements is the best economy, for these mean not only a great saving of labor and time, but actually an increase in the yields of the crops.—*Home and Farm.*

Trees and Water.

Some twenty-five years ago all the farmers of Ohio were seized with a rage or frenzy against timber growing along the margins of small streams running through their lands. These strips of timber were regarded as eye sores, and evidence of untidy farming. And, strange to say, scientific agricultural journals advised this war of extermination upon willow, birch, elm, cottonwood and other trees and

shrubs. It was urged that acres upon acres of excellent grass land could be reclaimed and made productive by "clearing up" the meadow lands. In the hilly portions of the state the timber was removed from the wooded slope of ravines.

The result of this unthinking craze are now apparent. Not a drop of water is visible in brooks, and even in large runs and creeks wherever the timber has been removed, while the "slovenly" farmer who was too lazy to peel, chop and burn his willows has had an abundance of water for his stock all through the dry season. That is a lesson which tidy farmers should thoroughly study. If streams fed by springs are protected by shades they will continue to flow until the springs fail; but if exposed to the rays of the sun the water must inevitably be evaporated in dry, hot weather. That is the secret of having water for stock.

Farmers who have cleared away the timber from ravines and the margins of streams should lose no time in retrieving their error. Trees should be planted. Willow is of quick growth and makes an excellent shade, but is not valuable as a timber tree. Butternut, Walnut and two or three varieties of hickory—all valuable for their timber—will grow to perfection in the moist soil along the margins of streams, large or small. The roots of these trees strike deep into the ground, hence such trees do but little injury to grass or crops—the shade alone being injurious. The same is true of the willow, whereas the roots of beech, elm and sugar maple, having their roots near the surface, absorb the moisture and nutriment necessary to the growth of grass or any farm crop. We, therefore, advise farmers to plant butternut, walnut, hickory, and the like, along the banks of streams running through their premises.

Neither butternut nor hickory will bear transplanting, and the only practicable plan is to plant the nuts, and they should be planted in the fall soon after having fallen from the trees. Plenty of nuts should be planted,—five or ten times as many as trees desired,—since very little work will be required to remove the surplus trees should too many of them grow. Walnuts also should be planted in the fall. Interspersed with these trees it would be well to plant crab apple and wild plum trees.

The slope of ravines may be planted in any timber trees indigenous to the country, or the alanthus or catalpa—both valuable for their timber. The alanthus and several varieties of hickory will grow on the most barren slopes if they once get a start.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A Well Always full of Ice.

About half a mile from Brownsville, inn, is a natural ice well. On visiting it we found a shaft twenty feet deep, and we could plainly see ice in it. We then visited a shaft a few feet distant, and immediately upon entering it a cloud of steam, caused by the cold air coming in contact with our heated bodies, rushed forth. The shaft was excavated for the purpose of ascertaining if possible the cause of the ice forming in the well, some of the inhabitants believing in the theory of a large cave being connected with it. After reaching the depth of 100 feet without result drifting was abandoned. Before the shaft was made it is claimed that the well filled with ice to within six feet of the top. A thermometer marked 30 degrees Fahrenheit. About six feet back from the mouth of the tunnel the floor and sides are in many places covered with ice. A strong current of air constantly flows from the excavation that is very perceptible 100 feet distant. With the thermometer at 90 degrees an atmosphere below the freezing point is pleasant to contemplate, though dangerous to investigate.—*La Crosse Chronicle.*

Those who have ground that is poor and that they want to get into good condition for spring crops, would do well to sow a crop of rye now, to be plowed under in the spring. This can be plowed at almost any time from now till October, but the earlier the better, as it then makes a stronger growth, and yields a better fertilizer when plowed under. There are other things used for the purpose, but at this season rye is the most available. Clover takes a year from spring to spring, before it can be used. It wants, too, better soil than will do for rye. Those who can should sow rye soon for this purpose, as it will then probably yield some pasture by fall which might be very useful at that time.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

The fund for the relief of Mrs. Garfield and children started by Cyrus W. Field, of New York, has reached upwards of \$310,000.

The Farm and Stock.

Color in Short-Horns.

Within the last few years there has been a great change going on in public taste, fancy or prejudice, which ever will best designate it, for deep red colors in Short-horns. It is well enough for one to indulge this fancy for color, provided it is not done at the expense of other qualities equally as good if not more desirable. At one time whites and roans were fashionable, then red and white, pale or yellow reds, but now deep reds are all the fashion, and the question is worth discussing, whether the fancy for deep reds is beneficial to the general interest of the breed. If all these lovers of deep reds were as staunch sticklers for purity of blood and uniformity in shape, together with the highest quality, there would be nothing to say against the principle of giving encouragement to breed for their particular color, there would be no fear of one quality being damaged in any great degree by another; but unfortunately, some of the sticklers for colors do not care in the least what they breed, an inferior or superior animal has equal chances with them, so long as it is deep red. Now this sort of fancy when indulged in has no tendency whatever to improve Short-horns, and it is to this point that breeders must look, as their work is to improve and to maintain general breeding. This idea of breeding for color alone, is fraught with great danger by creating a type of animals to meet the fancy of the public, at the sacrifice of better and more desirable qualities. We have our old established families descended from sources that have existed long before this craze for deep reds arose, and the best breeds of to-day are those tracing to the older sorts.

A number of years ago there were herds of white, red and white, light and deep roan families established in such a way that it was seldom or never that any colors were produced. Later on pale or yellow red, pale red and white appeared and became fashionable, followed in the last few years with a fancy for deep red. We confess to having great fear that this fancy for a particular color will lead in the end to experimental sorts of breeding, that invariably does more harm than good to a general cause, for the reason that it is done at the sacrifice of other qualities that are more meritorious than the mere color of the hair.

As a rule, if you take Short-horns right through, we think it is much safer to leave colors to nature, and consider it as merely a point in the element of uniformity. To get into a shade of deep red, and to be unable to maintain it from its own source, without the sacrifice of other important qualities, might be a result that any breeder might try for, and his success would be sufficient reward for a good deal of trouble. To our fancy nothing can be handsomer than a deep roan, even marked heads and dappled bodies. Again, white and red, or pale reds, are beautiful animals, and a herd of them look magnificent grazing.

There is, perhaps, not a herd of Short-horns to be found that has not these different shades of color mentioned, but it would be a bold step upon the part of any one to pick out a deep red as the best at the expense of shade, form and quality.

There are good Short-horns of all colors, and a breeder would soon come to grief who would be governed alone by color and the expense of other important qualities. When we examine the herd books we will find few of the great bulls or cows, those possessing the greatest prepotency or power of transmitting their own great qualities and merits that were deep reds, the present fashionable rage with some classes of breeders.

Favorite and Belvidere were roans; the Old Duke of Airdre was red and white, as was the great Hubback. Some of the earlier bulls and cows, the founders of our leading families, although not deep reds, would compare favorably with the best Short-horns of the present day. Look at the Royal Exposition in England since its inauguration, and we do not find deep reds have taken a majority of the premiums.

Many assert that the reason why a certain class of breeders are in favor of deep reds is because the Bates tribe of cattle, especially the Duchesses, were of deep reds. This is not true, if the colors given in the herd books are correct, for from Duchess first to Duchess 106th there are not eight pure reds reported, but they run in white, roan, yellow red, and red and white mostly, the red and white largely predominating. It is well enough to indulge fancy, but it will not do when it is at the expense of quality, and we feel convinced that this partiality at present existing for deep red in Short-horns will give way when tried by the crucial test—the butcher's block.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

Large and Small Farms.

There is no doubt but the large farms of the west and some portions of Kansas are a positive injury in our agricultural interests. They necessitate a kind of farming, which, although for a time very profitable, in the end results to the exhaustion of the soil, and less profits to the farmer. The virgin soil of the great wheat growing districts of the west can be taxed beyond their strength just as other lands can be, although, in the meantime, they can be made unusually profitable.

The great land owner, nine years out of ten, who puts out 10,000 acres of wheat is sure to reap a fortune, whatever else the land owners of the land may be able to do. There are several things which and in this result. Although the first expense of breaking up the

ground is great, when once broke it continues to yield year after year at a minimum cost.

Through the medium of labor saving machinery and a combination of labor the expense of harvesting their grain is brought to the lowest possible point. No expense is incurred for manures of any sort. Even the straw produced is burnt as the most expeditious way of getting it out of the way. The only expense incurred is that of getting the seed in the ground, and in harvesting the product. The princely proprietors of this system care little whether it will hold out or not. A few years suffices to return them the cost of their land several times over.

