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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 FARM-ER on the prohibitory law. In order that the editor may know that his course on this question does not meet the approval of ail 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 wold not old bottles hold new

Must, or the unfermented juice of the grape, becomes new wine during the process of fermentation. New wine is intoxicating. (See Acts ii., I3-15.) 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 hainon an adverbial meaning. But capricious formers 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 methysko, 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 intoxi cating wine. He made it for temperate use on the festal 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 gefts temperate ly. (Gen. i, 29, also I. Tim. iv, 4.) He warns us against prohibitionists. (Col. ii, 16.) The teetotaller's motto, when attempted to be enforced againt others, he condemns (verse 21),

We have no objection to self-imposed teetotalism. Indeed, we would encourage it among bition, that crime is diminished by ninethose who are too weak to control their pas- tenths. sion. Let such persons cut off their offending feel authorized to cut off their brother's hand, that it had passed two years sooner, so as to for it may not offend the brother. "But," says the prohibitionist, "we should deny ourselves ed virtue of the law that I cannot see. for the sake of others." I agree that we should I can see that it has so filled the to a certain extent. If, for instance, Mr. M. many of our ministers that it has crowded out should visit me and dine or sup with me, supposing him to be a very weak brother, I should of their pulpits, so that when hungry souls put no wine on the table on the occasion, thus denying myself for his sake, lest I cause him to prohibition gab and went home disgusted. 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 with them on this subject.

be Christians, rejoice that Jesus has used such broad expressions as "fruit of the wine." Libquestion, 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 accountable for the abuse of their privileges. Thus we have perfect freedom of speech; but we acted an intemperate, tyrannical law-a law slander and libel, because slander and libel in- to advocate. terferes 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 tyranical, 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 lawslaws 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 teetototalers. 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 sac rifices 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 conclave and appoint some of our number to spy out those who violate the law; and then we'll drag the ofnders 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, opression, 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 calling it "doctrines of men, that have only a that was ready to do his bidding on the subject. De you prohibitionists believe your own asser tions? I can not see as an effect of prohibi-

One of your correspondents stated that since right hand and cast it away; but let them not May 1st rains would be plenty, and he wished avoid those drouths. This is another pretend-

> I can see that it has so filled the hearts of the love of Jesus, thus crowding the gospel out came to hear the gospel they were treated to

I do see that many of our otherwise good citizens are so possessed by this mania that they for fifty acres that will do for 200; and, morecannot tolerate free thought in those who differ

I also do know that another effect. If the law a small one are frequently idle. Also a farmer's shrubs. It was urged that acres upon acres over their children lose their love and respect; to a small kitchen garden. Such is the bible doctrine on the temperance in like manner, a state that enacts unreasonable laws arouses bitter feelings against those laws, live as much as possible within his own rewhich the habits of the unthinking extend to laws in general.

This law has divided the temperance element and made it weaker. The so-called temrights. It has been the aim of our fathers to perance workers have lost a golden opportuniestablish a government fully guaranteeing civil ty. When the people entrusted them with proceeds of his main crop should be untouched and religious liberty, only holding its citizens power, instead of enacting a wise law with an aim to diminish intemperance, they have enare held liable for abusing that privilege in that not even a monarch of Europe would dare

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 beter without than with sumptuary laws.

H. F. MELLENBRUCH.

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 ses per acre on a small farm are much greater house, barns, stables, wagons, etc., are required over, a large farm gives opportunity for the

is to create disrespect for the law in general. household expenses are the same, whether he

sources, and to avoid purchasing anything that he can raise or make on his own place. He can always raise his provisions, his exen, cows, sheep, hogs and poultry, and his effort should be to so supply himself with these that the 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 purchashing 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 mertality 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

The production of abundant supplies of provisions for men and beasts is essential to sucess. 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.

Shall always have corn to sell, and to keep."

A full corn crib is a sure mark of a good farm-

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 cotten 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, bet 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 of it yields a fair remuneration. The expen- against timber growing along the margins of small streams running through their lands. than on a large one, for the same dwelling 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 wilconstant use of all the work animals, which on low, birch, elm, cottonwood and other trees and

erty is a prominent feature of the gospel. Parents that exercise unreasonable authority cultivates a large area or confines his attention made productive by "clearing up" the meadow of excellent grass land could be reclaimed and lands. In the hilly portions of the state the His most important economy should be to 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

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, wainut, 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 ailanthus or eatalpa-both valuable for their timber. The ailanthus 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. "He who plows deep, then often, while sluggards 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 com-The most improved implements should be ing 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 a mosphere below the freezing point is easant to contemplate, though dang investigate. - La Crosse Chronicle

> Those who have ground that is poor and that they want to get into good condition fo 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.—Iribune and Farmer.

The fund for the relief of Mrs. Garfield and 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 fashionsble, 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 | quently limited in its results. Its effects are 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 chanchs with them, so long as it is deep red. perience has changed all of this. The richest 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 esteblished 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 Skort-horns to be found that has not these different shades of color mentioned, but it would be a bold 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 better for it .- Fort Scott Monitor. 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 meri s 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, albly 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 premi-

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 Duchessess, were of deep reds. This is not true, if the colors given in the herd books are correct, for from Duchess first to Dutchess 106th there are not eight pure reds reported, but they run in white, roan, yellow red, and red and white most'y, 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, stillness of night and to wash themselves clean. They necessitate a kind of farming, which, and dry off before going home, to be on hand at although for a time very profitable, in the end results to the exhaustion of the soil, and less kind, acting as if nothing happened. Dogs are profits to the farmer. The virgin soil of the then very shy as to noises of any kind, and at great wheat growing districts of the west can such hours of the night they would fall more be taxed beyond their strength just as other sensibly upon their ears than in the daytime lands can be, although, in the meantime, they when everything is astir. 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 sleigh-bells, the more the better, some of large reap a fortune, whatever else the later owners size and so down to the medium and smaller of the land may be able to do. There are ones, so as to make the air ring with the loud several things which aid in this result. Al- chorus, and attach one each to his largest and

ground is great, when once broke it continue 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 expeditions 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 conse 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 af 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 exfields 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

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 farmling are making their way. The small farm if cropped in the lavish manner the large domains are, will in time cease to be renumerative. 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 foundthat 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 ın 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 step upon the part of any one to pick out a 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

Leeches in Cattle.

Peyton Montgomery informs us of a most singular fatality which occured among Kokernot'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 though not deep reds, would compare favora- to death, were so singular that some of the herdcertain, 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. Kokernot lost 15 beeves through the pests. There may be nothing new or sin gular about this occurrence, but it is the first time we have ever heard of anything of the kine, and Mr. Montgomery says that in all his experience on the range in Texas he had nev er seen anything like it .- Caldwell Commercial

Sheep-Killing Dogs.

