SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.

An Interesting Letter from O ELLISON, Esq, of Garden City.

Irrigation Ably Treated

The best authorities seem to agree that that divis ion of the human race which first saw the "star o empire" rising in the west started out on their long journey from the central highlands in Asia, crossing the Ural and the Caucasus ranges, and moving ever westward, till their most energetic descendants found themselves on the hither shore of the Atlantic.
Whatever may have been their defects, it is certain that they carried with them the world's finest pro-gressive force and its best hopes. But when the pio neer explorers of these vigorous races finally reached the mighty river systems of the West, they gazed across the apparently inhospitable plains, sterile and forbidding, illimitable in extent. What wonder they thought they had done with them forever, by simply styling them Deserts? Little did the know that they were standing face to face with a land which holds a great many characteristics in common with the land where stood the cradle of their ancestors of some thousands of years back. Still less did they perceive that the very essence of the energy and knowledge accumulated on the long journey westward, would be brought to bear on these seeming deserts, converting portions of them, within less than one generation, to abodes of the highest civilization, contributing by the hundreds of millions yearly to the national resources; and least of all did they recall that the homesteads away back in the far east, were tilled by the aid of irrigation and that the time had come for a renewal of the old system under far better auspices. Anglo Saxon Latin, and modern American, seem to have com forgotten this probably among earliest per fected arts of the race. The splendid empires founded of old along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean sea, as well as mighty Persia and Egypt, and the land that "flowed with milk and great portions of Hindostan, China, and the whole of Japan, are subjected to irrigation.

Among the most successful modern efforts is the

reclamation of a large tract in Palestine, through the enterprise of English capitalists. Ou the plains of Lombardy, Italy, it has long been used. In the in-terior of Spain, land susceptible of irrigation is rated at seven hundred dollars an acre. It is not improbable that irrigation in that country dates from the time when the Spanish adventurers began to invade the Inca civilization in Chili and Peru, and the semi civilized Aztecs of old and New Mex ico. Ruins of magnificent aqueducts are found in in numerous places throughout the countries named. In the upper Gudbrands valley of the Scandinavian peninsula, a system of irrigation has been successfully employed for two centuries, the necessity for it being caused by the destruction of vast forests on the mountain slopes adjoining. There are three densely settled districts in the valley named denending on irrigation. Their staple crop is barley of which they raise a superior quality as well as

quantity.

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From this hasty survey in the east and south, permit me to take your readers at once to a point within forty miles of the Rocky mountains. Fifty-three miles north of Denver, Colorado, is located the now famous Greeley Colony. Twelve years ago an open plain, with but a solitary house, was all there was of Greeley. To day a beautiful town of nearly three thousand inhabitants, embowered in foliage of finely shaded streets. A prosperous settlement of over four thousand people surrounds it. Land is as high as in any of the most wealthy neighborhoods of Ohio or Illinois, first class markets, health without cost, and last but not least, excellent social privileges. What the success of this colony means to the State, and the West generally, may be best understood in stating that on the strength of it, one of the most sagacious and far seeing capitalists of the entire trans-Missouri regions, James Duff, Esq, of Denver, has projected, and with the able assistance of Thos. B. Eaton, contractor, and E. S. Nettleton, Esq., engineer, nearly completed, the great "Highland canal," taken out some distance up in the Platte canon twenty miles southwest of Denver. They will utilize nearly the entire water supply of the Platte river. Their canal, reaching north over eighty miles will cover nearly the whole of the most arable and productive land on the immediate slope of the Rocky mountains in north Colorado. With a foresigh worthy of a statesman, the manager of that noble enterprise has decided to enlarge the canal to the extent of carrying the productions of what is bound to become one of the most productive districts in the state. Your correspondent respectfully invites attention of men seeking legitimate and perfectly safe investments in the West and Southwest and asks them to avail themselves of the many rare op portunities in this direction, which he feels confi will not be available for any definite period With proper management it is as safe and ten times more profitable than U. S. bonds-properly the finan cial asylum for orphans, widows and "retired" cap

Proceeding westward we reach Utah. Happily we have only to do with her efforts in agriculture and horticulture; and here she certainly presents results of the most signal importance to the entire western half of our continent. One hundred and twenty five thousand people live here; are self supporting, and export to the north and west large shipments of pro duce, all raised on a soil supposed to be good for nothing but sag -brush. The north half of the Territory raises the finest crops of grain and vegetables In the south, towards Arizona, fruit orchards are common, and finer flavored peaches your corres pondent never tasted, even though it was 'only the women who bother with them," according to an old rustic Mormon encountered down there some years In New Mexico your correspondent had the good fortune to meet Bishop Lamy, one of the mos scholarly prelates of the Catholic church in the West, and also one of the most enthusiastic horti culturists between the Rocky mountains and the The results obtained by him in his gardens

at Santa Fe, at 7,500 feet altitude, are remarkable. A gravelly, open, ten acre lot has been converted into a perfect oasis by the aid of a small mountain stream. So important have these gardens become that they now constitute an exceedingly valuable church property, the revenues of which are very considerable. Bishop Lamy has demonstrated that nearly the entire valley districts of the immense Perritory of New Mexico are capable of being trans formed into continuous orchards, vineyards and alfalfa fields. Continuing on our westward journey we can only give a passing notice to the great possi bilities of the Gila and Little Colorado river valley the beautiful forest-fringed valleys of the San Francisco mountains and the rest of northern Ari zona, and proceed at once to that most charming o all cities of the Southwest-Los Angeles, of Southern California. Taking that city as a base, we find spread out before us nearly sixteen square miles of continuous orange orchards and vineyards. Going to the north we find fourteen miles of that perfec embodiment of beauty, comfort and peace, as near as this earth ever gives it. San Gabriel valley. tar from there, on a plateau somewhat higher and in full view of the Sierra Madra, lies a more recent settlement, Pasedena, occupied exclusively by eastern people, who have established homes in consonance with their beautiful natural location. To the south west of Los Angeles, in the same great valley, is a large and prosperous German colony, Annaheim established by German mechanics from San Francisco, Cal. The valley supports a population of nearly sixty thousand, the city containing nearly fifteen thousand. The orange crop alone, of this year, is estimated by competent authority to be worth one million dollars. The whole of that is the product of irrigation. Proceeding southward we reach San Bernardino valley and Paradise valley of San Diego county. Lack of space forbids me to make note of any particular locality except Riverside, San Bernardino-seven years ago a Mexican sheep pasture, a very poor one at that, now the home of nearly three thousand enterprising people, near ly all from the East; a large number of fine homes, and miles upon miles of orange orchards and vine yards. The entire tract comprised nearly two hun dred thousand acres. A canal was taken out seventeen miles north, from the San Bernardino canon, at a cost of about one hundred and thirty three thousand dollars. Land was originally bought at the rate of \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. The larger por tion was disposed of at the rate of \$75, and thousand res were sold two years ago at the price of \$125 to \$150 per acre. The great drawback to this entire region, beautiful and fertile as it is, is the fact that only people of very considerable means can legiti mately be encouraged to settle there. The vine yards require three to four years to bring in profitable returns, the oranges from six to twelve, and the land, as stated, rules very high.