The misfortune which belongs to this system is that it is not true agriculture, and is consequently limited in its results. Its effects are lasting, however, and descend as a permanent legacy of loss to the true agriculturist. This can be seen upon the smaller farms of the older states.

Years ago the farmers of Ohio and Illinois farmed under the impression that the rich store of agricultural wealth in their soil was inexhaustible. They, too, burned the straw in their fields where it grew, but a dearly bought experience has changed all of this. The richest fields will wear out. The Ohio farmer has adopted himself to this fact and is endeavoring to hedge upon his former prodigality and bad management. The same rule is being adapted by farmers generally throughout the west where the yield of wheat is growing smaller year by year. Along with this more careful culture has come a subdivision of the farms.

During the last thirty years the average in western states has fallen just fifty acres to the farm, and in this is found a most encouraging fact, and the assurance that more intelligent and less exhaustive methods of farming are making their way. The small farm if cropped in the lavish manner the large domains are, will in time cease to be remunerative. The latter from its very extent will bring in great results longer, but the farmer of one hundred acres will in time find—indeed, has found—that eight or ten bushels of wheat from his exhausted soil will not enrich him, and may eventually impoverish him. He has thus been driven to other and surer methods and he and his acres have been benefited thereby. These facts lead to the conclusion that farming on a large scale is not productive of a high order of economical farming.

It cannot be for the reason as we have indicated, that the tendency is all the time to obtain the greatest yield with the least outlay, thereby drawing continually upon the productive qualities of the soil without replacing or re-enforcing the elements impoverished. Small farms are more productive, and productive of an economical system of farming, because they are cultivated by those who own them. Large farms are always cultivated with hired labor, and since the cost of fertilizing consists principally in labor, and the necessity for economizing in labor is ever present, it follows as a natural result that it is at the expense of the soil. As the subdivision of farms goes on their capacity to produce will increase. The more rapidly this change takes place the better it will be for the individual and the state, and when the ten, twenty and fifty thousand acre farms are no more, the country will be all the better for it.—*Fort Scott Monitor.*

Leeches in Cattle.

Peyton Montgomery informs us of a most singular fatality which occurred among Koker's herd, located on a branch creek, about 20 miles south east of town. Water is very scarce in that section, and what there is stands in pools. Week before last some of the cattle went to one of the pools, drank of the water, and shortly after coming out laid down and died. The cattle seemed to be affected in the shoulder and spine, and their actions, previous to death, were so singular that some of the herders concluded to open a couple of them to ascertain, if possible, what the trouble was. Doing so they found the liver of each eaten through by leeches, and out of the two 36 of the pests were taken, varying in size from one to two inches. They found six leeches in one bunch. In one of the beeves the leeches had eaten through the liver and commenced on the spleen. Mr. Koker lost 15 beeves through the pests. There may be nothing new or singular about this occurrence, but it is the first time we have ever heard of anything of the kind, and Mr. Montgomery says that in all his experience on the range in Texas he had never seen anything like it.—*Caldwell Commercial.*

Sheep-Killing Dogs.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* writes to know the best kind of hurdle for the protection of sheep against dogs, as he has to change it every morning to a clean place, requiring the time of two strong men from other important business.

Dogs, it is well known, on such occasions try to act with a great deal of cunning, to go in the stillness of night and to wash themselves clean, and dry off before going home, to be on hand at the family rising. After an excursion of that kind, acting as if nothing happened. Dogs are then very shy as to noises of any kind, and at such hours of the night they would fall more sensibly upon their ears than in the daytime when everything is astir.

For the remedy, let the owner provide himself with a goodly number of old-fashioned sleigh-bells, the more the better, some of large size and so down to the medium and smaller ones, so as to make the air ring with the loud chorus, and attach one each to his largest and liveliest sheep; and as soon as dogs commence

the alarm is given, and if the shepherd is readily at hand, will be very apt to see the dogs at quick speed, with tails between their legs, in a different direction. And then, to be doubly sure, let the owner provide himself with a large double-barreled shot-gun ready charged with large buck-shot or small rifle balls, and ten chances to one at the alarm, if he don't have a good chance to try his skill at a lively mark which would soon settle the accounts with the canine tribes.—*Correspondence Rural Nebraska.*

Almost any man can be a reformer if he wants to. He can reform himself. Let him begin by correcting his big faults first. So soon as he is cured of one big one let him tackle the next biggest. This conquered, let him fall upon the one next below it in size, and so continue till he gets down to the small vices, such as swearing, and lying to his wife, though these are pretty big ones themselves. It is of no use to be a scallawag. Let every man reform himself and be a gentleman. He needn't join the meeting house, but let him be truthful, honest, sober and industrious.—*Seymour Times.*

Horticulture.

Grape Culture.

The first fifty years of our national existence was spent in vain attempts to introduce foreign grapes into our open culture. Whilst many of the best foreign varieties did well, of course, under glass, none succeeded well in out door growing.

Nicholas Longworth, a wealthy lawyer and land speculator of Cincinnati, was the first to turn his attention to the finding out and improving from the seed the native grapes, and to him more than any other citizen we owe our advancement in grape culture.

His most successful effort was his introduction into the west of the Catawba vine from the stream of that name in North Carolina, where the grape was first found. This proved to be a fine table grape and a good wine maker, from which much good champagne wine was made in Ohio and other states. Now we have many native grapes raised from the seed; the Isabella, the Delaware, the Martha, the Rebecca, the Lady, the Sweet-water, the Concord and others. I think of all those I have tried, the Catawba is still the best. The Sweet-water, however, is a foreign grape, and two delicate for this latitude, 38°, except on the wall, and I have reason to suppose that the Catawba is from the island of Madeira originally.

Field culture of grapes in this state has not been a success. This is no doubt owing to ignorance of the true management of the grape, and to our wet springs and long dry summers and falls. The soil of Kentucky is well adapted to the vines, and enormous wild vines were found in our primitive forests; but the clearing away of the forests has changed our climate. Now I think that we should adopt the

ENGLISH SYSTEM OF GRAPE CULTURE.

I have observed the vine all my life, and never known the fruit on walls to have the rot or mildew, or suddenly falling from the vine, which has made our field culture almost a failure.

My idea is, that in July, when the grape is in full blow of and generally overladen with sap, the juices are not sufficiently matured; the sap remains too thin for nourishing the berry, and it sours and falls. On the wall, we have more sun and heat during the day, and during the night the heat of the wall continues to mature the sap and aid the functions of the leaves, and the berries are saved. At all events the fact remains, and the wall-vines never have the rot. I have had experience in wall, trellis, and field or stake culture, and I greatly prefer the wall. The southeast wall is best, but any but the north and northeast and northwest will do. The beds should be nearly as large as the stems are intended to grow. They should be spaded out from two to three feet deep when the soil will allow it, never entering much into the clay. Then bones, old lime, leather and scrapings from the turnpike roads, and chips, manures and rotted leaves from the forest, and the best manures, and stones or broken brick, should be put at the bottom of the first foot in depth; the last foot of earth should be of sandy loam well mixed with good soil; and the vines placed with the stem near the wall, and the first new buds near the surface, with roots well spread, about nine inches beneath the general level.

TRAINING AND TRIMMING.

The best system is the cane, because it is based upon the natural law—to have as much root as possible, little fruitless stem, and bearing wood as near as may be to the ground. The fruit of the grape is always on the young shoots coming out of last year's growth, and having once borne fruit, becomes ever after fruitless stems of wood, ever using up sap that ought to go into the berries. So that the more it is cut away the better.

The vine should not be allowed to bear fruit till the fourth year after setting. When the vine from the cutting is set, early in the fall as soon as the leaf falls, cut it back to two eyes or buds, and placing it in the prepared bed four feet apart, at once cover it with leaves or short manure to prevent the winter from killing it by freezing the roots in the loose soil. As soon as the shoots from the buds are grown long enough, nail them to the wall with strips of linen or cotton rags, or copper wire wrapped on nails. When the shoots seem secure, cut away the weakest and train the others during the year. When the leaf falls cut it down again to two eyes, and so on till the end of the third year, then cut it down to three eyes. In the beginning of the fourth year, of the three shoots train two horizontal to the wall, and cut away the other shoot as soon as the two are se-

cure. On these horizontal shoots running to the right and the left of the stem, cut out all the buds but two on each side and train these perpendicularly, say two feet apart. That fall cut down one shoot on each side to two eyes, and leave the other two for fruit bearers the fifth year. In the spring of the fifth year train those which have been cut down to two eyes, as in the beginning of the first year; cut out one shoot and train the other on each side of the stems for bearers for the sixth year. As soon as the grapes are all (fifth year) displayed on the shoots now coming out of the old wood of last year, pinch off the ends of the vines a few inches from the first bud beyond the last bunch of the grapes, and continue this all along the cane, treating the shoots coming from the young shoots the same way till September or later, when the next year bearing canes may be topped in the main cane, to throw all the sap into the buds, and yet not too early, else the buds may prematurely blast and be lost.—*Cassius M. Clay in Indiana Farmer.*

Management of Orchards.