A correspondent in the Country Gentleman 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 the family rising. After an excursion of that

For the remedy, let the owner provide himself with a goodly number of old-fashioned though the first expense of breaking up the liveliest sheep; and as soon as dogs commence away the other shoot as soon as the two are se-

the alarm is given, and if the shepherd is read- cure. On these horizontal shoots running to 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 oon 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.

Korticulture.

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 champaign 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 Maderia 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 fail-

My idea is, that in July, when the grape is in full blow of and generally overloaded 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 of the food of the tree, are robbed by the grass will allow it, never entering much into the and weeds, and die out, leaving the tree to fine clay. Then bones, old lime, leather and scrap- its entire support through the deep roots that ings from the turnpike roads, and chips, manures and rotted leaves from the forest, and the a situation a tree immediately loses its vigor. 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 rows were three and a half feet apart, and he root as possible, little fruitless stem, and bearing wood as near as may be to the ground. The ground, too, was kept clean all summer, 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 writes to know the best kind of hurdle for the fruitless stems of wood, ever using up sap that were twice as large in the autumn. 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 triment be drained from around the roots by vine from the cutting is set, early in the fall as the rapid growth of anual crops, or if the tons soon as the leaf falls, cut it back to two eves 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 be caught picking pockets, and yet their trees away the weakest and train the others during are as disgraceful to them as the leanest horse the year. When the leaf fails 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 more, for it has not the advantage of locome the beginning of the fourth year, of the three

ily at hand, will be very apt to see the dogs at the right and the left of the stem, cut out all quick speed, with tails between their legs, in a the buds but two on each side and train these different direction. And then, to be doubly perpendicularly, say two feet apart. That fall sure, let the owner provide himself with a large cut down one shoot on each side to two eyes double-barreled shot-gun ready charged with and leave the other two for fruit bearers the large buck-shot or small rifle balls, and ten fifth year. In the spring of the fifth year train chances to one at the alarm, if he don't have a 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 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.-Casssus 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 In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm 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 enthusiam 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 in to 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 mani fested in the matter-plans better matured and having more the appearance of realtty 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 o cultivators not to entertain for a single momen 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 GOLD MEDAL.

His Mare "MIGNONETTE" was awarded the GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE—\$500—and GFAND GOLD MEDAL.

GOLD MEDAL.

GOLD MEDAL. 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 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 a the surface of the ground that are really the most important as furnishing the better portion are bedded in the poor, cold subsoil. In such It begins to look feeble, old and gnarly, fungi and insects take possession of it, and there is

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 carrot between some rows of young apple trees. The sowed only one row of carrots in the space 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, ended his carrot culture among trees. When an orchard is cropped, the greatest care should be taken to give trees ample room. If the nuthe rapid growth of anual 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.

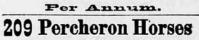
A multitude of planters do not seem to appreciate the value of a tree. We know men who would, indeed, be ashamed of a poor one, and who would no more be seen riding behind lean, long haired, filthy horse than they would would be. A tree is a living body, requiring food and care as much as an animal, and even motion. It is confined to a narrow spot, and shoots train two horizontal to the wall, and cut its food, if not found, then it cannot seek it elsewhere, and it must perish.

the Author. A new and great Medical Woak, warmanted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life, or, Self-Preservation,"bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full silt, 800 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mall; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now, Address Peabody Medical Institute au Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. Bulfinch st. Boston. PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.

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One-Fifth of All Imported French
Horses Now Living in America. During the past 17 months 360 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.

100 Page Catalogue sent free on application. Contains over 40 illustrations and the history of the Percheron race. Order "C-talegue K."

AT THE GREAT CHICAGO FAIR, 1881,

COMPETITION with the LARGEST and FINEST illection of CLYDFSDALE HORSES ever shown, missting of the PRIZE WINNERS at the GREAT SHOWS SCOTLAND and ENGLAND,

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was awarded the Grand Swespstakes Prize. \$1.000 AND GRAND COLD MEDAL.

Chicago Advertisements.

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B. W. SAYERS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Washington S. CHICAGO, ILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER

loss of Appetite, Nauses, bowelsoostive, Pain in the Head, with a dul sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating with a dishnation to exertion of bedy or mind; in tability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, wearings, Disziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the Syer Yellow Skin, Headanhe, Restlessness stright, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISCRESS WILL SOON BEDEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

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Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dynpepsis, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Piles were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and havegained forty pounds flesh Tany are were to their weightin gold Rev. E. I. BUECON. Louisville, Er.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is neurished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are pro-duced. Price 35 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

OPE THE DEAL Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Bruns. Allways in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whitepers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descript we circular with testimonials. Address. H. F. K. PECK & OO., 563 Brondway, New York.

Grange and Alliance.

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D. Wyatt Alken, of South Calolina; w. G. Wayne, o. New York.

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Sedgwick Co.

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 Fatrons.

A Plea for the Men that Smoke.

There, daughter, stop scolding! Don't worry and fret, And work yourself into such fre! Just about all the comfort yourfather 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 flieth 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 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 neve smoke

Yet I'll wager a penny or two. You will have some strong habit to tease other folk, Bad as this that is werrying 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 like 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 make 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 tonantless 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

And wish you'd put up with the smoke.

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 reckoning the harbors of our seaboard cities, which are covered with vessels like dismantled forests extending beyond the sight of men), and knowing that 80 per cent, of the lading is furnished 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 monopolists unless we awake from our sleep and arise in our giant might of numbers, and dictate who shall be our representatives. It is at the elections, and there alone, that farmers will find relief from the burdens that now so heavily 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 mouth 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 merchants 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 ever, and can be of as much benefit to you as bofore. We cannot hope to accomplish anything for a man because he has been nominated as democrat, republican or grenbacker, whose ininterests 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 candidate, 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 Ageiculture.

Fair Rules.

Many who attend agricultural fairs are ignorant of the rules that govern such exhibttions, a practical agricultural man has made us the following code of rules that are applicable to fairs it 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

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

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 grounds, ready to club in and make the fair a

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

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 bristle 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 it you want a quarter you must go dowh in your pocket .- Utica Observer.

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 prepared 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 omission this season, but they should be remembered next spring when the plowing for the new crop begins .- N. O. Democrat

Certain Knowleage.

We know whereof we affirm when we say that ure has performed more wonderful cures than any medicine ever prought before the American public.

Advectisements.

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. Address
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 byJ. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Mo.

KANSAS GROWN

Nursery

The Miami County Nurseries of Louisburg, Ras., 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 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 fending Scientists of to-dny agree that most diseases are caused visordered Ridneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kinneys disordered Ridneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kinneys disordered Ridneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Ridneys of be resulted that the so only been known a short time and for years This truth has only been known a short time and for years This truth has only been known a short time and for years This truth has only been 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 safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the body—for Tortid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—bart of the body—for Tortid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Ja

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Rochester, N. Y. Stock Panch. 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, 130 plowed. Wide outside buffalo grass range. Near railroad, Will carry 2000 sheep. Price with Reaper, Mower, etc., \$1,500 cash or stock. Or, i will take sheep on shares.