Coming back to our own state, from this rapid sur vey of the irrigation problem, to the west and south of us, let us first of all divest ourselves of any hesitatation whatever from promptly acknowledging that large portions of the western boundary of Kansas and Nebraska, and the whole of eastern Colorado needs irrigation. Aside from the fact that the entire country between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains would be a far more reliable farming country than it is if every community within the vast tracts named would make arrangements for at least partial irrigation, something that will be considered eminently the thing to do by every in telligent farmer in the West within the next twentyfive years. But the New West makes no apology in saying, "we irrigate now." Though barely begun, we can show results which will appear of greater significance the closer they are investigated. Of all the districts available for irrigation in the West, your correspondent pronounces the upper Arkansas valley most admirably adapted for the purpose If all the resources of "Uncle Sam" had been brought to bear, so as to arrange the surface of this valley for irrigat ing it with the greatest possible facility, it could have been done half so well as it is accomplished by nature's own methods. Imagine a hundred thous and acres of high, beautiful table land, with a gentle slope of two to three feet to the mile, the surface dozen miles together, absolutely free from malaria, and containing in super-abundance all the organic as well as inorganic elements that go to make up the most productive soils, while throughout its entire center runs the great Arkansas river. Was there ever a fairer opportunity for industry

capital to conquer a new kingdom? As regards the quality of this soil I may add, that through the courtesy of Professor Faillyer of the college of Agri culture at Manhattan, I have obtained an accurate with chemical formula, would prove with mathe matical exactness the exceptional fertility of this valley soil. For all practical purposes, it is sufficient to say, that all various kinds of beans, peas, clover, alfalfa and onions grow here splendidly; and, as is well known, neither of the above will do well except on ground naturally rich, especially in its subsoil. The writer has seen the alfalfa roots in Los Angeles valley penetrate to twelve feet in depth That it does exceedingly well here speaks volumes for the character of the land. As to any further uestion of what can be raised, your correspondent would answer that it is more easy to say what can not be raised. Our staple products for some years to come will be all kinds of market gardening produce, for which we have the best market in the country, immediately to the west of us, in the great mini We are making a specialty of sweet pota toes and onions. On the latter crop, Mr. John Simons, one of our careful cultivaters, furnishes a representative of the Commonwealth with the fol lowing estimate: Total cost of producing and marketing \$675. The crop will reach 5,000 bushels which, at the low rate of \$1.50 per bushel, represents a value of \$7,500, or a net profit of \$6,825. Sweet po atoes are equally, if not more profitable. Amon our staple products of a near future are sugar and

syrups of the finest commercial grades made from

our luxuriant sorghum canes. Nowhere in this

ountry are found a soil and climate better fitted for

their production. Mulberry plantations are sure to

occupy thousands of acres. The mulberry grows here most readily, and the silk manufacturers of the East are even now competing for its products in this state, owing to its superior fiber. Peach and apricot orchards and vineyards will be another leading feature of this valley, and all other varieties of small fruits, and to this may be added the rare opportunity for the growing of numerous species of valuable forest trees, the planting and tending of which at the lowest estimate means an annual increase of fitty per cent, to the homestead. In the meantime, we will cultivate our onions, sweet and Irish potatoes, and all kinds of market gardening produce, cut our alfalfa fields four or five times a year, raise crops worth from a hundred to a thousand dollars an acre and in spite of it all, do some grumbling against fate because we did not go to Manitoba, or thereabouts, where a recent correspondent says that the best that can be done is a net profit of twelve dollars per acre, with the blizzards thrown in Still, if you must, we can raise grain—wheat, 39 bushels per acre; oats, 75; corn, 50. To these may be added rye and buck-

wheat. Some twenty thousand acres can be irri-gated in the immediate vicinity of this town, of which some two thousand are already cultivated. Water-rights can at present be had for a very nominal sum, but the value will of course increase as the settlement grows. With our lands naturally adapted for irrigation, a man can tend to the watering of fifty o a hundred acres per day. At present, we simply lood the land by opening the sides of the local ditch running along the highest points of our farms. One or more openings are made and the water, with very ittle direction given to its course, finds its way over the fields. The better method, which will be used presently, is to have straight, smooth furrows thrown up in advance, at about eight to twelve feet apart, then continue these for about twenty to twenty-five feet, where the water ought to meet a deeper furrow lying at right-angles from the former, this again to connect with parallel furrows in the opposite direc tion. Then the water, before passing onto the land, ought to go through a sluice-box at the head of each local ditch, so that measurably accurate estimate

an be formed of the quantity used. What constitutes the best method for measuring water is as yet somewhat undetermined. It is a

very few years, demanding legislation, and the western members cannot post themselves any too soon on the subject. The method of measuring water adopted by Larimer & Weld Irrigation Co., of Denver, of which James Dulf, Epg . referred to above, is President, is the "Weir measurement." Their endorsement is equal to saying, that it is the very best obtainable. "It is," says a competent authority, "at nce simple, accurate and inexpensive." The Weir nethod of measuring is simply to pass the water

through a notch or opening without pressure; it is simply surface measurement. Having the width or the opening given and the height of the water flow ing over the bottom of the opening, the exact quantity in a second, minute or hour, can be ascertained.' The quantity given by the company for water-right is one and forty-four one-hundredths inches per sec ond. The "inch," as prescribed by the statutes of Cotorado, and the apparatus for measuring it, is theoretically about forty-five cubic inches of water

every second.

As regards the water-supply of the Arkansas val ey, nature has been as generous as in the quality or the soil. If any one will take the trouble to trace the sources of this "mystic" river, as it has been called, it will be found near the continental divide— Central Colorado, where, if snow does not lie the whole year, it is there the greater portions, even of spring and summer. Again: As it starts from its birthplace and hastens southeastward, it leaves behind it a primitive formation and enters regions evidently of more recent geological origin; it encounters a far more easily decomposed rock, a denser vegetation of forest and grasses, and reache the plains thoroughly charged with, fertilizing ma terial, mainly inorganic in its origin. Besides en riching the fields, this sediment also lines the ditche with a coating that answers all the purposes of a cement covering. Its water-shed and tributaries can only be estimated by tens of thousands of square It has the largest water-shed of any rive originating in the Rocky mountains, flowing east Further: its entire direction on the plains is a water carrying strata, water being obtained everywhere within five miles of it, at eight to ten feet depth Again its great importance for irrigation purposes is largely increased, not only by its fertilizing sed ment, but its exposure to the sun and air, in the gently sloping valley two hundred miles before reaching us, brings it onto our land with an im parted temperature, that makes it safe to use it at nearly all times without any detriment to the grow ing crops. In that respect we are more favored than our neighbors in northern Colorado, whose river issue from the mountains but a short distance wes of them, contain but little fertilizing matters, and keep cool very late in the spring. If required, reser voirs can be built at comparatively small expense in which the water can be stored for future use. As it is, it is readily understood that when the water is most needed, it is here in the greatest supply. As a rule, there is naturally moisture sufficient for April and May, while June brings a volume of melted snow, mixed with decomposed lime-rock and tor's ing saved the effort to prepare their nourishment, fluding it ready made in an absorbable fluid. Hence their rapid and vigorous growth.

In conclusion, allow me to say a word to the inmany advantages over an ordinary farming com munity. Throughout Colorado and California it will be found that they have invariably attracted a highly intelligent c'ass of settlers. As these com munities grow older they assume the aspect of a superior class, because this system of farming does away with large, half-tilled farms. Every acre is made to yield its best; hence closer neighborhoods. increased social privileges, town libraries, etc. It is

the only farming community in which the yexing problem of keeping the young men and women from a wholesale emigration to the cities is satisfac torily solved. To those who contemplate a move to the ultima thule of the extreme Northwest, I respecfully invite to a careful consideration of the claims of the Southwest, before starting; whatever the most skillfully manipulated advertising bureau in the country may say to the contrary. The Northwest, into which the immense immigration is at present moving with a unanimity that makes it evident that man possesses many traits in common with the docile sheep, is, and always will remain, the Russia and the Finland of this continent. It is swayed by an autocrat as despotic as any that ever ruled a farmer's home. Spring wheat is the beginning, and also the end of that country. Not a single resource besides this fleeting, isolated one. The Southwest is the Germany and France of our land. In its very heart tower the Rockies, affording us not only scenery equal to the Alps, but the raw material for an industrial empire, such as the world never saw The Southwest will compete with Great Britain in its coal and iron resources. it will outdo Australia and California in its production of precious metals; it will rival France in fruits and vineyards, and mulberry plantations; it will challenge the rich southeastern plains of Germany in its harvests of cereals and vegetables. While through its length penetrates a railway system-the A., T. & S. F. R. R., already one of the world's great highways, under a management so enlightened and liberal as to have carved out a front rank for themselves age, it the short period of ten years. Its immense land grant in the Arkansas valley, under the able management of Col. A. L. Johnson, is being disposed of on terms that will enable any industrious man to obtain a home.