The management of orchards is a matter of no trivial importance at the present time. Thousands of acres of the best land in Michigan are planted with fruit trees, and a large amount of capital has been expended in their purchase and planting, and whether this land has been rightly appropriated and this money judiciously expended, depends entirely upon future management. Many people have embarked in this as in other pursuits, with spirit and enthusiasm. They prepare their ground, plant their trees, take good care of them probably for a year or two until their enthusiasm begins to cool, when some new hobby is taken up, and the orchard is lost sight of, probably "seeded down," and left to take care of itself with the occasional assistance of cattle, sheep or hogs that may be turned among them. Thus "seeded down," and cropped, and bruised, and barked by animals, starved for the want of suitable and sufficient nutriment, the trees become stunted, mossy, covered with insects, and, in short, a nuisance.

This is the actual history of many an orchard, and thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have been lost to hard-working and economical farmers and to the country by this very system, if we may so call it. Gardens are managed not unfrequently in the same way. A great many impulsive sort of people rush into fruit culture and gardening this season with all the enthusiasm of devotees. One would suppose, to hear them talk, that gardening would occupy their attention largely to the end of their lives; but next season we will find them with not a thought of gardening, all the improvements and expenditures of last year neglected and lost. Need we caution people against such folly? We fear we need, and yet every year a greater degree of prudence manifested in the matter—plans better matured and having more the appearance of reality and permanence. These spasmodic efforts will gradually disappear as people become better informed and enter upon improvements with more correct views and prospects.

But to return to orchards, we must beg of cultivators not to entertain for a single moment the ruinous practice of "seeding down." If you think you cannot afford it, or that it will not pay to give your orchards good clean cultivation until they have at least attained a full bearing condition, dig them up and burn them, and convert your land at once and completely into corn fields or pastures, as it may seem fit. You may rely upon it that you cannot have a more unprofitable or discreditable piece of property than a starved, neglected fruit tree. How is it possible that a young tree can thrive in a pasture or tough sod? The young roots at the surface of the ground that are really the most important as furnishing the better portion of the food of the tree, are robbed by the grass and weeds, and die out, leaving the tree to find its entire support through the deep roots that are bedded in the poor, cold subsoil. In such a situation a tree immediately loses its vigor. It begins to look feeble, old and gnarly, fungi and insects take possession of it, and there it ends.

It is surprising to people who have not observed very closely the results of the various modes of culture upon trees, how soon young trees show the influence of plants growing around or near their roots. A few years ago, in an economical mood, a friend sowed carrots between some rows of young apple trees. The rows were three and a half feet apart, and he sowed only one row of carrots in the space. The ground, too, was kept clean all summer, and yet he lost the season's growth of the trees and got a poor crop of carrots. Other trees of the same age, in the same soil, without carrots, were twice as large in the autumn. That ended his carrot culture among trees. When an orchard is cropped, the greatest care should be taken to give trees ample room. If the nutriment be drained from around the roots by the rapid growth of annual crops, or if the tops be excluded from the free circulation of the air and exposed to the sun, the result will be a feeble, sickly growth.

A multitude of planters do not seem to appreciate the value of a tree. We know men who would, indeed, be ashamed of a poor one, and who would no more be seen riding behind a lean, long haired, filthy horse than they would be caught picking pockets, and yet their trees are as disgraceful to them as the leanest horse would be. A tree is a living body, requiring food and care as much as an animal, and even more, for it has not the advantage of locomotion. It is confined to a narrow spot, and its food, if not found, then it cannot seek it elsewhere, and it must perish.

Farm Grist Mills
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OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE.
Every Machine is fully Warranted. Price of Mills, \$15 to \$35. Shellers, \$5. Don't buy a Mill or Sheller until you have seen our terms and Illustrated Circular. Address: LIVINGSTON & CO., Iron Founders, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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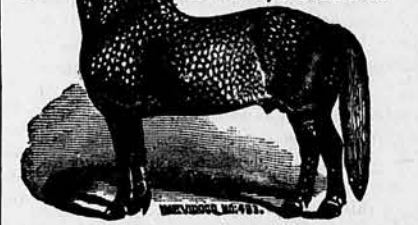
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At 7 and 8 per cent.,
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209 Percheron Horses

Arrived in New York Aug. 25th
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Were Bonded for
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These horses were imported by
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One-Fifth of All Imported French Horses Now Living in America.
During the past 17 months 800 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year.
60 Page Catalogue sent free on application. Contains over 40 illustrations and the history of the Percheron race. Order "Circular K."

AT THE
GREAT CHICAGO FAIR, 1881,
In COMPETITION with the LARGEST and FINEST collection of CLYDESDALE HORSES ever shown, consisting of the PRIZE WINNERS at the GREAT SHOWS of SCOTLAND and ENGLAND.

M. W. Dunham's
HERD OF PERCHERONS
was awarded the

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Chicago Advertisements.

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Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.
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Highest Market Price Guaranteed.

TUTT'S PILLS!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels constipated, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Discolored, Fluctuating at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained thirty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. Very truly, R. L. SIMMONS, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to "Take on Flesh," thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums
PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address: E. P. CROOK & CO., 505 Broadway, New York.

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 keeney, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre,
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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-
 lations and a description of all subjects of general or
 special interest to Patrons.

A Plea for the Men that Smoke.

There, daughter, stop scolding! Don't worry and fret,
 And work yourself into such ire!
 Just about all the comfort your father can get
 Is a smoke by the warm kitchen fire.
 Let him smoke in the corner in peace, if he can,
 Though the clouds of tobacco may choke;
 There is no one can tell, but a lonely old man,
 How much comfort there is in a smoke.

Like a free bird that flits from limb unto limb,
 Your routine of joys you go through;
 And some of them look just as foolish to him
 As smoking looks foolish to you.
 We're none of us perfect—all this you believe—
 Our lives should be with charity shine,
 Like the golden threads that the weavers weave
 In and out of the dark design.

Should you live to be old—though you may never
 smoke—

Yet I'll wager a penny or two,
 You will have some strong habit to tease other folk,
 Bad as this that is worrying you;
 Let him smoke in the corner in peace, if he can,
 Though the clouds of tobacco may choke;
 There is no one can tell, but a lonely old man,
 How much comfort there is in a smoke.

Do I smoke? No not I! Nor will I advise
 Any youth the habit to get;
 But when one is old, and can't stop when he tries,
 Is it wisdom to worry and fret?
 Let him smoke in the corner in peace, if he can,
 Though the clouds of tobacco may choke;
 There is no one can tell, but a lonely old man,
 How much comfort there is in a smoke.

Not long will tobacco smoke daily annoy,
 Soon the pipe on the mantel will lay,
 And father will rest where the worm will destroy
 The tenacious body of clay.
 Let him smoke in the corner in peace, if he can,
 Soon he'll fall before Death's sturdy stroke;
 Then you'll miss the clay pipe, and the feeble old
 man.

Transportation—How Does it Affect Farmers?

The national grange lecturer puts the amount
 the farmers have to pay on inland commerce at
 80 per cent. on the aggregate, and so far as our
 exports are concerned, he might have put it at
 a like amount. When we view the thousands
 of cars daily dragged over our railroads, the
 steam, canal, sail boats and barges that hourly
 ply on our rivers, canals and lakes (not reckon-
 ing the harbors of our seaboard cities, which
 are covered with vessels like dismantled war-
 forts extending beyond the sight of men), and
 knowing that 80 per cent. of the lading is fur-
 nished by farmers, we may begin to estimate
 the quantities of products they furnish to the
 world. Who, then, can be more interested in
 the legitimate carrying of this freight than
 farmers? Who will see that their interests are
 promoted when they neglect at the polls the
 proper selection of officers? We may go on
 from year to year, from age to age, furnishing
 the means out of the tolls on our products, that
 will make us more and more the slaves of mon-
 opolists unless we awake from our sleep and
 arise in our giant might of numbers, and dic-
 tate who shall be our representatives. It is at
 the elections, and there alone, that farmers will
 find relief from the burdens that now so heav-
 ily oppress them. Is it for want of numbers we
 are thus oppressed? No. Let our farmers unite
 at the next election, and our congressional
 and legislative halls will be swept as clean
 of the tools of monopolists as the Augean stables
 of the accumulated filth of thirty years
 standing. Then, why stand we here idle all
 the day, when it is alone by our own votes that
 the object is to be accomplished?