JOHN I CASS Allison, Decatur Co,. Kas.

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FOR SALE.

About 200 good Merino Sheep, and a few good Rams CLAASSEN BRO'S, Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

FOR SALE.

500 GRADE MERINO EWES and 400 GOOD WETHERS.

JAS, J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.

Three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breeding from my Jersey Park Herd, at reasonable prices.
Dr. O. F. SEARL,
Solomon, Dickinson Co, Kas.

FOR SALE.

of superior blood and eligible to registry, sired by the imported bull Le Brocq's Prize. Enquire of J. 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.

I woJerseyBulls For Sale.

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

GASH SALE.

Of High Craded Cattle.

1, 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 milch 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. 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.

15,500 FOR

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

The above are graded sheep, large and well wooled, raised in Southwest Kansas, and are at Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas.

HASSAED BROS., Caldwell, Kas.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups. From noted stock. Ready for delivery now. Price, either sex, \$5.00. Address J. M. ANDERSON, Box 400, Salina, Kansas.

SEMP E'S SCOTCH

T, SEMPLE, 390 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

OSCAR BISCHOFF.

Hides & Tallow

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

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

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS., I have now ready to ship thefinest lot of thorough bred Light and Dark Brahma Chicks 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.or5 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.

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 Foland-China Swine Association.

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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 wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent. will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

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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 FAIMER. SMITHS & POWELL.

Rams for Sale.



The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction 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.

Winfield, Cowley Co, Kas.

Breeders' Directory.

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

G-O. BROWN, "Shepharu's Home." Buffalo, Wilsom county, Kausas, breeder of thoroughbred Americas Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so licited.

C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Span ish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence so licited.

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

Merino sheep. Rams for sale. Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas.

WM PLUMMER, Osage City, Ka., breeder of Poland China Swine. Y-ung stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

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

T. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred 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 kes than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, litts and boars now ready.

PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmas, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

River Side Farm Herd.



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 Bismarck, and at Wichita Fair with Pigs for sale.

J. V. BANDOLPH,

Nurserymen's Directory. Notice to Farmers.

and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches 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, D. HILL, Dundee Nursery. Kane Co., Il.1

THE

8 million Hedge Plants. 00 thousand Apple and Peach Trees. 50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit

50 thousand small fruits, All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees,

Vines, Bulbs, &c., &c.
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, (Linneaus) \$10.00 per 1000.

A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Cir-cular to A. G. CHANDLEE Leavenworth, Kas.

Stock Nursery SYRACUSE NURSERIES. lbrgest Nursery Establishments in America. All ading varieties of both Ernit and Ornamental

Apples, Pears, Piums, Grapes, Roses, Elms, Maples, etc.

SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE.

One of the most Complete Sheep Ranches in the One of the most complete sneep Kancnes in the state of Kansas, situated in Edwards county, seven miles from Garfield, on the A., T. & S Fe Railroad, containing 1,600 acres in one solid body, as good sheep land as there is in the state. Buffalo grass; the finest winter pasture; two good dwelli gs, 22x30, two stories, firmly built and well finished, large summer kitchens, good wells with pumps, and the best of new er failing water; two barns 22x3), one and one-half story, first-class, grainery and harness rooms; one machinery house, one and a half story, 22x30; one wind mill and pump, 12 foot wheel, 28 foot tower, water tank' 140 barrels, well elevated, and inclosed with pipes under ground that distributes water to troughs in all the corrals, to a complete dipping apparatus, and to the kitchen gardens; good substantial wooden sheds and loss correls for 2000 above sand to wooden sheds and close corrals for 2,000 sheep; good sheds and and corrals for 25 head of cattle; in fact, a complete outfit arranged and located for two broth-

I will sell with the above property a full outfit of farm implement and working stock; about 20 head of Cows, Heifers and Calves; one pedigreed Durham Bull, about 1,500 Ewes, grade merinos, 250 yearling Wethers, 504 Lambs. 34 Hammond Bucks.

I will also sell with the above property, 500 acres of land on the Arkansas river, only 4 miles from the homo ranch, occupying 5 miles of river front; producing fine hay; and the best of early pasture, with an-

limited range through the hills. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, IM. Or A. HOLLINGSWORTH, Garfield, Pawnee Co Kas.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premaare Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc.,
having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple neif cure, which he will send FREE
to his fellow-eniferers, address J. H. REEVES,
43 Chatham St., N. Y.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year. One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 1 expire with the next issue. The paper is aln 4 ways discontinued 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.

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Bruce & Co	Agents Wanted.
Barnum, P. T. & Co	Circus.
Elm Ptg. Co	Cards.
Seo. M. Bedford	Short Horn Sale.
Frowe, E. T	Breeder.
Gerht & Co	Hay Press,
	Nursery Stock,
Thorpe, 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 mon-

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.

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 ambitious to perform his work well, and we doubt not he will be successful.

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 grounds on Sunday, was reported yesterday. to beautify the homes where our children are and the street parade in the morning was more being reared. Let all possible impressions of than prompt in starting unless it made its fouryouth 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 of the season. &. The short & is used in coupling words to 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

so deep that, like a turkey cock, they could which way to look to his greatest satisfaction. never git rid of the color. One courageous There are but two remedies for this: one is man or woman in the crowd could have saved to go to the circus every other day during both the money and honor lost. A little beat- the week, looking out for the rings in numeriing to death with stones, coal chunks, canes, cal order; the other is to induce the mauagers umbrellas, or burning with hot coals from the to reduce the size of the show to comprehensiengine 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 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 berates 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 The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway 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 despoils of her support, or whose boy he starts on the road to hell? No, the dramshop act was 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 misstates the prohibitory law. It does not anywhere attempt to dictate what any man shall make an efficient and creditable officer. He is 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, The Chanute Times say that Judge Talcott, and the people concluded to try to prohibit the at Fredenia, decided the 19th section of the public traffic in intoxicating beverages alto prohibition law to be unconstitutional. That gether. Giving away liquor for proper purection provides that it shall be unlawful for poses, as to save life in an emergency, is not year, as a calf, took first premium at St. Louis. any person to get in a state of intoxication. unlawful, even without a permit. Neither is We have not learned the reason given by the it unlawful for a farmer or any one e'se 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 Williams; also, best cow with calf at foot, first men's appetites.

The Great Barnum Event.