Three companies are already in the field, completing ditches that will cover an area of upwards of sixty miles. The Illinois Irrigating and Water-power company, headquarters at Garden City, will this winter greatly enlarge its partially cor structed canal, so as to completely supply a tract of exceedingly choice land running northwest and east of Garden City, of about 10 miles. The Minnehaha, in which several prominent Topeka gentlemen are heavily interested, has about perfected arrange ments by which they will be able to convert anothe choice twenty thousand acre tract into an oasis. The name of Mr. J. Goddard. of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. as President of this company, is ample guarantee for the validity and success of this enterprise. Another and more colossal undertaking is the now well under way "Great Eastern canal," also known as the 'Plumb ditch"-Hon, P. B. Plumb being President Completed, it will cover a distisct north and east of Lakin of nearly fifty miles. While we build canals here at less cost than any section in the entire West, owing to our admirably adapted surface, yet this enterprise is estimated to cost \$40,600. In Colorado or California it would have cost more than double that sum.

The fall is by far the preferable season to move here. In ordinary winters, breaking can be done a great portion of the time. Spring, as a rule, is early in this section. Our subsoils are porous and in condition to mature a crop at once. The reason for this been a prohibitionist, though always advocated a great practical advantage being simply that the full and fair trial of the prohibitory law; but this short, but exceedingly nutritious buffalo grass does not allow a heavy green-sward to form; hence the surface, consisting of rich loam, allows the atmos-phere to penetrate it, and the subsoil becomes as thoroughly oxygenized as if it had been subjected to of our military leaders under exciting eircumcultivation for years. We have room for fifty thousand industrious, intelligent settlers. Come and see how true it is that "westward" (not to the pole) "the star of empire takes its course.'

Very respectfully, O. Ellison.

Correspondence.

Horticulture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper for several years, I have noticed a dearth in the horticultural department, and in many issues that de partment has been omitted altogether. I presume the cause was a lack of original matter contributed by your correspondents. Such an omission, coming as it does from the capitol, and a representative of the tillers of the soil from every county in the state, places our state in an unenviable position by the side of other papers of like character where the fruit department predominates. It speaks to lookers on from other states a language that should never be told, and in fact our experience will not justify such conclusions, We naturally take it for granted, that it is the real

desire of nearly every farmer in the state to have around him a reasonable orchard, enough and to pare, supply the wants of the entire family without stint, such as apples and peaches, pears, if you can succeed in raising them, with a garden well stocked with raspberries, gooseberries and strawberries. With such an outfit in bearing order, the farmer's home becomes a place of beauty, the family more contented and the estate more valuable. The acids obtained from nature's fruits are absolutely necessary for the perfect hygiene of the family; the doc bills would become less frequent, and health mould in the exact condition that makes it most and happiness prevail. With such results, which serviceable for the crops, the roots of which are being saved the effort to prepare their nourishment, nings? In the hog, cattle, corn and wheat depart ments, all is rush and eager to be foremost, while the orchard is neglected, or allowed to grow up to weeds; perhaps it is turned over to the care of the and children, who probably are over worked in-doors. Experience has taught us that thing worth doing at all is worth doing well. This rule will apply to raising corn as well as fruit trees. The curse of Kansas farming is over reaching suburban town of a larger city. Schools and churches are more easily maintained, become of a counting your chickens before they are hatched. building eastles in the air-all to end in disappoint-

A ride of a single hour will convert the most skeptical to the truth we have uttered. Side by Iside, the Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.

ornfields of two neighbors will make a difference of two bushels to one So with fruit. In our market peaches can be purchased for 25 cents per bushel, while our neighbor can sell at home all he can raise at \$1.25 per bushel. Why this vast difference? The answer is simple: The one is "seedling," the other is of "best variety;" one allowed to fruit in weeds, the other representations of the other representations. he other properly cared for; one man pockets the

aoney, the other works without profit.

As a rule, we believe the farmers are very liberal in their expenditures for fruit trees; yes, we might say, in many cases too much so for their profit. They issten to the smooth tongued tree peddler with much relish. His speech, plates and specimens astonish and overcome his (the farmer's) usual precaution, and the result is a full bill of trees, regardless of tneir adaptability to our soil and climate. Our nearest neighbor purchased a bill of Russian apple trees at the modest sum of 50 cents each, for his own planting. The probable result of such purchase would discourage him for life from trying again. The varieties of apples well adapted to this climate are so few that the most ignorant should be posted. Nine tenths of the varities that prove to be good in a northern state will make a sad failure here; and those that have out small trees had better give heed to the experience of others, and re-graft all but the best sorts, for grafting on large trees in this climate will cause disappointment, while you can cut away with impunity in the state of Michigan and further iorth.

Nearly every variety of fruit adapted to our clinate comes originally from a southern climate; in fact, our natural supply of trees first originate from the highlands of Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. Any tree that fails to attain excellence in quality or quantity should be discarded at once, and either regrafted or its place filled by one that is first class in every particular. The deception and fraud practiced upon the fruit grower is truly astonishing, and justice demands that this field of enterprise be freely ventilated. Again: There is a brord field for improvement in tree culture. Neglect in moister climates may be admissable, but neglect in this hot and dry climate will work sudden destruction. Being a close observer of causes that mark the difference between a success and a failure, and having spent very many years in orchard and nursery, we feel a kind of honest pride in pointing out failures and recommending methods sure to lead to success. Should it be acceptable, we are at your ser vice to tell more in this broad field, and give this subject a little rough handling. F. A. CHILDS.

Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kas. [Our correspondent will be treated well. We have this subject for the FARMER by its outside writers .-

Short Zetters.

CHALLACOMBE, NESS Co., Kas. - In your number of August 23d, I notice the diabolical outrage on the property of one of your citizens, Prof. R. B. Welch. I was hardly prepared to believe that such infernal scoundrelism polluted this fair land. I have never converts me to a full-fledged prohibitionist, and if I mistake not it will affect many others in the same stances, I say, "Give them hell." Show no quarter. Whisky must go under.

NAOMI, MITCHELL Co., KAS., August 30, 1882 .- For ome time back it has been very hot and dry-so dry that but little plowing has been done for fall grain. The time has been pretty well improved putting up hay, which is of good quality. Most of the threshing is done. Though the grain was good, the average is somewhat below the estimate. Wheat is up to 70 cents again and rye to 40 cents. Corn has suffered by dry weather; many pieces on upland are badly fired. However there will be enough corn for home consumption. Where local showers reached three weeks ago, the crop is good. A great deal of fodder will be put up. The crop of sorghum is small, and is nearly ready to cut. The potato crop is light. They are now worth 60 to 75 cents per bushel. Cattle are still doing well, though feed is drying badly, and milch cows need some feed. Spring calves are worth \$10 to \$12. Stock hogs are in good demand, bringing \$6,50 per cwt.; are taking on some fat.