Do you want the aid of merchants and their
 clerks? Do you not know that merchants
 mainly transact their business on bank capital,
 and can not, dare not, talk or vote contrary to
 the interest of bankers? Do you not know
 that the bankers have decided that none of
 their borrowers shall employ men who work
 against their advantage?

So at the elections. Is it probable that these
 men will vote the bread out of their own mouths
 by aiding you? Can they afford to break the
 chains that bind them, that you, who will not
 help yourselves, may be free? We have mer-
 chants who are members of our grange, but the
 moment they become dependent on bank capital
 to do business, they cease to be free men,
 and can no longer be of benefit to you. But,
 so long as they do business on their own or
 their neighbor's capital, they are as free as ev-
 er, and can be of as much benefit to you as be-
 fore. We cannot hope to accomplish anything
 for a man because he has been nominated as
 democrat, republican or greenbacker, whose in-
 terests are inimical to farmers. The question
 for you to decide is whether you will blindly
 be made tools of by the designing politicians,

and consequently slaves, or rise up in your
 manhood and demand the right kind of candi-
 date, or vote against him or not at all. The
 moment you fail to elect all such, that moment
 the designing politician is at an end, and you
 will have pure officers. You are in a majority
 and can elect whom you choose. Therefore, let
 not your party zeal make you vote against your
 own interests, nor against the interests of any,
 nor for the advantage of your own class when it
 would be detrimental to others.—W. H. Ellis
 in Journal of Agriculture.

Fair Rules.

Many who attend agricultural fairs are
 ignorant of the rules that govern such exhibi-
 tions, a practical agricultural man has made us
 the following code of rules that are applicable
 to fairs at all times and in all sections. As the
 season of fairs is upon us, it is only fair that
 those attending fairs should properly heed them.

Don't crawl in over the fence, but through
 the gate. The fence is simply for ornament.
 Keep to the right as you pass around. If
 you don't you may get left.

If you observe any animal which strikes
 your particular fancy, go by it at once.

In passing around among the live stock re-
 member that the horses and cattle are well
 heeled.

Beware of pickpockets! In order not to
 put them to unnecessary trouble carry your
 wallet in your hands.

In case you get lost, hire some one to find
 you. Twelve cheap boys will be stationed on
 the ground for that purpose.

In walking 'round you can find plenty of
 chances to get a square meal.

An efficient corps of police are on the ground,
 ready to club in and make the fair a
 success.

Any man caught squinting at the weather
 and predicting rain will be ordered to dry
 up.

The half mile track is not a mile around.
 Bear this in mind, and it may save you much
 sorrow in after years.

In case your pig don't get a prize don't bris-
 tle up about it or squeal.

When you get tired of sitting take a grand
 stand.

Quarters provided for all the officers of the
 association, but if you want a quarter you
 must go down in your pocket.—Utica Obser-
 ver.

The Short Corn Crop.

Our exchanges from all parts of the United
 States confirm the report that the corn crop has
 been cut short by the drouth. The failure in
 Louisiana, so far as we have seen, is not due so
 much to drouth as to shallow plowing in the
 preparation of the land and close crowding of
 stalks in the drill. We have seen a few fields
 of corn which were planted early on deeply
 broken ground and thinned out to a single
 stalk, 30 inches apart, which have not suffered
 from the drouth. We have proven to our own
 satisfaction that subsoiling, proper thinning
 and shallow cultivation will make a good crop
 of corn in both wet and dry seasons. Three
 fourths of the planters of Louisiana persist in
 planting their corn too thickly, on badly pre-
 pared ground, and a large number leave two
 stalks in a hill. The result in this climate, if
 the season is favorable is a crop of "nubbins";
 if the drouth comes, nothing but stalks. It is
 too late to amend our agricultural sins of omis-
 sion this season, but they should be remem-
 bered next spring when the plowing for the
 new crop begins.—N. O. Democrat

Certain Knowledge.

We know whereof we affirm when we say that
 Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has performed
 more wonderful cures than any medicine ever
 brought before the American public.

Advertisements.

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

Wanted

An experienced sheep herder. Good wages. Ad-
 dress
 H. C. REEDER,
 Hutchinson, Kas.

The "Jack Plane"
Harrow and Roller,

Drawn by a pair of mules, is doing more and better
 work on my wheat fields than any harrow and roller
 can do. If I wanted a harrow or a roller I would
 purchase the Jack Plane.—Hon. Martin Allen, Hays
 City, Kas.
 Implement and territory for sale by:
 J. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Mo.

KANSAS GROWN
Nursery Stock.The Miami County Nurseries
of Louisburg, Kas.,

Offer for the fall trade a large and fine assortment of
 Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, and Plum trees, Grape
 Vines, Small Fruits, etc., also a large stock of

Apple Seedlings,
Apple Trees, and
Osage Hedge Plants,

which can be furnished in car load lots at a very low
 price.
 Special attention is given to the manufacture of

APPLE ROOT GRAFTS.

Send for our wholesale descriptive catalogue which
 gives all particulars, etc. Address
 E. F. CADWALLADER,
 Louisburg, Kas.



The leading Scientists of to-day agree that most
 diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If,
 therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order,
 perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been
 known a short time and for years people suffered great agony
 without being able to find relief. The discovery of War-
 ner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the
 treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical
 leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to
 nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safe-
 ly restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE
 Remedy for all the diseases that cause pain in the lower
 part of the body—for Tortured Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—
 Bile—Gravel—Fever, Ague—Malaria—Fever, and all
 difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.
 It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during
 Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable
 for Leucorrhoea or Falling of the Womb.
 As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs
 that make the blood.
 This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the
 LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the
 market, and it is sold by Druggists and all dealers at \$1.25
 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE
 DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE Remedy.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
 Rochester, N. Y.

Stock Ranch. A Bargain.

I offer, for a short time only, my double ranch, in the
 Solomon Valley, for summer and winter range; plenty of
 timber and water. Each Ranch Improved, 480 acres, 120
 plowed. Wide outside buffalo grass range. Near railroad.
 Will carry 2000 head of stock. Price with Ranch, Mower, etc.,
 \$1,500 cash or stock. Or, I will take sheep on shares.

JOHN J. CASS,
 Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

SHEEP
FOR SALE.

About 200 good Merino Sheep, and a few good Rams.
 Inquire of
 CLAASSEN BROS.,
 Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

FOR SALE.

500 GRADE MERINO EWES and
 400 GOOD WETHERS.

Apply to
 JAS. J. DAVIS,
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JERSEY BULLS
FOR SALE.

Three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breed-
 ing from my Jersey Park Herd. At reasonable prices.
 Dr. O. F. SEARL,
 Solomon, Dickinson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

Two Jersey Bull Calves

of superior blood and eligible to registry, sired by the
 imported bull Le Brock's Prize. Enquire of
 O. YOUNG,
 Washington, Kas.

SCOTCH
SHEEP DIP.

Composed of Tobacco and other vegetable extracts
 which adheres to the wool till sheared, is not easily
 washed off with rain, 8,000 pounds sold in Kansas
 alone in 6 months and not a word of complaint of
 fered. No heating or steaming, but simply diluting
 with water. Send for circular and price list.
 Hutchinson, Kas. J. E. WHITE, Agent.

Two Jersey Bulls
For Sale.

Calves of superior blood and eligible to registry.
 Sired by the imported Bull, Le Brock's Prize. En-
 quire of
 J. B. YOUNG,
 Washington, Kas.

GASH SALE.

Of High Graded Cattle.

I, the undersigned, will sell on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1881,

at auction to the highest bidder about

70 HEAD OF FINE YOUNG CATTLE,

consisting of 5 fresh milk cows, 18 yearling steers,
 10 yearling heifers, 15 spring calves, bull and cows.
 A short horn bull. Also work horses and ponies.

THOROUGHbred BERKSHIRE HOGS

Sows and pigs. Also

THREE COTSWOLD RAMS,

and 2 Leicester Bucks and farming implements too
 numerous to mention.
 The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., at my
 farm on Kaw River, 4 miles east of St. Marys and 4½
 miles west of Rossville.

HERMAN MEYER.

For Sale Cheap.

2 shorthorn registered BULLS, 1 and 2 years old.
 H. W. McAFEE,
 2 miles west of Topeka on 6th street road.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

8,000 Ewes 1 to 4 years old.
 5,000 Wethers 2 to 5 years old.
 4,500 Lambs.

The above are graded sheep, large and well
 woolled, raised in Southwest Kansas, and are at Cold-
 well, Sumner County, Kansas.
 HASSARD BROS., Caldwell, Kas.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups.