The Boston Advertiser of June 7th makes 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 forget them. This shows how important it is The first performance here has been given mile circuit in less than an hour. It was of the same magnitude, and had the same fea- lion. This one took first premium at Topetures-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

Some favorable comment was telegraphed be construed like one; as Baltimore & from New York to this paper at the time, and Ohio, Brown & Smith-but it is never used in 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 been discharged for cowardice, as they ought the fact that when two or three performances to have been. The passengers, every one of are going on at the same time, and sometimes them were triffing cowards. Shame ought to burn itself into the faces of every one of them tertainment, nobody in the audience knows

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 mium. 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 chiefest 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 making the ten miles in 21 minutes and 44 sec-

In the display of agricultural implements, wagons and buggies, J. H. Shawhan took the lead. Other dealers would not co-operate, and so much credlt 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 Ra-

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

William Davis, of Leavenworth, had a full 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, ifornia, Alaska, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorawho carried off the blue ribbon; also a choice do, Kansas and Indian territory. 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 fol-

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 He also took the best premiums at Troy, Kan- in the Patron, Kansas Farmer, and Glasco

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

Best heifer calf, first premium, Johnson and

premium. Best herd, one bull and four cows, first pre-

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

Best fat bullock weighing 2,800 pounds, first oremium, B. F. Thomlinson, Atchison. The display of horses was not large, though

everal very fine stallions and draft horses were exhibited. One worth special mention was a horoughbred 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 stal-

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 tair 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. Jelf, 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, McPike & 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 Per-

kins, fancy grocer. All these firms were striving for the \$25 preartistic management of his head clerk, Chas. Garside.

Five different sewing machines were represented, but the Davis machine got the first pre-

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, espec ially 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 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 against Miss Curtis, beating her badly and 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 makexhibit in the poultry line, and carried off 35 ing 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 Cal-

Resolutions of Respect.

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

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

Resolved, That these resolutions be published CHAS. HATZE. Tribune. ANDREW WILSON,

WM. MCKINSTER, Committee

Hall of Grange 607, Sept. 24.

Steck 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 plat of rye sown in the fall affords a fine green food for winter. A plat of sowed corn yields a rich crop to help out the short pastures of July and August. A good crop of oats is specially destrable 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 cats is a more popular feed.-Western Agriculturist.

"It Works Like a Charm."

A patient in Indianapolis, who was a great sufferen from Rheumatism, sent for Compound Oxygen, and s week after receiving it, wrote: "It works like a charm! For six weeks I had suffered agony, and noth ing relieved me until your medicine came. It is one week today since I commenced the inhalations, and the improvement is wenderful, and I thank God and

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen sent free.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. 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 mium for best general display, which was carried off by J. Perkins, fancy grocer, through the 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 sermen and an excellent exposi-tion 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

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. Winstow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor lit-tle 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 surfor the lungs. I got a bottle, when to my sur-prise and gratification I commenced to feel bet-

ter, and to-day 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 considered that the answering a specific of the constitution of the cons vinced that consumption can be cured."

Faded or Grey Hair

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

À \$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 they will receive the November number of the Month ly, 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, Rur LEDGE 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 mala-rial 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 Bar-clay street. New York. Send for catalogue clay street. and terms.

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

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

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bends 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 t 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, Kan-

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 Ashma, 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

estoring 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

Karm Zetters.

PURDYVILLE, Hodgman Co., 234 miles west and 70 miles south of Topeka, Sept. 5.—Hodgman county has been organized about two years, and it is one of the prettiest counties in the southwest, consisting of beautiful table and rolling lands, covered with a rich growth of buffalo and graner grass seld om equaled and never excelled by other varieties. The county is well watered by creeks, Hackberry, Pawnee, Buckner and Sawlog creeks running almost the entire length of the county, and many branches which contain water all or the greater part of the year.

The towns and cities are neither numerous nor large. Jetmore, the county-seat, is situated at the geographical center of the county, and contains one stone building two stories high, which serves for court house, court room, offices, residences, political headquarters and printing office, etc.

Purdyville, a place of some note, is situated in the southwest corner of the county, in the best producing and most beautiful part. It consists of one two-story building occupied by Rev. C. F. Purdy, who is postmaster, grocer, and does a general accomodating business for the western settlers.

Immigrants who strike this part of the county never go by. They stop, unload and stay. All immigrants seeking homes in the southwest should see this beautiful part of the great state before locating elsewhere.

Crops are the best ever raised in this section. Stock in good condition and healthy. E. J.

HIGHLAND, Doniphan Co., Sept. 26, 75 miles north from Topeka.-Weather warm, mercury at 90° yesterday. Crops will average more than one half the usual quantity generally. Corn is estimated to make 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Wheat that was plowed up in the spring yielded from 12 to 20 bushels; spring wheat from 6 to 10; very little rye, barley, or oats sown here. Potatoes nearly a failure, and are being sold at \$1.40 per bushel. The apple crop will be about one half the usual yield, a great many having dropped from the trees, being wormy.

The perk yield will not be as large as it or dinarily is, but on the whole the farmers will make more profit on their crops than last year's prices brought.

Hoping the ever welcome FARMER will improve under its present new management, I am as ever, yours, etc.

W. TREVETT.



A Preventive for Chills, Fever Agne. A SURE CURE FOR

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appe-tite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron an, Alteratives; also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

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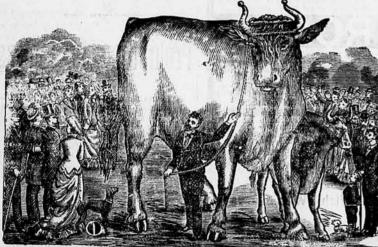
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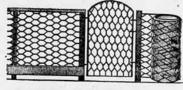
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Literary and Domestic

In Fruit-Time.

Yellow the harvest-fields with golden grain. And the white-bearded blending barley-ears Ned in the soft South breeze: the poppy hides Her scarlet glory from the noonday st Amid their sheltering stems; the clover patch Is flushed with roseate glories-and the lark, His speckled breast gemmed with the morning dev Springs up with clear, shrill note, all-jubilant Toward the broad blue heavens; the quivering oats Rustle 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 Reside the roomy 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 rasset 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!

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 "Phenom enon of 1819." On the morning of Sunday November 8, 1819, the sun rose upon a cloudy eky, 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 anthropic memory. We sign our names in a 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 have yielded their fruit, lies beneath them. 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 puble effices 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 immens 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 crathe 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 buildings and orchards. 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 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 groves and clumps of trees occupy all the waste that it appeared to grow brighter; but an hour hanging trees; wind-breaks are located to sublater it was as dark as ever. Another rush of clouds came, and another vivid flash of light- in the summer is green and gay, while the auning, which was seen to strike the spire of the tumn adds manifold other colorings to perfect 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 affrighted citizens rushed out from their houses into the streets, and made their way in the 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

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 help himself. It is entirely proper they should

have in moderation the sweets they crave, and traveler of him who planted them, while the 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 not 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

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 it; 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 philfriend'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

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 mon 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-reached effects from some immediate cause, how would our hands be stayed when cutting ter about to assume operations, and to make of 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,

Long periods of drouth, succeeded by terrible tornadoes, accompanied by an avalanche of of ribbon, silk, or even tinfoil, that may haprain, filling the water-courses and tumbling towards the streams. The usual crops would fail, and fruitful fields become barren. Where of the most glaring flashes of lightning ever ',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, boty nature as that two days before. After lands; the waysides are set thickly with overserve their purpose. The perspective landscape the picture.