The North American Review fer September has for its leading article a very forcicble presentment, by Dorman B. Eaton, of the evils produced by the practice of levying "Political Assessments." The paper is noteworthy for its striking array of facts, but more so because it will be universally regarded as the ultimatum of a large and influential section of the Republican party, addressed to the party lead-

ers. "Oaths in Legal Proceedings," by Judge Edward A. Thomas, is a discussion of the question whether the interests of morality and of public justice alike, would not be promoted by the abrogation of all laws requiring testimony to be given under the sanction of an oath. Thompson B. Maury. late of the Signal Office, contributes an article on "Tornadoes and their Causes," which, in addition to its scientific interest, possesses the merit of suggesting many practical measures for averting disaster to life and property from

Fairs for the Next Two Weeks.

Reno Co. Agl. Society, Hutchinson, September 7-9 Cherokee Co., Columbus, Labette Co. Agl. Assoc'n, Oswego, Greenwood Co. Agl. Assoc'n, Eureka, Sept. 19-21 Linn Co. Agl. Assoc'n, LaCygne, Coffey Co. Fair Assoc'n, Burlington Sept. 19-22 Brown Co. Exposition Assoc'n, Hiawatha, Sept. 19-22 Lyon Co. Fair, Emporia, Sedgwick Co. Agl. Society, Wichita, Sept. 20-21

Some estimates of the Minnesota wheat crop put it as high as 52 000,000 bushels, or sixty pounds for each man, wom and child in the United Sta

Che Stock Interest.

Diseases of Sheep.

We copy the following from a recent issue of the Kansas Agriculturist:

At a meeting of the Kansas Central Wool-Growers Association held at the Kansas Agri-President W. F. Cotton, of Wabaunsee county, called the meeting to order; Z. D. Proper, of Wamego, secretary.

The meeting having been convened for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee heretofore appointed on diseases of sheep, through their chairman, Hon. J. S. Codding, made report, which was accepted, committee discharged, and the report furnished the Kansas Agriculturist, the official organ of the association.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

WAMEGO, August 15, 1882. Gentlemen of the Kansas Central Wool Growers

While your committee would be pleased in this report to tell the cause and cure or preventive of this disease, they are compelled to admit their utter inability to account for or explain, and can only approximate to and give their opinion. One point is settled in the and we do not claim to have made any discovminds of your committee, and that is this: The disease is not "liver rot," as described by the information we could obtain in the limited Youatt and reaffirmed by Randall. While the liver gall is affected and in some respects shows signs of liver rot, in examinations of sheep some of the livers are firm, while others consider that it necessarily follows that we are not. The sheep die from a stoppage of a flow of gall by clogging up gall ducts in such a manner as to (seemingly) prevent any medicine reaching them to relieve the sheep. Another point which baffles your committee: On the start we were of the opinion that sheep confined to a range where the water was scarce, and consequently muddy, "giving the same. them insufficient water and poor in quality," were the only ones affected; yet subsequent inquiry has demonstrated this to be erroneous The flock kept by Mr. Cotton, where the greatest loss has occurred, was, through change of range, brought into winter quarters in rather bad condition; and in fact this was the case with most of the flocks throughout this part of the state. While this flock lacked good and pure water during the fore part of summer, we find on the other hand, Mr. Frowe's flock had a good and sufficient supply of pure running water; and his loss is second only to that of Mr. Cotton's. Right here comes in the lack of adopting a suggestion made by one of this committee, and that was to raise a fund sufficient to employ some scientific man to come here, examine the sheep, make experiments, and try to determine the cause, prevention, and cure, if any. By this course we would have conferred a lasting favor upon others, settled the question in our own minds, and in all probability saved to the members of this association, many times over, the trifling cost of the investigation. We find these worms, as near as we can judge, to be tape worms, having the same shape, form, etc. Of five seemingly healthy sheep slaughtered in Mr. Frowe's flock, two were found with worms in gall duct, one of them with bunch of worms on liver. Three fat wethers have died out of this flock with same disease since turn-

We have found old sheep are more liable to die than younger ones; yet it is not confined to them, as lambs, rams, fat wethers, ewes, young and old, die and are found in same condition as far as regards worms. One theory is thrown out, not as a fact, only as a point for discussion, so as to obtain all the light ou the subject possible. May not our dry summer last year have been peculiarly favorable to the production of these tape worms? Either our stagnant pools of water transmitted to the sheep animalculæ or germs of this worm, or the lack of rain, to wash off and cleanse our grass, and the shortness of pasture forced the sheep to eat close and thereby affected them. Our opinion is that more sheep have died of these pests than is generally supposed, and for want of information, the cause has been accredited to something else.

Let shepherds throughout the state who lose sheep, if only one or two, look carefully at the ducts of the liver, examine with care and see if they will find this to be general. Some of the worms will be found adhering to the liver, while in other cases they only clog the duets. Let us, through our state institutions, work the case up until we have arrived at a reasonable conclusion.

Because they have the liver rot in England and Scotland, is no reason dry-aired Kansas must follow suit.

We find that men have written from Dakota, Missouri, south, west and east, in regard to a disease in their flocks, giving generally the symptoms of the ravages of this worm.

A different "Veterinary M. C." gives us an explanation-"flukes in the liver." Now, if these "vets," or one of them, could be employed, either by our sheep men or by some enterprising journal, to go to these flocks. make a thorough investigation and experiment and believe it would do more to settle this question than all the old writers that ever lived. While we have great respect for, and the other pioneers in this and other branches, yet we live in a progressive age, and think all Corn of course is the principal food, but it is these subjects should be examined in the light of modern science, and not call all diseases of sheep "liver rot" and all horse ailments Pienty of trough room is a necessity, and

botts." These wi

width of worm, no eyes in sight. They vary in length from one-half inch to two feet; general length of worms found in ducts or liver, 4 inches.

General symptoms: 1st, Swelling of skin under neck, and at times running under belly. This swelling, when slashed during life of sheep, discharges a yellowish watery subculturist office, Saturday, August 19th, Vice stance; after death it shows a jelly-like appearance, at times being over an inch in thickness on belly. 2d, Loss of appetite and strength; frothing at mouth, absence of oil in wool. In some cases no swelling appears, and consequently no appearance of jelly after death. Internal-1st, Cavity of bowels usually filled with a secretion of bloody water (hence the term applied by Mr. C. Bischir, of "red water;" 2d, Usually inflamed appearance of throat, looking like diphtheritic affection; 3d, The small intestines are severed with a knotty substance or knotted more or less with dry, hard bunches; when opened with knife, exudes a thick salvy substance, and in one case a worm was found imbedded. Liver ducts full, some in liver; sometimes gall is ealarged, and others empty; liver sometimes healthy, and in others rotten.

Your committee now submit this report for your consideration; and while it is incomplete, eries, yet we have collated in this report all time at our disposal.

We are of the opinion that all flocks in this state are more or less affected; but we do not will suffer very largely.

We find different modes of summering have not had any effect; nor do we believe sheep affected must necessarily die from the effects. Certain conditions of weather, range, water or care, produce fatal results; and to our association belongs part of the duty of discovering

All of which is respectfully submitted. · COMMITTEE,

Something About Fattening Hogs.

A great deal of feed, and often a great deal of meat and money, may be saved by the practice of some common-sense rules in feeding and care. A late number of the Western Rural contains some thoughts on this subject which so nearly accord with our own that we append them.

There are some essentials in fattening, which are too frequently disregarded, and indifferent success is the result. In the first place, cleanliness should distinguish the enclosure. Hogs will not fatten satisfactorily in a filthy mirage, nor where they are compelled or permitted to drink impure water, which will be most likely the case in an enclosure that is wet and miry. It is a good plan when it is possible, to have good surface drainage, but at all events let some means be devised to insure dryness, and let there be a full supply of good wholesome

It is somewhat difficult to determine the space which the enclosure should occupy, but it is enough to say that it should be sufficiently large to promote the comfort of the than thirty dollars, instead of a dollar two. animal. At this season and until cold weather they should be allowed to run freely on grass, for in the first stages of fattening the muscular system must not be neglected, if we would have healthy hogs, and the fat-producing foods will not make muscle. The sudden change from bulky diet, such as grass, to a more concentrated food exclusively, is often attended with the most serious results, which are avoided if the animal is judiciously fed on corn or other fat-producing food, and not al lowed to run on grass at the same time.