From noted stock. Ready for delivery now. Price, either
 sex, \$5.00. Address
 J. N. ANDERSON,
 Box 400, Salina, Kansas.

SEMP E'S SCOTCH
SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. War-
 ranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infest-
 ing sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75
 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For cir-
 culars, address
 390 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,
(Late of Bischoff & Krauss),
Dealer inHides & Tallow,
Furs and Wool.

Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine
 for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills
 TOPEKA, KAS.

SHEEP SCAB
CURED,
Ticks and Red Lice

KILLED WITH
 LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

The new sheep dip and parasite destroyer. This
 fluid has all the advantages of Carbolic and Arsenic
 without their poisonous effects. Entirely harmless
 when used internally or externally; mixes readily
 with and is used in cold water at any season of the
 year without injury to the stock; has never failed to
 give satisfaction. Send for testimonials, price list
 and directions.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

F. E. MARSH,
GOLDEN BELT
Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS.
 I have now ready to ship
 the finest lot of thoroughbred
 Light and Dark Brahma
 Chickens I ever had. Will sell
 cheap this fall.

MARSH'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE AND
PREVENTIVE.

A sure cure and preventive of cholera, Roup, etc.,
 25 cents per package, or 5 packages for \$1.00, postpaid.
 Circulars and price lists sent free. Agents wanted to
 sell Challenge Cure to whom will give liberal terms.

F. E. MARSH,
 Manhattan, Kas.

POLAND CHINA
RECORD.

A Record for the protection of breeders of

PO AND-CHINA HOGS

has been established at Washington, Kansas, duly in-
 corporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas.
 All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe
 stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests
 which are mutual.

Further information may be obtained by address-
 ing the Secretary, at Washington, Kas.

ORLANDO SAWYER,
 Sec'y Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,
WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is
 received in store, (excepting interest on advances),
 including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five
 per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where
 more than three months, an additional charge of one
 per cent. will be made to cover storage and insur-
 ance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given
 to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,
 152 Federal St., Boston.

REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston,
 Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North
 America, Boston; National Bank, New York

W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO.,
CommissionWOOL
Merchants,

110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT, STREET,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal
 cash advances made.

Holstein Cattle

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN
HORSES.

The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins
 in the World. 225 head, pure bred, mostly imported,
 males and females, of different ages.
 A large and elegant stud of imported Clydesdale
 Stallions and Mares, of all ages.

Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of superior breeding.
 Personal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of each
 class, and milk records of cows mailed free on application.
 All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this
 advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

SMITHS & POWELL,
 Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

Rams for Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale at public auc-
 tion at the City of

Winfield, Cowley County, Kas.,

100 or more first-class registered Vermont Merino
 Rams, selected from the best flocks in the state. The
 sale will be on the

12th of October Next.

EZRA MEECH,
 Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

Breeders' Directory.

CUNDIFF & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co.,
 Mo. breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of
 fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd
 weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for
 sale. Correspondence solicited.

G. O. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson
 county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American
 Merino sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so
 licted.

C. PUTNEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Span-
 ish Merino sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in
 the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence so
 licted.

HENRY & BRONSON, breeders of thoroughbred
 Merino sheep. Rams for sale. Abilene, Dickinson
 county, Kansas.

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland
 China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable
 rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Ellingham, Kas., breeder of
 Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine.
 Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence
 solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish
 Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for
 sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty
 of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China
 Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices ½
 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A
 few splendid pigs, gilts and boars now ready.

PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-
 shire, shires; the Sweepstakes winners of Iowa.
 See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmas, SAM
 JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE
 Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and
 breeding. All stock warranted. Orders solicited. Will be
 at the State Fair, at Bi-Marck, and at Wichita Fair with
 Pigs for sale.

J. V. RANDOLPH,
 Emporia, Kas.

Nurserymen's Directory.

Notice to Farmers,

and all who want to plant Evergreens, European
 Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inch
 to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to
 all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Pri-
 ces low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing
 elsewhere. Address
 Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

THE
Kansas Home Nurseries.

Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental
 Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of varieties suited
 to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRIESE,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

LaCygne Nursery.

(One mile north of depot.)

8 million Hedge Plants.
 100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees.
 50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit
 trees.

50 thousand small fruits,
 All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees,
 Vines, Bulbs, etc., etc.

Write me what you want and let me price it to you.
 Address
 D. W. COZAD,
 LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000.
 Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000.
 Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000.
 Rhubarb, (Linnaeus) \$5.00 per 1000.
 A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Cir-<

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, biters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "4" expire with the next issue. The paper is not sent to subscribers at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

New Advertisements.

Bruce & Co. Agents Wanted.
Barnum, P. T. & Co. Circus.
Elm Pig. Co. Cards.
Geo. M. Bedford. Short Horn Sale.
Frowe, E. T. Breeder.
Gerht & Co. Hay Press.
Sark & Co. Nursery Stock.
Therpe, J. B. Strayed.
Weekly News. Paper.
Williams, T. H. Breeder.
Methodist. Paper.
Nall, Morgan. Sheep for Sale.
Peck & Co. Asthma Cure.

Farmer for 25 Cents.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent to any new subscriber from this date until the 1st day of January, 1882, for twenty-five cents. This offer is made simply for the purpose of getting the FARMER into as many new hands as possible, with the hope of extending its circulation and usefulness. Send in the names and money.

The suffering and death of President Garfield were the first things to call forth expressions of kindness toward any northern person from the women of the south.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company has undertaken to build part of the Republican valley road in eastern Nebraska. It appears that the final object is to connect Chicago and Denver direct.

President Arthur starts out well. He is not doing much, and that is good. What he does is done quietly and without show. That is also good. He does not appear to be in a hurry to do anything, and that is very good.

The national association of union prisoners of war will hold their fifth annual meeting at Springfield, Illinois, Oct. 19 and 20, 1881. For any information concerning the meeting, address W. W. Lowdermilk, Springfield, Ill.

Mr. F. D. Coburn entered upon his duties as secretary of the State Board of Agriculture the 1st inst. We predict that Mr. Coburn will make an efficient and creditable officer. He is ambitious to perform his work well, and we doubt not he will be successful.

The Chanute Times say that Judge Talcott, at Fredonia, decided the 19th section of the prohibition law to be unconstitutional. That section provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to get in a state of intoxication. We have not learned the reason given by the judge.

For the common deficiency, intellectually speaking among large numbers of farmers, mechanics and laborers, they themselves are largely responsible. There is no need for any man being ignorant in this age if he is of sound mind. Hence, it is true that these classes of our population have a wonderful power in their own hands.

How, when the influences of passing years begin to leave their marks upon us, our memories run back to the old playgrounds of our youth. How indelibly are pictures of early home life impressed upon us. We can never forget them. This shows how important it is to beautify the homes where our children are being reared. Let all possible impressions of youth be pleasant.

A word to correspondents: When writing for the press, remember that it is neither pleasure nor profit for the editor to revise your manuscript in matters that you ought to know enough about to write correctly. For instance, when you wish to write *and*, write that, and not *&*. The short *&* is used in coupling words to be construed like one; as Baltimore & Ohio, Brown & Smith—but it is never used in ordinary writing.

This thing of three young men stopping railway trains and robbing the passengers, as was done a few days ago in Arkansas, is a disgrace to all parties concerned. The crew have all been discharged for cowardice, as they ought to have been. The passengers, every one of them were trifling cowards. Shame ought to burn itself into the faces of every one of them

so deep that, like a turkey cock, they could never get rid of the color. One courageous man or woman in the crowd could have saved both the money and honor lost. A little beating to death with stones, coal chunks, canes, umbrellas, or burning with hot coals from the engine furnace, or scalding with hot water, would do a good deal of good to the ruffian robbers.

The United States Senate will meet in extra session the 10th inst. in response to a proclamation of the president. The only matter of grave importance to be acted upon at so early a time is the selection of a president of the senate, so as to provide a lawful successor to the presidency in case of Mr. Arthur's death or disability. The constitution and laws provide that when both the president and vice president are dead and cannot fill the office of president, then the president of the senate shall act as president, and in case there is no president of the senate, then the speaker of the house of representatives shall act as president. It so happens now that there is neither president of the senate or speaker of the house; and as the vice president is now acting as president, in case he should be removed, or die, or otherwise become disabled before the senate meets, the office of president would be absolutely vacant, for there is no one now lawfully qualified to take the place.

The Prohibition Law.

This week the readers of the FARMER have a well written letter on the Kansas liquor law. It was carefully prepared, and in that respect it is very creditable to the author.