Not only is the æsthetic, 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 gloom towards the church, until Place d' Armes if the planting of trees is not a duty that all good citizens owe to posterity. This duty becomes more imperative upon each succeed ing 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 tic in the highest degree. In the east, throughfor planting, then will the waste places be out Syria, Judea and Arabia, it is regarded clothed again in nature's own verdure, and the with the profoundest reverence. The leaves barren spots around our homes become very that encircle the round blossom dry and close glory corners where intelligent ease shall tight together when the season of blossoms is swing his hammock and rejoice in his be-

quest. How living and lasting an epitaph is a grove of trees planted by some early pioneer. I have carried by the sport of the breeze to great disseveral such in my mind, and there are more scattered throughout all the older settled por- wastes and deserts, until at last, touching some tions of our state. They tell a forecasting of moist place, it clings to the soil, where it imthe future that is less than prophetic. How mediately takes fresh root and springs to life we venerate the dead in the enjoyment of the and beauty again. For this very reason the the bowl till years later when he is allowed to living tree. Spreading maples shading the orientals have adopted it as the emblem of the wayside are a constant reminder to the passing resurrection.

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 lenely life; They can cut, in the strite of anger

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 lock and seal: The wounds 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 criminel 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 crim inal 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 clamed 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 sometimes 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 pen 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.

The sudden silence in my chamber small; starting, lift my head in haif 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 ttcked 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 (Are in their very commonness forgot We little heed what answereth our wants,-Until it answers not.

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.

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 romanover, 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 tances. In this way it is borne over the sandy

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Ink Powders.

Red. Black, Carmine, or Green. 25 cts. per packet F. O. REED.

Wanted.

The undersigned wishes to learn the whereabouts of Miss Louisa Carolina Ge'ger who emigrated to America from Felibach, Kingdom Wurtenburg, and married a Mr. Off, and emigrated from Philadelphia, Penn., to Kansas, in the neighborhood of Atchison. Penn., to Kansas, in the neighborhood of Atchison, in 1855. Or the whereabouts of Gottleib or Casper Off or any of their relations. Any information of any of the above parties will be most thankfully received, and will confer a favor by addressing WM. GEIGER Jr., Wyandotte, Kas.



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Take Simmons Liver Regulator. It regulates the liver dispels despondency and restores health. Look well that you get the genuine, prepared by J. H. Zei-lin & Co., enclosed in a white wrapper, with a red Z on the front.

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or not protected from their depredations, will find it greatly to their advantage to address by postal card, Geo, Cook, a professional horticulturist of large ex-perience, who will cheerfully give such information

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THE LIQUOR LAW PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

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BLACKBOARDS,

7

DON'T

Don't Swear, Boys.

The general prevalence of the vice of profanity in our country is really alarming. Ladies on public highways and in public conveyances are daily and hourly subjected to having their sensibilities shocked by it to an extent that is painful in the extreme.

In like manner children and youths are made liable to have their souls scarred and their morals corrupted by oaths flying around them that are literally darts of the devil Damage may often thus be done by it to the jewels of the homes of our country, that years of careful training cannot repair.

The question is, how is this to be remedied; to be sure, in most of the states, the civil law imposes a fine on each and every offense of from 25 cents to \$1, but the law is comparatively unknown, much less enforced. If the law was to be enforced but for one day in any of our large cities, the amount of fines would nearly balance the national debt. The vice is so common that legislative authority would be even more futile in quelling it than it is in subduing the liquor traffic by its revenue and license laws. People must be taught to abandon this practice through a sense of decency and a respect for the principles of others. The habit is usually acquired in youth, and is terribly common, even among children, embracing all classes of society, from the ragged little street gamin to the petted darlings of wealthy homes. Boys grow up with this habit fiastened upon them, and by the time they have come to manhood they cannot express themselves earnestly and emphatically without an oath or two thrown in with every sentence they utter. The few men who do grow up without acquiring the habit, and who heartily condemn it, do not seem to notice the practice in others; the fact is, they gro = careless. Their ears are so accustomed to oaths that even to the best of them they seem to be very natural expres-

Moral sussion will probably do more to suppress this vice than any other means that could be employed, for even the roughest and most profane men have a sense of politeness remaining in them, and there is not one man in a hundred but will skip the hard words, if they are only politely requested to do so. It is the duty of all men and women to do all they can to suppress this evil, especially in the presence of children.-Kansas Patron.

Miserable People.

Many miserable people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves when, by using Parker's Ginger Tonic, they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for FallandWinter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at

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Topeka, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to reward by mail, notice containing a complete description and appraisement, to reward by mail, notice containing a complete description and the containing a complete description to the containing and the stray of the stray of the three training and the same of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist
day of November and the ist day of April, except when
found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.
No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up
a strav.

No persons, except citizens and nousenomers, can can a stray,
If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

No posting the written motices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

stray.

If sucus stray is not proven up at the expiration of such ages, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an addays that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he do not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he of the many shall be shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of le charges and costs,

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take 'dn

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; s '1 appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly values aid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

their appraisement. Hay have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In the taker-up, he shall have received a control of the tribe vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the value of such stray. The same of the value of such stray, Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdementor and shall foreight doubte the value of such any and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending October 5.

Coffey county-W. H. Throckmorton, clerk. DLT—Taken up by Adam Dixon of Key West township brown stud colt 2 years old. some white on left hind valued at \$25.

foot, valued at \$25.

PONY-Taken up by James Daylong of Pleasant township one sorrel Texas 3 year old horse pony branded with an 8 on left shoulder, valued at \$30

MARE—Taken up by Lorenz Schlichter of Neosho township one dark bas 8 year old mare; left fore foot and both Lind feet white, and dish faced, valued at \$40

STALLION—Taken up by D M Jones of Neosho township one dark iron grey 2 year old stallion, no marks or brands, rope with iron ring on around his neck valued at \$40

Cherokee county--C. A. Saunders. clerk COLT—Taken up by J B Davis of Lyon township on Sep-tember 1 1881 one bay colt one year old, no marks or brands valued at \$15

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one sorrel horse colt about one year old, spot in forehead, one with thind foot, valued at \$15 PONY—Also by the same on September 3 1881 one fron grey gelding, white face, right hind foot white, 3 years old, 14 hands high, valued at \$14

Dickinson county.-M. P. Jolley, clerk. MARE—Taken up by William Snodgrass of Union township on the 23 day of August 1881 one mare 5 years old, 15 hands high, color an iron grey, branded with a T on left shoulder, valued at \$25 HOREE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay horse 2 years old, 15 hands high, no marks or brands valued at \$15

Franklin county.-A. H. Sellers, clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by C Nolan July 10 1881 in Ottawa township one three year old heifer, while spot on forehead, left hind leg white, both hind legs white near the hoof, white stripe under breast, valued at \$17

Russell county-C. M. Harshbarger, clerk, OW—Taken up by John H Holland of Wintersett town September 19 1881 one red and white cow about 12 years branded H O on right bip, valued at \$12.50

Sheridan county--W. M. Rodgers, clerk. MARE-Taken up by John H Wolf of Saline township uly 12 1831 one dark brown tare 14½ hands high,hind feet hite, 8 years old, valued at \$40.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by George W Campbell of Liberty tp.
August 31851 one brown horse mule about 15 years old, collar marks, stiff in fore legs, no ether marks or brands, val-

Strays for the week ending September 28.

Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. COLIT—Taken up by Thomas Walsh of Crawford town-ip on or about the 3d day of September one mare colt of a ark chestnut sorrel color with white spot on the nose, val-ed at 720,

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk, MULES—Taken up Avg 20 by T W Goff of Mayday town ship two brown herse mules 2 and 5 years old, valued at \$5 each.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time one bay mar colt 3 years old, valued at \$50.

State Stray Record. A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo. keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

\$10 REWARD. (STRAYED.)

On or about April 20th, from my residence three miles east of Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, one light bay mare pony five years old with black mane and tail, one white hind foot and is of a roan color about the flanks; also a bright bay horse colt one year old. HENRY COLLINS, not the man amen's nose, also a curl on the side of each front knee.

HENRY COLLINS, Dover, Kas,

Strayed or Stolen,

On or about August 14th, 18s1, from my residence on Dow Creek, ten miles north of Emporia, two mares of the following description: one large bay mare, branded J M on shoulder about nine years old; also one large brown mare blind in the left eye; no brands, Any one returning them or giving information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded by the owner.

KASPER BLAHUT, Emporia Lyon Co., Kas.

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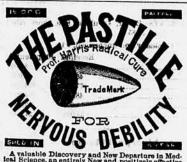
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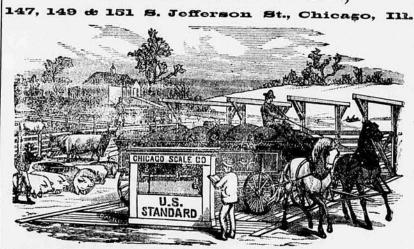
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Parmen, I be babis, it

Condensed News of the Week.

Pinisurg, Pennsylvania, has a run of small pox. The white house at Washington is undergoing re-

Ohio chair makers in the Cincinnati region, on a strike.

Wheat advanced four and five cents at Chicago Sept. 27.

Gen Hancock attended the funeral of Presiden

In a row among three Mississippi men two of ther were killed. A destructive storm passed over the southern pas

of Minnesota

Massachusetts prohibitionists have nominated full state ticket

The Stockton, a notorious robber of Arizona, wa recently captured.

Queen Victoria inquired by cable after the healt! mother Garfield. Public debt statement for September shows a redu

tion of \$17,483,641.66. A woman was arrested in San Francisco for pas

ing counterfeit coin. Mcs. Garfield and family are at the Mentor hom

A disease resembling the pink eye has broken out amount the cows in St. Louis. Boston raised \$15,500 for the Garfield fund, and \$43

300 for the Michigan sufferers. Prosecutions have been commenced against a num

King Kalakua, of the Sandwich Islands visited

Fortress Monroe in a government ship. President Arthur makes his home temporarily at

the residence of Senator Jones, of Nevada. Henry Metzger, hanged in Georgia for murder, said

he had killed seven men and died unrepentant. Citizens of Wise, Mississippi, hanged a negro who had attempted to commit a rape upon a white girl. Seven German army officers of the Steuben family, are on the way to take part in the Yorktown celebra

Readinsters of Virginia claim to be able to carr the legislature and to elect an anti bourbon U.S.

A fund has been started to raise a fund with which to erect a monument over the grave of President Garfield.

Frank and John McDonald, of Menomines, Michi gan, were lynched by friends of the man they had murdered.

Near Mantonia, Wisconsin, a terrific hurricane swept clean a space about eighty rods wide and six miles long.

President Arthur has removed a postmaster at Deadwood, for confessed complicity with the star

A Washington clerk says he overheard a conversa then in which the assassination of President Arthur was foretold. Friday, September 30 was celebrated in the Cincin

nati public schools as a memorial day in memory of the murdered president. Fifty persons on a Canada road, the Great Western

were killed by a collision between a freight and an excursion train of nine cars. Samuel Semple, the first man who made sp

ton in the United States, died at Mt. Holly, N. J., the 20th ult, aged nearly 82 years. Two cowboys were amusing themselves by firing

into crowds of people at Tucson, and one of them was killed by the deputy sheriff. Every member of the cabinet tendered his resigna

tion, but the president expressed a desire that all of them should remain on duty for the present. The special committee of the senate, appointed to

examine and report on the subject of a bankrupt kay, met and adjourned till the special session. Bill Ryan, one of the Glendale, or Blue Cut train robbers was convicted at Independence, Missouri, and sentenced to twenty five years imprisonment.

Steamer Alice Burk, laden with railroad iron struck a rock near San Francisco and was totally wrecked. Ten of the twenty four men of the crew

Mr. George Scoville, of Chicago, husband of a sis ser of Guiteau, will defend the assassin when his trial comes. He says he does so at the request of his wife.

She is the only fr end the villian has. Three villians entered the town of Hunnewell, in Sumner county, Kansas, and undertook to run things
They managed to kill a woman and frighten the peo
ple, but were finally caged after being badly shot by
the engrand distance the enraged citizens.

Sheep for Sale.

I have 25 fine Cotswold bucks and 30 Ewes of same grade to sell cheap. Call on or address MORGAN NALL

Everybody is playing the new game entitled the Star Game of Cities. It is very much like the old game of Authors but more interesting and instructive See advertisment in another column headed "A New

A New Game.

The Temperance Mutual Benefit Union of Kansas.

This mutual was chartered December 1878. Four death losses only have occurred and three of these were accidents. All were promptly paid. During the amendment campaign, Dr. Cooley, state agent was the only agent in the field, yet over 600 applications were taken, amounting to \$750,000 and over of pelicy stock. His time was almost wholly spent in lecturing for the amendment. Now there are more agents in the field and more applications every day

It costs only \$1.50 for a \$625 policy in this, \$2.50 for \$1,250 and \$4.50 for 2,500 policies. It is a home institu-tion and some of the first men of our capital and state are connected with it whose names are a stand ing guarantee that it is all right. The classes are fill ing rapidly and the above rates continue only till

they are full, as charter rates. Low as it is, all ministers admitted and their wives at half price if they will help it forward. Rev. W. R lowest figures were touched after the Davis, D. D. says of it: "I have compared the T. M. when the decline ranged from ½ to 2% per cent.