When cold weather comes, and the hogs are taken from the pasture, they will not need a very large enclosure, but the pen should be dry and warm, and so arranged that the sleeping apartment is distinct from where the animals leave their droppings. The hog is a firm recently paid the owner of patents on an impr cleanly animal, if he has a chance to be so, and it never leaves its droppings where it sleeps, if it can prevent it. Any intelligent person must certainly perceive the danger of compelling the animal to live in its own filth or in any filth. A great many of the various or in any filth. A great many of the various diseases, which for convenience perhaps, or probably often in ignorance, are called "cholera," spring from this sort of treatment.

In the matter of feeding concentrated foods, the animal should be gradually fed up to the amount that it will eat, and then regularly fed all that it will eat up clean and no more. The animal never should be surfeited, but just given enough. It should come to every meal with a keen appetite. If we will pause to think what surfeiting really means, we will readily see why it should be avoided. If we, ourselves, become surfeited, we know that the system becomes prostrated to some degree, and that we do not feel well, especially in the presence of food. It is the same with the hog. His condition when surfeited is really more or less a condition of ill-health. The best results do not depend so much upon the quantity fed as they do upon the quantity properly digested and assimilated. When a hog refuses to eat from any cause, for a single day, it is set with sheep, we have no fear of the verdict, back several days. Good feeding consists in simply giving all the hog will eat without destroying its appetite.

After feeding for fattening has once been admiration of, Youatt and Randall, and-all begun, there should be a steady increase up to the point of sufficiency, and never a decrease. advisable to feed cooked potatoes and pumpkins, mixed with mill stuffs once a day plenty of pure water should be supplied twice e long, flat, mouth the whole a day. The hog will drink a great deal of

eat filth as well as his food. If corn is fed it should be fed upon a dry floor, when possible. Neither good pork or much of it can come from feeding filth. The salting of hogs is a very important matter, and they will not and cannot do well without a regular supply of salt. It should be given them once a day, and can be given in ground oats-which is an excellent fat-producing food-or in the cooked mixture mentioned above.

Important and True.

James D. Beckett, Chicago's largest horse dealer, says of the grade Percheron-Norman horses: "They are more generally bred in the west than all othe classes of draft horses, and, as a proof of their popu larity, the supply is far short of the demand this year, as we pay \$200 and upwards to farmers fo three year-old grade Normans to ship to Ohio and Pennsylvania for feeders."-Chicago Tribune. Large numbers of Percheron-Norman horses in their purity are sold for breeding purposes by M. W. Dunham Wayne, Ill., who has imported and bred nearly 1,000 and now has on hand about 400.

Gossip About Stock.

It pays to keep stock always in good condition. Overfed stock of any kind, more particularly hogs are most liable to disease.

In order to start stock into the winter in good con dition, it should be well fed in the fall.

Our readers will be interested in Mr. Gentry's ad vertisement of Berkshire hogs in the FARMER. A Boston paper says that horses ought to be fed

twice a day only-rested, but not ted at noon A. C. Moore, Canton. Ills., one of the most extensive and successful Poland China hog breeders in the country advertises pure bred stock this week.

Jersey cows come from the Island of Jersey, a lit-tle spot of earth containing about 45 square miles. About 2,000 head of cattle are exported annually.

In feeding horses, the Dublin Farmer says that in order to secure best results, hay should be fed at first and the concentrated food afterwards; which leaves it to become fully digested, with no danger of being crowded away or out of the performance of its de

The owner of a dairy of one cow says: The fourth year, just closed—we, that is, my wife and myself— have made 523 pounds of butter from the milk of our cow, to which should be added the milk and cream used in the family, giving at a moderate estimate, a grand total of 550 pounds of butter for the year.

For horses that have eaten the loco weed, a New Mexican farmer prescribes: As soon as the horse shows symptoms of having tasted the obnoxious herb, give a tablespoonful of ammonia and a pint of linseed oil. In the first stages of the sickness one dose may be sufficient; if not, repeat again in about two or three days, until two or three doses have been administered, which is considered sufficient for the worst cases of locoing.

Milk fever is common among the largest milkers only. A correspondent of the Minnesota Farmer says shrink the feed. Nearly all cases of milk fever occur on grass, when the cows are loose. My plan is to put the cow in the stable, on dry hay and water and nothing else. I have seen scores of cows die with milk fever, but never one that was taken up in the stable and fed on dry hay that was cut when fully matured (not hay that has been cut very young and is much the same as grass)

Many farmers, for an extra dollar or two sell their bes they think they made would in many cases, be worth at the milking age of the stock, if the best had been kept, more

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured at a trifling cost-or ask your druggist or physician

A mixture of red and white clover with timothy and blue A mixture of rea and wine clover with the divide the pasture into smaller fields, and give frequent changeduring the entire grazing season. Provide them with a mixture of salt, sulphur and ashes.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong e man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and s almost to blindness, over two years after he wa told that Hop Bitters would cure him be-of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Sin none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

Some idea can be formed of the magnitude of operations mong reaper manufacturers from the fact that a Chicago binder, the sum of \$500,000 for the privilege of manufactur

No Back.

pole who suffer so many aches and pains and weakn that part of the body, that they almost wish they had no back. But these pains, etc., come from kidney disease, and there is a medicine—Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine—that works to such a charm, that one taking t becomes, like the elf lady, unconscious of a back, thou nlike her in having a whole, sound, and perpendicular back. Hunt's Remedy has a back of the stiffest kind, for its mission is to support the weak and heal the ailing, and this it is doing all over the land.

A Georgia correspondent states that the cotton crop pror ises a large yield, and the corn crop is far beyond any one in a number of years. Sweet potatoes cover every available patch, and the pea has a sure and prolific home in every

So many human ills can be traced directly to derangement of the liver and kidneys that if these organs could be kept in a healthy state, the sum total of suffering would be greaty reduced. A trial will convince any one that Leis' Da on Tonic is the best article for this purpose ever prepared.

It pays to have dry and comfortable walks from the hou to the barn, to the woodshed and about the yard. At leis-ure time look to these matters, and your wife will not sigh for the comforts of her old home.

Attention, Railroad Men!

I suffered for more than a year with indigestion. I was very billous, occasionally having a dumb chill, followed by evers, which prostrated me. I took Simmons Liver Regu-ator and am a well man. "A. H. Hightower, Conductor C.

Bee moths can easily be killed in large numbers by set-ting a pan of grease, in which is a floating ignited wick, near the hives after dark. The moths will fly into the light,

20 The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics a nade by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy an inrability. 10 cts.

A reputable authority vouches for cooked corn meal and potatoes served at a regular time, for three or four weeks be-fore slaugtering time, being the best food for fattening fowls.

water, as the practical hog-raiser well knows. The greatest care should be exercised to so feed that the animal will not be compelled to KANSAS STATE FAIR.

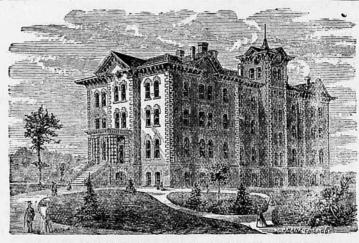
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Stock Loaded and Unloaded from the Cars Inside the Grounds.