He, however, like every other man who believes the law, insists on mis-stating it. He, with others, is ignorant also of the workings of the dramshop act; for they all say that license is a temperance measure, and that under it Kansas was fast becoming temperate. Why, then, are the people not satisfied with it? The truth is, that under the operation of the dramshop act Kansas was rapidly becoming drunken. The restraining provisions were never enforced. Not one saloon keeper in a hundred ever refused to sell whisky to a minor or a drunkard if he had any money. Many times women and children have given notice not to sell liquors to a husband, or father, or son, but the request was not granted in one case out of a hundred.

The truth is, that whisky makes beasts of us; and when a man goes to selling whisky for a living, he does it, not because he likes it, but because he wants to make money. He has no other object. He knows he is in a mean business; he hates and despises it; but he is after money. What does he care whose wife he spoils of her support, or whose boy he starts on the road to hell? No, the dramshop act is utterly futile for even the purpose of its enactment.

License laws are not enacted as temperance laws. They are passed as revenue laws. Every man knows that when a saloon is legally opened, the bars are down. The only restraint which such laws compel is in the number of persons who are authorized to sell. It puts every licensed man on guard to see that nobody interferes with him by selling without license. But it authorizes every licensed man to sell all he can get anybody to buy. There is no restraint as to quantity.

Then, as we said, our correspondent mis-states the prohibitory law. It does not anywhere attempt to dictate what any man shall eat or drink. Nothing of this kind in the law. The sole object of the law is to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages. That is all. The dramshop act was a failure, and the people concluded to try to prohibit the public traffic in intoxicating beverages altogether. Giving away liquor for proper purposes, as to save life in an emergency, is not unlawful, even without a permit. Neither is it unlawful for a farmer or any one else to make cider or wine out of his own fruit and for his own use. If men will only be reasonable and read the law, they will find that whatever are its defects, it is not among them that the legislature has attempted to regulate men's appetites.

The Great Barnum Event.

The Boston Advertiser of June 7th makes a lengthy detailed notice of this superb exhibition which is to exhibit in Topeka on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, and among other good things give utterance to the following:

The arrival of Barnum's London circus and the setting up of its camp on the Coliseum grounds on Sunday, was reported yesterday. The first performance here has been given and the street parade in the morning was more than prompt in starting unless it made its four-mile circuit in less than an hour. It was of the same magnitude, and had the same features—barring the illuminations—which it had in New York on the Saturday night before the opening at Madison Square Garden, and the performances in the rings have been bettered rather than lessened since the beginning of the season.

Some favorable comment was telegraphed from New York to this paper at the time, and it is not necessary now to repeat such details as was then given. Under canvas the show seems to convey even a greater idea of immensity than it did in the big building in New York. The circumferences of the many tents on the ground might be measured by miles. The single fault to be found with the show, is the fact that when two or three performances are going on at the same time, and sometimes including the most interesting parts of the entertainment, nobody in the audience knows

which way to look to his greatest satisfaction. There are but two remedies for this: one is to go to the circus every other day during the week, looking out for the rings in numerical order; the other is to induce the managers to reduce the size of the show to comprehensible limits.

The names of the famous riders, and athletes and animal trainers, and clowns, and jugglers, and dancers, and giants, and dwarfs can be read in the advertisement in bigger type than can be used in this notice. So far as one could see and hear from a central seat, yesterday afternoon, there is no feature of the show that may not be fairly pronounced excellent, and there are several that are remarkable. The menagerie cages are more numerous than have been brought together before, and they contain many rare beasts, reptiles and birds, and apparently all are in fine condition. The chief strength of the animal show is in the number and the remarkable training of the elephants. In the afternoon of yesterday perhaps seven thousand people were present; in the evening more than double that number.

Atchison, Kansas, Exposition.

(From our special correspondent.)

This exposition, which lasted one week, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, was beset with several drawbacks. The first day was delayed by the funeral demonstration of the deceased president. This was followed by three days of stormy weather, which greatly depressed the managers of the association, who had made most liberal and extensive arrangements for a grand exhibition; but on Friday and Saturday the weather was more favorable, and several thousand people were in attendance, showing what a success the fair might have been had the weather been more favorable.

The great attractions of the fair were the races and the exhibits in the main exposition building. Trotting and running races occurred each day of the fair, but the special attraction in this line was the ten mile race between Miss Williams and Miss Curtis, which resulted in a victory for Miss Williams, who made the race in 23 minutes and 45 seconds. This was followed by a race against time by Miss Burke, who beat Miss Williams' time two seconds; but on Saturday she rode again, in a race against Miss Curtis, beating her badly and making the ten miles in 21 minutes and 44 seconds.

In the display of agricultural implements, wagons and buggies, J. H. Shawhan took the lead. Other dealers would not co-operate, and so much credit is due Mr. Shawhan. He had a fine display of implements from Moline Plow Company, as well as other implements. He carried off the best premiums on best general display, hay rake, road scraper, farm wagons, spring wagons, cultivators, sulky plows from the Moline works; also on the Champion reapers, mowers, Rotary corn planter and Racine farm wagons.

S. V. Hegamen exhibited a Deering self binder, which carried off a premium.

William Davis, of Leavenworth, had a full exhibit in the poultry line, and carried off 35 premiums on 30 varieties of poultry.

The display of hogs was not large, although there were some very nice ones of the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas exhibited by Williams & Johnson, from Highland, Doniphan county, who carried off the blue ribbon; also a choice selection of Chester White and Berkshire hogs from Atchison county.

The exhibit of Short-horn cattle was quite good, and the premiums were awarded as follows:

Best bull three years old and over, G. M. Bedford, of Kentucky.

Best bull two years old and under three, Johnson & Williams, Highland, Kas—first premium and sweepstakes. This bull is two years old and weighs 1810 pounds, and last year, as a calf, took first premium at St. Louis. He also took the best premiums at Troy, Kansas.

Best cow three years old and over, G. M. Bedford, Kentucky, first and second premiums and sweepstakes.

Best heifer calf, first premium, Johnson and Williams; also, best cow with calf at foot, first premium.

Best herd, one bull and four cows, first premium, G. M. Bedford.

Best Jersey bull three years old and over, J. M. Lane, Atchison.

Best fat bullock weighing 2,800 pounds, first premium, B. F. Thomlinson, Atchison.

The display of horses was not large, though several very fine stallions and draft horses were exhibited. One worth special mention was a thoroughbred stallion owned by Mr. Williams, of Highland, Kansas, which has taken first first premium wherever shown.

Mr. A. G. Webster, of Platte City, Mo., exhibited a sixteen-year-old thoroughbred stallion. This one took first premium at Topeka.

J. S. Rust, of Lancaster, exhibited four draft horses and three colts. He has taken first premium at Topeka, Bismarck and Atchison.

Nineteen Cotsworth sheep were shown by G. M. Bedford, Kentucky, and they took four blue and one red ribbon.

The most artistic and elaborate display at the fair was in the main exposition building. The different business interests were well displayed by Haskell & Co., on printing and job work; Atchison Furnishing Co., I. S. Self, harness maker, A. W. Bartlett, boots and shoes, Tabor Bros., clothing and furnishing goods, Dr. Knight, surgical implements, Faust & Co., drugs and perfumes, White, Finney & Steele, stoves, Regner & Shoup, fancy plate and queensware, M. Pike & Fox, F. G. Genrett, hardware and tinware, J. Hanson & Co., Kan-

sas City, French baking powder and flavoring extracts, Kite & Bowen, Chandeliers and gas fixtures, R. C. Barnes, florist, and John Perkins, fancy grocer.

All these firms were striving for the \$25 premium for best general display, which was carried off by J. Perkins, fancy grocer, through the artistic management of his head clerk, Chas. Garside.

Five different sewing machines were represented, but the Davis machine got the first premium.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad land department made a display long to be remembered by Kansas people, which deserves comment, and which we admit was fine both in the products shown and in the manner displayed. It was truly an agricultural display. The B. & M. exhibited the products raised this year in 21 counties west of the Missouri river and as far west as Franklin and Kearney counties. This exhibit shows very great strength of soil and its ability to retain moisture, especially in a dry season like the past.

The display of corn made was equal to any exhibit ever made in Kansas in her best seasons, and as this product must be considered King of the West, we should turn our attention more to it. The wheat, oats, rye and barley were fine and equal to our best years, and it had a very great tendency to encourage all the farmers who looked at this exhibit, not only to them, but to everybody who is dependent on the agriculturist, and this means the life of the commercial world.

The display of vegetables and fruit was large and very fine, superior to anything we have seen exhibited in the state this year.