B. U. of Kansas with many others, and I deem it the

Denver & Rio Grande. Louisville and Nashville st perfect success in all its aims of any like institu | Texas Pacific and Hannibal & St. Joe preferred lead tion in the United tates, and heartily commend it to all, especially ministers.

All inquiries addressed to Rev. Wm, M. Cooley, M. D , state agent or Capt. C. E. Wheeler, secretary, will be promptly answered Agents wanted.

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Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and failing hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the first rank as an elegant and relia

RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO. Topeka, Kas., June 28, 8881.

THEMARKETS

WOOL.

Boston.

The Boston Journal of Commerce says:

Domestic wool has continued to meet with an ac ive demand and the recent advance in prices is ful y sustained. Manufacturers having sold their fall products well up, and now having taken liberal pring orders on light weights, are covering them selves with large purchases of wool. The total sales of domestic wools of all kinds, although about 1½ million pounds less than last week, make a very handsome total of about 31/3 million

The sales of washed fleeces are over 900,000 pound less than the immense aggregate of the previous week but are yet liberal. Dealers are holding their wool, especially the strictly higher grades, at very full prices, and this fact has caused some buyers to look about for cheaper wools of other kinds. Prices show some considerable range in the same grade, according to the views of holders and the strictness of

the classification. Operations in combing and delaine has been 210, 000 pounds less than in our last, and two thirds of the sales have been combing. Fine delaine continues in good request. Transactions in unwashed and unnerchantable have fallen off 330,000 pounds, while

in Texas and territorial the improvement is 70,000 pounds. Noils, scoured, etc., lose 125,000 pounds. California wool has received a good deal more at ention than of late owing to a desire of manufacturers to work something else in since the advance in ine washed fleeces. The sales approximate a millon pounds, being over 300,000 pounds more than in

Pulled wools continue to receive good attention with sales amounting to nearly the same as a weel

ago. Operations in foreign wools are just about the same as before, both as to amount and prices. The princi pal movement has been in Montevideo, with a fair amount of Australian and a little carpet. The Lon don trade sale this week shows an advance of about 5 per cent. on Australian and domestic wools, with keen competition among the English buyers. This foreign advancement will be likely to further strengthen fine domestic fleeces here, as it puts up the impor-

ting point some 2 or 3 cents a pound.

The total sales of the week are 3,112,472 pounds do mestic and 709,900 pounds foreign, against 1,743,900 pounds domestic and 182,300 pounds foreign a year ago, The total receipts of wool at this port during the week comprise 6,645 bales domestic and 1,001 for eign.

New York.

The New York Mercantile Journal says:

The strong features of the market reported for two or three weeks have continued and increased. Buyers are plenty who fully recognize that the tendency is against them, and they are ready to take hold to the full limit of their needs, and beyond, at prices which have of late been current. Holders are by no far not much effort has been made to force them higher. Since Monday the wool market, like every other, has been chiefly at a stand still, beyond abso-

The sales in this market the past week have range as follows.

Mexican 17 to 12c, spring Texas 171/2 to 32c, low scoured do 31c, unwashed Kansas and Iowa 24c, Michigan 30c, Y and XX Ohio 41½c, Domestic Noils

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 4.

MONEY-4 to 6 per cent. per annum, 1-16 per cent. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-51/2 to 61/4 per

STERLING EXCHANGE-Sixty days, \$4 80; sight,

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

o b carcinacantinininininininininininininininininini	*****
5's extended	103%
New 41/2's registered	113
41/4 Coupons	113%
New 4's registered	
Coupons	1161/4
000,000	

PACIFIC SIXES-'95, 130. MISSOURI SIXES*-\$1 081/4. ST. JOE -\$1 07* CENTRAL PACIFIC 1sts-\$1 15. UNION PACIFC BONDS-firsts, \$1 151/4. SINKING FUNDS-\$1 281/4

*Offered.

ing therein.

BAR SILVER-\$1 12. GOVERNMENTS-Quiet and a shade weaker.

STATE SECURITIES-Fairly active. STOCKS--The stock market opened irregular and was feverish and unsettled in early dealings, but most of the list fell off 1/8 to 1 per cent. Subsequently, however., a firm tone prevailed, and before noor an advance of 1/4 to 21/4 per cent. took place, the lat ter in Reading. After mid day speculation became weak, and continued heavy throughout the afternoon there being free sales of the entire general list. The Denver & Rio Grande Louisville and Nashville

Kansas City Produce Market.

[By Telegraph.]

KANSAS CITY, October 4.

ercial Indicator reports WHEAT-Receipts 19.710 bushels; shipments 37,407 bushels; in store 318,352 bushels; Market weaker; No. 2 1 32 bid; 1 33 asked; No. 3, 1 30 to 1 211/2.

CORN-Receipts 3,980 bushels; shipments 5,376 bush

72¼c bid; 72¾c asked.

OATS-No. 2, 48c;

RYE—No. 2, 100 bid; EGGS—Market firm at 16c per dozen for candled. BUTTER-Choice, steady at 25 to 28c; all other

Kansas City Live Stock Market,

[By Telegraph.]

KANSAS CITY, October 4.

CATTLE-Receipts, 1,420; shipments, 2,886; market teady and moderately active at yesterday's prices. HOGS-Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,350; market steady for heavy packing, common and light dull and weak; sales ranged at 6 00 to 6 65; the bulk at

SHEEP-Receipts. - shipments, 77: market slow stock sheep sold at 1 60 per head.

St. Louis Produce Market.

[By Telegraph.]

ST. Louis, October 4.

FLOUR-Stronger, not higher; XXX, 5 50 to 6 80; amily, 6 85 to 7 00; choice to fancy, 7 15 to 7 70.

WHEAT—Unsettled and excited; No. 2 red, 1 471/4 cash: 1 47 to1 47% October; 1 511/4 to1 515/6 November 155½ to 155½ December; 158½ to 157½ January; No. 3 do 137½ to 137¾; No. 4 do, 129 bid.

CORN-Higher and excited; 661/2 to 663/40 cash; 663/4 to 66½c October; 70 to 70¼c November; 71¾ to 72¼c December; 72¾ to 73 January; 78 to 78½c May.

OATS—Higher; 46 to 45% cash; 46¼ to 46% October 48% to 48% November; 49¼ to 49% December

RYE-Higher; 1 123/4 to 1 13. BARLEY-Quiet; chaice to fancy, 1 00 to 1 15. LEAD-Firm; 5 25 asked. BUTTER-Steady: dairy 20 to 28c.