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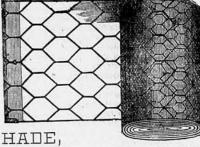
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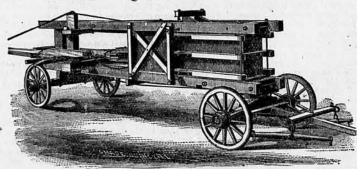
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'Golden Prolific' This new wheat is indeed a wonder. Yielded this season, with ordinary cultivation, 46 Bushels to the nere—double the yield of Clawson, Mediterranean, and Fultz, on same farm. Large, handsome white berry, with slight amber tinge, making superior floor, Long, stiff straw, standing well, bearded, extremely

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The Quincy is the Cheapest, Lightest-Simplest, and most Powerful Press now made. The sweep on this press does not kick or jerk the horses as ather presses do. The Quincy Hay Press has all the latest and best improvements out. The doors on this press will come open of themselves as soon as the door latches are knocked off. This Press has also a top redoors of this press will come open of themselves as soon as the bale is released. We guarantee this Press to do as left door. The fale in this Press will come out easily as soon as the bale is released. We guarantee this Press to do as good work as any Press in the field of this kind of machine. We guarantee to low a common car with ten tons or more good work as any Press in the field of this kind of machine. We guarantee to low a common car with ten tons or more of hay. For further particulars address

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BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$125. Pianos \$297,50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

For Fall trade, good supply of all kinds of nursery stock.
Also, Fall and Winter apples in abundance. Write or send
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New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sens FREE to any address on receipt of stamp. Address, Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, Box 598, Cincinnati, O.

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D. Watt Algell, of South Cascillar, Wm. Sims, Tope, Mew York.

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Son county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county;
W, H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Democratic State Convention.

The convention is reported as the most intelligen and best representative body of Democrats ever assem-bled in the state. Hon. Thomas Fenlon, of Leavenworth, was President. Hon. John Martin, of Topeks was nominated for Governor, and declined, where upon Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison county was nominated, and he accepted. The remainder of the ticket was nominated as follows:

Lieutenant Governor. Frank Bacon, of Neosho

county; State Treasurer, Charles E. Gifford, of Clay Center; Auditor of State, W. E. Brown, of Rice county; Attorney General, Hayden; State Superintendent,

D. E. Lantz, of Riley county.

Congressmen at large: C. A. Leland, of Eldorado John C: Flannigan, of Pottawatomie, and Martin Van Buren Bennett, The nomination of the fourth man was referred to the State Central committee.

There was no division of importance on anything except the platform; and the only serious contest in that was on the portion relating to prohibition. One portion of delegates favored outspoken, plain language in favor of the prohibitory amendment; auother portion favored equally emphatic opposition; another, and the larger portion favored talking around it, and that is what was done. Nine mem-bers of the committee on platform presented a majority report and eight members presented a minori jority report and eight members presented a initiative report. The latter was adopted. It is long enough for a stump speech. It occupies a column of fine print in the daily papers. We give here only such parts as relate to matters that the people are anxious about:

PARTS OF THE PLATFORM.

3. We demand a revision of the present onerou and unjust tariff laws of the United States. No kind of industry should be fostered by the Government to the injury of another. No class of men should be taxed directly or indirectly for the comfort, conven ience or interest of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall upon its own merits and we speedily demand that agricultural pursuit and productions be encouraged and made free from all unjust discrimination in favor of gluttonous and selfish corporations.

4. We maintain that the state has and must retain the power to regulate the rights and duties of al orations created by it, and we demand that the Legislature exercise this power so as to protect the people against unjust discriminations and exorbitant charges for the transportation of freight and pas sengers by railroad corporations, and we particular ly demand the enactment of such laws as will com pel all corporations existing by favor of the laws of this state to keep and maintain their general office

within the state.

12. We demand the enactment of additional an more stringent laws, both Federal and State, for the punishment of bribery and corruption in office and to secure the purity of elections both general, special

13. We are opposed to monopolies of every kind, believing them to be at war with the best interests of the country, imperiling its power, prosperity and security, and is contrary to the genius and spirit of

14. We are opposed to the doctrine of women suffrage, but when any respectable number of worthy and intelligent women of this state shall request the right to vote, we shall not oppose the submiss an amendment to our constitution to meet this de-

mand, but so far no such request has been made. 15. We are opposed to National banks, and insist that gold, silver and greenback currency shall be the only money of the country.

17. We are unqualifiedly in favor of temperance, obriety, morality and good order, and we rely largely upon the wisdom, patriotism and honesty of the zen, so to order his life and conduct individually as to accomplish these ends. We are in sympathy with the cause of temperance in truth and fact, no as a political hobby for the personal benefit of ambitious demagogues, unprincipled adventurers, and rs, and we demand the enactment of wise and just laws for the purpose of promoting th cause of temperance, and we submit to the impartial judgment of every candid man that the existing laws on this subject by reason of its unwise, oppres sive and tyraniical provisions, has not been en forced, and that it now stands as a hindrance and obstruction to the growth of true temperance; that it has been and still is the cause of neighborhood quarrels, contentions and strife, of fraud, corruption perjury and violence, and because of these facts we demand the enactment of such amendments, char ges and modifications of the law as will make the law effective and useful for the purpose which it was designed.

It is a cardinal rule in our system of govern ment that the majority shall rule, and it is equally fundamental that all just governments derive their powers from the people, and it is a like fundamental rule that when any respectable number of the people demand that any great public question once passed upon be again considered in some form that justice, fairness and right requires that it be done, because it would work no injustice to any one, as there exists in the public mind a difference of opinion as to the wisdom and policy of what is known as the prohibitory amendment to our constitution, and because of the uncertainty whether such amend-ment fairly and honestly reflects the judgment and will of a majority of the people of Kansas on that subject, and it being important that the question be fully and finally settled at the earliest possible mo ment; therefore

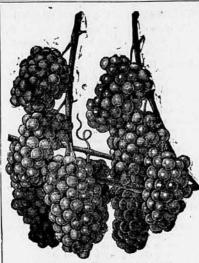
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Kas.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a re-submission of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution of the State of Kansas at the general election of State officers in November, 1884, believing that by that time the people of the State will be fully advised as to the feasibility of said amendment.

The two year-old Hereford bull, Sir Bartle Frere, prize at the Reading show, England, has been sold for \$5,000. The destination is America.

Ninety-three thousand acres of land have been planted in



THE NEW WHITE GRAPE-Prentiss.

Rockington, Moores Early, Worden, Early Victor, Vergennes, Duchess, Jefferson, Lady an 1 all other sorts, nev and old. Also, fruit trees, smell fruits, etc. Send for Price List to Wilson & McFadden, Atlantic, Iowa.

FOR SALE.

2.000 HIGH-GRADE MERINO SHEEP. All young and nealthy. Also 50 CHOICE MERINO BUCKS. Write or call S. WEBSTER, Dunlap, Kas.

chester Strawberry Plants, 75c. doz., 34 per 100. Valuable information in free catalogue. Address F. I. SAGE & SON, Wethersfield, Conn.

33,000 good grade Merido Ewes and Lambs.

Will shear from four to seven pounds. Ewes \$2 25 to \$3.00. Lambs \$1.25 to \$2.00. 1.000 Southdown Ewes and Lambs Are from Iowa, price \$3.00.
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Address or see THOS. LAHEY, Dodge City, Kas

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POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

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A VALUABLE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM for sale in Woodson county, Kas. 600 acres all fenced, 200 acres in cultivation, large dwelling house of 12 rooms, barns, sheep sheds, out-buildings and tenaut house, good wells, an abundance of running stock water, plenty of timber, good range adjoining that will not be fened for years, 200 head of stock cattle, 700 young sheep mostly ewes, 50 head of horses. Will sell horses by the span cheap, Stock cash; farm, part cash, balance on long time. Address,

A. HAMILTON, Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kas

CHEMICAL BUTTER PRESERVER.