We should be proud of our sister state Nebraska, and we should admire the generosity of the B. & M. land department in making such a display, and for the unceasing effort to build up a state and to cause the tide of immigration to flow west of the Missouri river. This display was grand in quality and quantity, and will do much to inspire confidence and settle up their state.

The display from Jewell county exhibited by L. D. Reynolds, attracted a fair share of attention. The display was not large, but good for so western a county. The dairy products were as good as could be desired, as were the sample of building stone and chalk from that county.

The agricultural display from Reno county by A. Hegwer, Hutchinson, while not mammoth in quantity was certainly such in size, and his luscious fruit, big yams and huge Reno watermelon carried off first premium. Some of the melons weighed 60 pounds each.

The exhibit in the art gallery was very full and complete in the way of valuable and ancient curiosities and valuable works of art. A large number of paintings, landscape and portrait, a cabinet of geological specimens and a very large display of nearly every kind of Kansas birds. There were also 16 cases of Kansas bugs and butterflies.

We should also mention that a little girl eight years of age received a \$15 doll for making the best cake on exhibition. She was the daughter of J. H. Shawhan.

An interesting feature of the exposition was Mr. G. W. Ingalls' collection of Indian curiosities, representing some seventeen tribes in California, Alaska, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas and Indian territory.

Resolutions of Respect.

Resolved, That we, the members of Advance Grange No. 607, in grange assembled, do deeply feel the great loss sustained by this nation in the tragic death of President Garfield, and we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family.

Resolved further, That the emblems of this grange be draped in mourning for a period of three months.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Patron, KANSAS FARMER, and Glasco Tribune.

CHAS. HATZE,

ANDREW WILSON,

WM. MCKINSTER,

Committee.

Hall of Grange 607, Sept. 24.

Stock Farming.

Improved stock has solved the problem of how to make the farm pay. Raise such crops as can best be fed to stock, and to thus market our farm crop brings the best profits with the least labor. Prominent among such crops is grass. Let us have more grass pasturage; take better care of it; don't pasture it to death; give the grass a chance, and it will pay better than any other crop for the stock farmer.

Next comes the timothy and clover hay crops, and if pasturage is short, a plot of rye sown in the fall affords a fine green food for winter. A plot of sowed corn yields a rich crop to help out the short pastures of July and August. A good crop of oats is specially desirable for horses and sheep. Our standard corn crop is, next to grass, the most important for the stock farmer. Experience proves the benefit of grinding corn to get the best results. Steaming and cooking is advantageous, but ground corn and oats is a more popular feed.—Western Agriculturist.

"It Works Like a Charm."

A patient in Indianapolis, who was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, sent for Compound Oxygen, and a week after receiving it, wrote: "It works like a charm! For six weeks I had suffered agony, and nothing relieved me until your medicine came. It is one week today since I commenced the inhalations, and the improvement is wonderful, and I thank God and you."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen sent free.

DR. STARKES & FAIRBANKS.

1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Methodist.

A religious newspaper is a necessity in every family, and we know of none better than the Methodist, published in New York. It was established in 1860 and has ever since maintained a leading position among the foremost of the religious weeklies. It is ably edited by the Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., LL. D., which fact is enough to commend it to all. The Methodist is bright, crisp and newsy; its editorials are able, it publishes a weekly sermon and an excellent exposition of the Sunday school lesson, serials, church news, temperance notes, a department for young folks and a large amount of miscellaneous matter. Its subscription price, \$2 a year, is a marvel of cheapness, as it contains from twenty to twenty four pages in every number, with cut leaves and in admirable shape for filing or binding. For particulars write to H. W. Douglas, publisher, No. 15 Murray street, New York.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went round that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and today I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years."

"I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured."

Faded or Grey Hair

gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing admired for its purity and rich perfume.

A \$10.00 Bible Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for October offer the following easy way for some one to make \$10.00.

To the person telling us how many verses there are in the Bible by October 15th, 1881, we will give \$10.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner October 15th, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the November number of the Monthly, an excellent magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with correct answer thereto. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

Over 165,000 Howe scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

Miss Gertrude Van Hoesen, writing from McComb, Ill., said that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility arising from malaria poisoning and that nothing afforded much benefit till she tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic. That, in a very short time effected a permanent cure. She further says that she cannot speak too highly in praise of its excellence, and that to induce others to try it is an act of humanity.

Canvassers make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for catalogue and terms.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & CO.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce that Capt. H. E. Bush is a candidate for Sheriff of Shawnee county at the general election in November next.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

There is More Strength

restoring power in a 50 cent bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As an appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector there is nothing like it, and invalids find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body. See other columns.

HAY PRESS FOR SALE.

A Dederick 14x18 Perpetual Horse Power Press.
 Inquire of B. McARTHUR,
 229 Van Buren St. Toronto, Ont.

Literary and Domestic

In Fruit-Time.

Yellow the harvest-fields with golden grain.
And the white-bearded blending barley-ears
Nod in the soft South breeze; the poppy hides
After scarlet glory from the noonday sun,
Amid their sheltering stems; the clover patch
Is flushed with rosy glories—and the lark,
His speckled breast gemmed with the morning dew,
Springs up with clear, shrill note, all-jubilant
Toward the broad blue heavens; the quivering oats
Rattle the waving pennons, and the vetch
Her purple petals shows.

The orchard lands
Teem with a wealth of fruit; the russet pear
Neighbors the red-streaked apple; dark-blue plums
Their luscious tears let fall; green gages swell
Beside the rosy damsons; apricots
(Their golden globes leaf-hidden on the wall)
Perfume the air; and the pink, downy peach
Vies with the rosy-tinted nectarine
In dainty fragrance.

Ripening hang the nuts
Upon the laden boughs; the clusters brown
Of chest hazels; the spiked bursting husks
Of polished chestnuts; and the teeming store
Of yellow walnuts. Autumn tide hath come,
And pours from out her overflowing horn
Her welcome blessings on the grateful Earth!
—Chambers Journal

The Dark Day of 1819.

What was the strangest occurrence that ever happened in the history of this country was what has always been known as the "Phenomenon of 1819." On the morning of Sunday, November 8, 1819, the sun rose upon a cloudy sky, which assumed, as the light grew upon it, a strange greenish tint, varying in places to an inky blackness. After a short time the whole sky became terribly dark, dense black clouds filling the atmosphere, and there followed a heavy shower of rain, which appeared to be something of the nature of soap suds, and was found to have deposited, after settling, a substance in all its quality resembling soot. Late in the afternoon, the sky cleared to its natural aspect, and the next day was fine and frosty. On the morning of Tuesday, the 10th, heavy clouds again covered the sky, and changed from a deep green to a pitchy black, and the sun, when occasionally seen through them, was sometimes of a dark brown or an unearthly yellow color, and again bright orange, and even blood red.

The clouds constantly deepened in color and density, and later on a heavy vapor seemed to descend to the earth, and the day became almost as dark as night, the gloom increasing and diminishing most fitfully. At noon lights had to be burned in the court house, the banks and public offices of the city. Every body was more or less alarmed, and many were the conjectures as to the cause of the remarkable occurrence.

The more sensible thought that immense woods or prairies were on fire somewhere to the west; others said that a great volcano must have broken out in the province; still others asserted that our mountain was an extinct crater about to assume operations, and to make of the city a second Pompeii; the superstitious quoted an old Indian prophecy—that one day the island of Montreal was to be destroyed by an earthquake; and some even cried that the world was about to come to an end. About the middle of the afternoon a great body of clouds seemed to rush suddenly over the city, and the darkness became that of night. A pause and hush for a moment, and then one of the most glaring flashes of lightning ever beheld flashed over the country, accompanied by a clap of thunder which seemed to shake the city to its foundations.

Another pause followed, and then came a light shower of rain of the same soapy and sooty nature as that two days before. After that it appeared to grow brighter; but an hour later it was as dark as ever. Another rush of clouds came, and another vivid flash of lightning, which was seen to strike the spire of the old French parish church and to play curiously about the cross at its summit before descending to the ground. A moment later came the climax of the day. Every bell in the city suddenly rang out the alarm of fire, and the frightened citizens rushed out from their houses into the streets, and made their way in the gloom towards the church, until Place d'Armes was crowded with people, their nerves all unstrung by the awful events of the day, gazing at, but scarcely daring to approach, the strange sight before them.

The sky above and around was as black as ink; but right in one spot, in mid air above was this summit of the spire, with the lightning playing about it, shining like a sun. Directly the great iron cross, together with the hall at its foot, fell to the ground with a crash, and was shivered to pieces. But the darkest hour comes just before the dawn. The glow above gradually subsided and died out, the people grew less fearful and returned to their homes, the real night came on, and when next morning dawned everything was bright and clear and the day was as natural as before.