EGGS--Quiet: 16 to 180 WHISKY--Steady; 1 16. PORK-Quiet: 19 50. DRY SALT MEATS-Market lower for sides; 8 00;

BACON-Market lower; 9 25; 11 50; 11 60; 11 90 to

Dieter Montheil an 101		ACCURAGE TO
	Receipts.	Shipmant
Flour	4	1
Wheat	24	1
Corn		
Oats		1
Rye	2	
Barley		

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

[By Telegraph.] ST. LOUIS, October 4.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOG8-Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 4,500; market dull and lower; Yorkers 6 20 to 6 35; mixed packing

6 10 to 6 20; butchers to fancy , 6 75 to 7 25. CATTLE-Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,000; supply and demand; very light, and only a small local trade done, the prospect for the week fair for best shipping grades, but poor for unmatured cattle, so many o which are now coming on the market; grass Texans in fair demand; butchers' canning in demand at pre vious prices, but mixed and native butchers' stuff slow; export steers would bring 6 30 to 6 75; good to choice shipping 5 75 to 6 25; medium to fair, 5 00 to 5 60; native butchers' steers, 3 25 to 4 25; cows and helfers, 2 50 to 3 75; grass Texans, 2 50 to 4 00.

SHEEP--Receipts, 900; shipments, 1,400; slow and unchanged, 3 25 to 4 25.

Chicago Produce Market.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, October 4. FLOUR-Good demand at full prices; common to

hoice western spring, 4 50 to 6 75; winter, fair to fan cy, 6 50 to 8 25. WHEAT—Strong and higher;; No. 2 red winter, 1 42 No. 2, spring, 1 391/2 to 1 40 October; 1 433/4 November

CORN-Strong and higher, active and firm; 74 to

741/4c cash; 741/4c October; 731/4c November; 78c Decem

OATS—Moderately active and higher; 45% cash; 45% to 45% COctober; 45% to 46c November; 46% De

RYE-Steady; 111. BARLEY-Easier; 1 101/2 to 1 11. PORK-Active and a shade higher; 19 00 cash; 18 90 October, 19 20 November; 20 60 January.

LARD-Fairly active and a shade higher; 12 15 cash 12 171/2 October; 12 35 November; 12 151/2 December; 12 80 January.

BULK MEATS-Easier; shoulders, 8 00; short ribe 10 50; short clear, 10 85. WHISKY-Steady and unchanged; 1 18.

Receipts. Shipments Flour. 46,000 477,000 48,000 154,000 Oats. 13,000 2,400 Barley ..

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]

LIVERPOOL, Eng., October 4.

BREADSTUFFS-Quiet. FLOUR-10s 9d to 18s 6d. WHEAT-Winter 10s 9 to 11s 4d; spring 10s 2d to 10

CORN—New, 6s 3d: old 5s 6}4d. OATS-68 4d. PORK-80s 4d. BEEF-92s.

BACON-Long clear middles, 43s 6d; short clear, 50s LARD-Cwt. 62s.

Chicago Live Stock Market. [By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, October 4

The Drover's Journal reports as follows: HOGS-Receipts, 14,600; shipments, 2,400; market weaker and 5 to 10c lower, very poor quality of mix-ed packing 6 20 to 6 65; choice to heavy packing and shipping, 6 75 to 7 80; light or bacon, 6 80 to 6 75; culls and grassers, 3 90 to 6 00; western hogs freely of-fered but slow, 5 50 to 6 50,

CATTLE-Receipts, 3,600; shipments, 4,500; total receipts for the week, 40 800, being the largest on rec ord; the general market unchanged; exports scarce and in good demand, selling low, at 6 20 to 6 90; good to choice shipping steers, 5 50 to 6 00; common to medium and grass natives weak, 3 70 to 5 20; butch ers' weak, 2 20 to 4 50; stockers and feeders, more ac ord; the general market unchanged; exports scarce and in good demand. selling low, at 6 20 to 6 90; good ers' weak, 2 20 to 4 50; stockers and feeders, more ac

els; in store 85,268 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 white tive but quite low, 3 75; Texans, 2 75 to 3 65; half breeds and natives 3 60 to 450.

SHEEP-Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 200; offereing mostly inferior sheep, at 2 50 to 8 50; fair to good 3 25 to 3 25; choice, 4 00 to 4 40.

New York Produce Market.

· [By Telegraph,]

NEW YORK, October 4.

FLOUR-Quiet and steady; superfine 5 45 to 6 25; good extra. 6 30 to 6 75; good to choice, 80 to 8 50; St. Louis, 6 50 to 6 90.

WHEAT--1 and 2½c higher, and feverish; No. 2 Chi cago, 1 44 to 1 45; No. 3 do. 1 48 to 1 481/4; No. 2 do.; 1 51 to 1 511/2; steamer No. 2 do 1 481/2.

CORN--1/2 to 3/4c higher, closing strong; No. 3, 73 to 741/4c; No. 2, 741/4 to 76c; No. 2 white, 88c. OATS-Opened easier; closed higher, mixed west

COFFEE-Oniet and unchanged. SUGAR-In good demand and very strong; fair to

ern, 42 to 46c.

MOLASSES-Quiet. RICE--Quiet, Carolina and Louisiana, quoted at 8

to 81/6c. PORK-A shade better; new mess, 19871/2 to 2000.

CUT MEATS-Duli and easier; long clear middles, 11 CO: short clear 11 25. LARD-Opened 5c higher; closed with the advance partly lost; prime steam, 12 50 to 12 521/2. BUTTER—Quiet but firm, at 13 to 86c. CHEESE—Dull and nominal; choice, 8 to 12c.

New York Live Stock Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 4.

The The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports: BEEVES-Receipts, 5,800; dull and lower for grades hoice cattle scarce and firm: extremes, 8 65 to 12 25

eneral sales, 9 25 to 11 25. SHEEP-Receipts, 4,500; market closed weaker sheep, 3 50 to 3 75; unshorn; 5 00 to 6 00; unshorn year ling 5 50 to 6 62½; clipped, 6 70 to 7 75.

SWINE-Receipts, 15,900; quiet, 6 40

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices. prices. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice CHEESE—Per lb... EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. BEANS—Per bu—White Navy. "Medium... "Common E. R. POTATOES—Per bu... P. B. POTATOES—Per bu... S. POTATOES.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansa. Avenue. CHICKENS-Live, per doz Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 288 Kansas Ave. BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb.....

Round
Rosats
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.
Hind
By the carcass
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast
PORK
VEAL Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 185 Kansas Ave. No. 2.
Dry...
Green, calf
Bull and stage
Dry fint prime
Dry Saked, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS.

Grain. ale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHEAT—Fer bu. No. 2...

"Fall No 3...

"Fall No 4.

CORN — White....

"Yellow...

OATS — Per bu, new...

BY E — Per bu...

BARLEY—Per bu... RETAIL. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs BRAN....SHORTS.....

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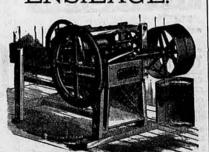
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