Safe, healthful, cheap. Keeps butter for months from turning rancid, preserving its flavor. Good butter always sells for a good price. Farm rights to use, \$2. Town and county rights for sale. Sample sent on receipt of 45 cents in stamps. Address, J. A. LOOMIS, Arkansas City, Kas.

Read. Read. nead. Special Offer. KANSAS FARMER.

Until January list, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates: copy one year. 6 copies one year.

25 copies one year.... 60 copies one year....51 00 Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured,

When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed. Arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the KANSAS FARMER may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improv-ed edition appears.

ed edition appears.

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year.

With the beginning of 1883 the Kansas Farmer will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the Kansas Farmer send in subscriptions without delay.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then, Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

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For Sale, 450 head HIGH-GRADE MERINO SHEEP and LAMBS; also 8 RAMS. For further particulars call at ranch, 31/2 miles north of Elmdale, Kas. GEO. H. EBERLE.

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For particulars, inquire of

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FOR SALE. 2,500 FINE MERINO WETHERS, 2 and 4 years old. Suitable for feeding. Will be sold cheap.

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500 GRADE MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE. They are guaranteed to be in good healthy condition. For particulars, address at once. D. PRATT, Topeka, Kas.



For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction age Simmons Liver Reg

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally ta-king a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation

ould not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature de-ands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore as-t Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so

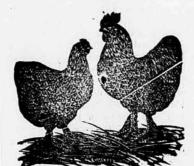
Biliousness.

One or two tablespoonsful will relieve all the troubles in-ident to a billous state, such as Nausca, Dizziness, Drow-ness. Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the nouth.

Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible diseas te assert emphatically what we know to be true. Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief wher immons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.)





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Sheep. Choice young stock for sale

THE CHAMPION

Hay Rake



The CHAMPION Hay Rake is guaranteed to gathe the hay from the swath, winrow or shock. Is simple in construction. Strong and durable. The hay is taken direct from the swath to the stack without the use of forks or manual labor. It does the work very rapidly and cheaply, and saves' MONEY. Send for Circular and Price-list to S. B. GILLILAND,

Or Gorham & Hulett, Topeka, Kas.

Monroe City, Mo. Hardy & White. Hutchinson, Kas

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Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.

None but the very best stock that money and ex-perience can produce or produce are used for breed-ers. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



WM, BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and cligible to registry Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE POLAND CHINA HOGS

I have over 200 choice pigs for this seasons trade; red from five different boars can ship pairs or trios of akin; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China. Rec-I have over 200 choost boars can ship passed from five different boars can ship passed not akin; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Records. My herd is larger and has won more prizes in the last three years than any herd in Kansas. Shorthorns are Rose of Sharon. Flat Creek Mar s Joseo hines and Harrietts headed by the great Prize Bull, 6284 Cordelias Duke 38048. Young bulls for sale. Write for Illustrated Circular.

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Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brag 1879; Sandburr 1851; Roderlek Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam 1XL 4th 220 and are coming of fine quality—Send for circular and price list, We have reduced rates by express, P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas, BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.



Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood, We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a lart, e amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by lair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

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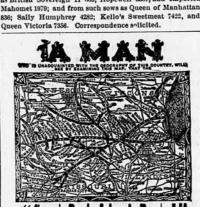
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My entire herd of DEVON CATTLE, consisting of about 50 head; four head of GALLOWAYS, one pair of POLLED ANGUS cattle, and twenty head of Polled cattle of mixed blood. Ten head of NORMAN HORses, including one five year-old Norman Stallion and some fine Brood Mares. 40 head of Poland China sows and pigs. My herd of Devons has no superior in America. The bal-ance of the stock is first-class. Sale without reserve. Terms Cash—but 12 months time can be had at 8 per cent interest if well secured. Catalogues will be ready Aug 15. L. F. ROSS, Avon, Ill.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburs 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 FARMER.

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 of fices 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.

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agen and correspondent of the Kansas Farmer.

Wyoming is the coldest part of the United

F. E. Marsh, of Manhattan, will make an exhibit of poultry at the State Fair.

Bill and Burnham, of Manhattan, will show a large lot of short-horns at the State Fair at

F. M. Neal, of Pleasant Run, sold his Prince of Sharon short-horn bull to Frank Leach, of Manhattan, for \$400.

The corn crop for this year in the United States is estimated at eighteen hundred mil-

hundred miles.

The wool market is active in the East, and

and there is good demand for nearly all grades at ruling prices. The New England papers are discussing the

reason of the decline in the farming population of that part of the country.

The hottest places in the United States are Florida, Louisiana and Arizona, with a mean annual temperature of sixty-nine degrees.

There is to be a meeting of breeders of Polled Angus or Aberdeen and Galloway cattle at Kansas City, the 29th inst., during the

The weather has not been quite uniform all over the state recently. While it has been dry in some places, showers have fallen in others. On the whole, however, we look for a shortage of 25 per cent, in corn.

A subscriber wants to know what per cent. of corn feed may be saved in fattening hogs that have access to artichokes and alfalfa. We have had no experience in this matter at all, and must therefore ask some of our readers to

High pure bred Merino rams from 2 to 4 years old are advertised by Messrs, Bartholomew & Co. They breed from the best strain of sheep in America and are reliable people to deal with. Their address is 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

From the weather report of Prof. Snow, of the Kansas State University, we learn that the summer of 1882 was the coolest in the record of 15 years. Prof. Snow says the summer was remarkable for its low temperature and for the almost entire absence of rain.

A special shipment of twenty-two cars of cattle was recently made from Chicago to New York over the Graud Trunk and Erie roads. The cars used were those of the Montgomery Palace Stock Car company of New York, which are so arranged that cattle can be fed and watered in transit without unloading. They are supplied with water at the same time the engine is taking water at stations, and food is let down while the train is moving from bins on top of the cars.

On and after Sunday, September 10, all passenger trains on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad will run daily. The regular day express will then (as now) leave Kansas City at 9:40 a. m., after arrival of all trains from the east and west; and will arrive at 5:15 p. m., connecting with all evening trains leaving Kansas City. The Texas express train will leave Kansas City at 6:30 p. m. and arrive at 8.30 a. m. as heretofore.

We present this week an advertisement of the Blue Valley Herd at Manhattan. Wm. P. Higginbotham is a thoroughgoing business man and enthusiastic stock-breeder. He has the best herd, so conceded by stock men, of high grade Short-horn cattle in the state, and, by the way he carried off the ribbons in the competition at the Manhattan fair, on his thoroughbred Short-horns, we should think that they held their own well with other good herds. He has well-fenced ranches of some 1,500 acres, supplied with good springs. Part of his land is under cultivation, so that he raises sufficient grain and hay for wintering his stock. He has 500 as fine grade cattle a there is in the West. His herd of thorough breds numbers forty, and he proposes to build up a herd to rank with the best in the state.

Economy in Feeding Stock.

The old adage has it that a penny saved is worth two earned. Its lesson is, that saving what we have is the greatest economy. It is the little things that count in the long run. It is possible to maintain a good cow well on the product of one acre of land. Where land is worth \$200 or \$300 an acre such economy seems absolutely necessary if a cow is to be kept at all; but here on our cheap lands, we need not study so much the art of refining our productions. We have now plenty of room; but the time is fast approaching when our acres will appear much smaller and will be correspondingly more valuable, and because of that fact it becomes us to make the most of everything.

In those portions of the state where there is no herd law and no curtailment of pasture range, our farmers do not feel any inconvenence resulting from shortness of feed, though with better care on half the acres, better results would follow except, possibly, in case of young and growing stock. But the range in Kansas is growing smaller every year. The matter of feeu is becoming more important as time passes. It will not be long until every farmer must provide for his own stock on his own land. It is well then to study how to economize feed.