The phenomenon was noticed in a greater or less degree from Quebec to Kingston, and far into the states, but Montreal seemed its center. It has never yet been explained.—Montreal Paper.

Home Made Candy.

It is perfectly natural, as every one knows, for children to beg for lumps of sugar from the time when the baby first connects sugar with the bowl till years later when he is allowed to help himself. It is entirely proper they should

have in moderation the sweets they crave, and which in a large measure supply their bodies with needed heat. They enjoy wonderfully well having sweet things made at home, in whose making they can assist, and it is no much trouble to indulge them and let them at least have molasses candy and pop corn balls. These balls are easily made by boiling some molasses until it will harden in cold water, pour it over the pop corn, take it into a cool room, butter your hands and roll the corn into balls.

It is a simple matter, also, to make chocolate caramels. All that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut; stir constantly and let it boil until it is thick, then turn it out on buttered plates; when it begins to stiffen mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold.

Cocoanut caramels are made of two cups of grated cocoanut, one cup of sugar, two teaspoonsful of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a quick oven.

Nice white candy is easily made: one quart of granulated sugar, one pint of water, two teaspoonsful of vinegar; boil, but do not stir; you can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull it like molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in it, and work in enough to flavor as you pull; let stand until the next day.

Memorial Trees.

How universal the desire to perpetuate a memory. It manifests itself in many forms, according to the ability or eccentricity of the individual. The pyramids lift their immense piles to its power. The simple cairn is heaped where the warrior fell. Colleges, hospitals and asylums, are endowed to perpetuate a philanthropic memory. We sign our names in a friend's album that our autograph at least may live after us. Every degree in the scale of being is affected by this common desire. It is the immortality within us striving to make itself audible.

While so universal, how eminently proper then, to so stimulate and direct it, that the future may be benefited by our bequests.

Every person who owns more than the allotted six feet by two, can build his own monument. He can place a tree or vine, or many trees and vines; that shall bespeak his thoughtful care, when he, for whom they may never have yielded their fruit, lies beneath them.

We stand before a sculptured column at the grave of a friend. Syllables carved upon the stone may rehearse his many virtues, but the thought of some generous act performed will be more to us than marble, and will last when the stone is crumbled into dust.

So a tree planted by a friend is a monument—and it is more—it is a living thought. Its fruit drops at our feet, a benison from the hand of him that planted it.

Could we foresee the future, and follow the far-reaching effects from some immediate cause, how would our hands be stayed when cutting away these monuments of a past age. We should see, as an effect of denuding the land of its fruits and groves, fierce winds rushing unobstructed over the fields, prostrating fences, buildings and orchards.

Long periods of drouth, succeeded by terrible tornadoes, accompanied by an avalanche of rain, filling the water-courses and tumbling towards the streams. The usual crops would fail, and fruitful fields become barren. Where "Plenty" once "sat smiling at the door," gaunt famine would stalk abroad.

There is another picture, more pleasing and no less truthful. It is the effect of an opposite practice. The buildings are sheltered by trees, groves and clumps of trees occupy all the waste lands; the waysides are set thickly with overhanging trees; wind-breaks are located to subserve their purpose. The perspective landscape in the summer is green and gay, while the autumn adds manifold other colorings to perfect the picture.

Not only is the aesthetic, but the practical also is subserved. Rain falls are more intermittent, and the danger of desolating drouths less threatening. I need not attempt to prove this, the evidence is all towards this conclusion. Look on this picture, and then on that, and say if the planting of trees is not a duty that all good citizens owe to posterity. This duty becomes more imperative upon each succeeding generation, as the native trees gradually disappear.

How many homes all over the land are adorned with trees set on that memorable April day in our centennial year. If an Arbor Day in the Spring of each year could be so well observed, how much would be accomplished in our day. The work of replanting the ravaged land would be given a fresh impetus. We have not yet fully purged ourselves of the inherited desire to completely rid the land of its growth of timber. When this vandal desire for cutting is supplanted by the laudable desire for planting, then will the waste places be clothed again in nature's own verdure, and the barren spots around our homes become very glory corners where intelligent ease shall swing his hammock and rejoice in his bequest.

How living and lasting an epitaph is a grove of trees planted by some early pioneer. I have several such in my mind, and there are more scattered throughout all the older settled portions of our state. They tell a forecasting of the future that is less than prophetic. How we venerate the dead in the enjoyment of the living tree. Spreading maples shading the wayside are a constant reminder to the passing

traveler of him who planted them, while the stately column in the wayside cemetery is passed unheeded by. "There are books in trees," yea, and every leaf a tribute to him who planted it.—A. C. Glidden.

Watch Your Words.

Keep a watch on your words my darlings,
For words are wonderful things;
They are sweet, like the bees' fresh honey—
Like the bees, they have terrible stings.
They can bless, like the warm, glad sunshine,
And brighten a lonely life;
They can cut, in the strife of anger!
Like an open two-edged knife.

Let them pass through your lips unchallenged,
If their errand is true and kind—
If they come to support the weary,
To comfort and help the blind:
If a bitter, revengeful spirit
Prompt the words, let them be unsaid;
They may flash through a brain like lightning,
Or fall on a heart like lead.

Keep them back, if they're cold and cruel,
Under bar and look and seal:
The words they make, my darlings,
Are always slow to heal.
May peace guard your lives, and ever,
From the time of your early youth,
May the words that you daily utter
Be the words of beautiful truth.

—The Pansy.

Management of Prisons.

A writer in a recent number of *Blackwood's Magazine* says that "there has been, of late years, a gradual, but wholesome, pressure against the practice of making any inmate of a prison a public show on account of the atrocity or some other exciting quality in the crime for which the imprisonment has been inflicted. The love of fame is powerfully at work in the criminal mind, and it is not a preposterous conclusion, on the part of the people who have had opportunities for observation, that the homage of curiosity paid by the foolish public to the martyr undergoing punishment for some flagrant crime has been an element of temptation to others to attempt the accomplishment of the like.

A certain grade of rank, in fact, in the criminal world, is conceded to the perpetrators of crimes of a high and startling character. Vidocq, the illustrious French policeman, gives more distinction to this peculiarity than it is, perhaps, entitled to claim with us; and among the inmates of a prison, he gives a lively account of the miseries of a poor creature, whose crime was limited to the theft of a certain cabbage, under the sneers of a high class of convicts, whose plunderings had been among diamonds and other precious articles. It seemed, however, to persons experienced in prison work, an unexpected novelty when a body of men, under sentence of penal servitude complained of the humiliation of occupying the same premises with petty offenders, sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. They claimed for themselves, as the "Secretary of State's convicts," something like a position of exclusive dignity.

Convicts are signally susceptible to these emotions that are sometime spoken of as the amiable defects of human nature. A prominent place among those is vanity. Personal vanity is naturally more conspicuous among the women than on the male side. Some of them will appropriate and adorn themselves with any strip of ribbon, silk, or even tinfoil, that may happen to be found, and there is an unaccountable oddity in the exercise of the passion, since it must be done in secret, and especially since it is precluded from attracting the attention of any male admirer.

The Stopping of the Clock.

Surprising falls the instantaneous calm,
The sudden silence in my chamber small;
I, starting, lift my head in half alarm—
The clock has stopped—that's small.

The clock has stopped! Yet why have I so found
An instant feeling almost like dismay?
Why note its silence quicker than its sound?
For it has tolled all day.

So may a life beside my own go on,
And such companionship unheeded keep;
Companionship scarce recognized till gone,
And lost in sudden sleep.

And so the blessings heaven daily grants
I are in their very commonness forgot;
We little heed what answereth our wants,
Until it answers not.

A strangeness falleth on familiar ways,
As if some pulse were gone beyond recall—
Something unthought of, linked with all our days,
Some clock has stopped—that's all.
—Youth's Companion.

The Rose of Sharon.

The rose of Sharon is one of the most exquisite flowers in shape and hue. Its blossoms are bell-shaped, and of many mingled hues and dyes. But its history is legendary and romantic in the highest degree. In the east, throughout Syria, Judea and Arabia, it is regarded with the profoundest reverence. The leaves that encircle the round blossom dry and close tight together when the season of blossoms is over, and the stalk withering completely away from the stem, the flower is blown away, having dried up in the shape of a ball, which is carried by the sport of the breeze to great distances. In this way it is borne over the sandy wastes and deserts, until at last, touching some moist place, it clings to the soil, where it immediately takes fresh root and springs to life and beauty again. For this very reason the orientals have adopted it as the emblem of the resurrection.

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