The coudition of eastern farmers proves the value of turning everything to account. Those old farming lands, not as good as ours, rate in the market at five to ten times as much as ours do. They do not own or cultivate nearly so much surface as we do, but they live better, and enjoy the fruits of a long line of economy. The farm lands of the eastern and middle states long ago were shorn of their wheat and corn glories by competition in the west. Still the people there grow in wealth and contentment as well. In the great carrying trade of the country, we hardly notice the eastern business, The main track railway construction for this yet every year there is an increase in the value year in the United States is ten thousand, five of the property there. If land becomes more valuable, cultivation is brought into more profitable directions; fruits and vegetables are grown more profusely; smaller areas are made to yield larger returns, and less land is used for the sustenance of stock. In these things we western people may learn much.

In the matter of stock feeding we have much o learn. Our older readers, doubtless, use to advantage that much of their earlier experience which can be made applicable to our differing circumstances, but our younger men need to learn from actual experience. Indeed, the old men have everything to learn afresh, for we have much here unlike the same class of things in the older states. In our herd law localities, we often see cows and horses picketed out on the wild prairie grass. It is a rare thing to see one of such animals in good condition. In an hour they have gone over their allotted space, eaten part of the grass and trampled the rest, so that until a fresh pasture is given them they are restless and discontented. Then, of course, they are neither growing in flesh nor in strength, nor, in case of cows, in secretion of milk. In the course of a summer, a great deal of ground is thus eaten and trampled over, and a great deal of labor has been performed with very unsatisfactory results. If a small portion of the lands were set in good growing rye, clover, millet, corn, oats and sorghum cane, and the crops, as they come to the proper stage of growth, were cut and fed to the stock, the returns would be much more profitable. This is what is known as soiling. The rye comes early-it is fed first; then clover, then millet, oats, corn, cane, in their order, and rye again in the late fall. The labor of soiling is greater than that of picketing or ranging, but the profits are greater per acre, and the manure pays for all the labor.

Where a family has but one or two cows it would be economy to give a great deal more attention to their feed. Two good common cows, well fed and cared for, will furnish milk enough to supply a small family with all necsaries; whereas, if they are kept on the picketing plan, they yield barely enough to supply the house with butter.

In feeding any kind of stock, and for any purpose, similar good results come from economy in feeding. The small farmer has but one or two steers, probably, to turn off in a season.

He would find much profit from greater care in feeding them. A mature animal needs little exercise in fattening. With hogs, sheep, poultry-any animal on the farm, the rule is the same. We don't know how much is both saved and made by economy in feeding until we try it and compare results.

Read This.

The KANSAS FARMER is the farmer's paper, and we are confident that every farmer in this growing state would be very greatly benefited by reading its pages. We urgently entreat every subscriber and friend of the FARMER to send us at least \$1 and one new subscriber during the month of September. By so doing you will both aid and greatly encourage us in our

The letter which our readers were promised ome time ago on Irrigation, appears this week. Mr. Ellison is a very intelligent and careful writer, and we know that his communication will be read with much interest.

From a circular sent out by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, we learn that the oats crop of that state is the largest ever raised in the state, 99,275,380 bushels, and that the quality is very good.

Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff and wife, of Pleasant find that the more they experiment with rye Hill, Mo., will be guests of Dr. L. L. String- the better they will be pleased with its good ham during the State Fair.

A Chapter on Rye.

Rye is growing in favor with Kansas farmers. Every year it is grown more extensively, and its value as a grain and forage crop is becoming better understood and appreciated. It appears, however, that we have little practical knowledge of the extent to which rye may be used advantageously on the farm. The ease with which it may be produced, the certainty of its growth, and its adaptability to our climate and soil, have been satisfactorily demonstrated in every part of the state; but its many good qualities as food for man and beast are not so thoroughly established yet.

Rye flour, well ground, makes good bread, an excellent substitute for wheat when that grain is short. Half a century ago, and later, rye bread was very common among the farmers of the Eastern and Middle states. The writer of this, when a boy, regaled himself many a time on rye bread and apple butter. The Sheridan county (Kas.) Tribune gives this rule for making: Take two cups of Indian meal; make in a thick batter with scalding water; when cool, add a small cup of white bread sponge, a little sugar and salt and a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved. In this stir as much rye as is possible with a spoon; let rise until it is very light; then work in with your hands as much rye as you can, but do not knead it, as that will make it hard; put in buttered bread tins, and let it rise for about fifteen minutes; then bake for an hour and a half, cooling the oven gradually for the last twenty

Rye was used by many persons as a substitute for coffee during the late war in places where wheat was scarce. Roasted, it is often found mixed with coffee and spices. Aside from all theoretical assumptions, these facts prove that rye is valuable as food for men.

Rye chop is probably the best feed for horses. Mixed with cut straw and water, it makes a wholesome, nutritious feed. We have tollowed a team of fat, sleek horses many a day, turning over two acres of soil daily to depth of eight or nine inches, and that was the feed they used. We always preferred it to corn and oats. Rye is equally as good for pigs and stock hogs. Cows, sheep and poultry eat it with relish and thrive well on it. It is, however, a better summer than a winter feed, because it is less heating in its effects. It produces bone and muscle rather than fat. . We are quite certain that our farmers will discover, on trial, that rye is a cheap and very good feed when ground. Chopped with corn, it is an excellent winter feed for any kind of stock. Cattle and horses eat it mixed with cut straw or hay, as before mentioned, and they grow and fatten on it. A peck of the meal mixed with a bushe! of cut straw and an ounce or two of salt, and made adhesive with a little water, all stirred in a long box or trough, with a stick, makes a good feed for two heavy work horses. Made into swill, it is very good for hogs and produces first-class pork.

The uses of rye for pasturage, for soiling, for ensilage and for hay, are also of much value. Our farmers are beginning to appreciate it for late fall and early spring pasturage. It is better for this purpose, especially in Kansas, than any of the grasses, because it continues longer to grow. It comes in the spring in advance of grass, and thus affords the earliest, as well as the latest pasture. When grass comes, the rye may be rested, and it will afterwards mature and produce a crop of grain. Or, it may be used for soiling, that is: it may be cut and fed green to stock in the yard or stable; and it may be used for ensilage. It has still another and very important use-that of being made into hay. Mr. H. Stewart, of Bergen county, N. J., writes to an eastern paper thus:

The past season I have paid particular attention to rye, and find it to be especially valuable as compared with wheat; the latter is inferior and comes later. Rye is early, lasts green fully four weeks and is about as productive of milk and butter when cut and cured as when green. But this is when it is cut very early, before the blossom has died. I have n feeding rye hay thus made during the interval between green rye and green corn, with partial pasturing, saving the grass for hay, without any loss of milk or butter; and the butter is harder and of better quality than that made from oats and peas cut green, which tend to make soft butter. An acre of ordinary rye will yield not quite three tons of cured hay; and thickly sown rye—three bushels per acre—makes better fodder and much better hay than that grown from thinner sowing. Curing in the cock also improves the hay. I have cut the rye in the morn ing, raked it and put it into large cocks in the after noon, left it there three days, then hauled it and stacked it into barracks or put it into the barn, an thus have the best of hay, sweet smelling, and evidently sweet flavored judging by the way the cows eat it. It is cut up and fed with the usual allowance of two quarts of meal.

The same writer says that thirteen acres of rye have fed fifteen head of cattle from May 8th to July 8th, until the first corn was ready and has left, besides, twelve tons of hay.

But there are further considerations pertinent here. May it not be wise to experiment with rye as a partial substitute for corn with reference to both grain and fodder? Its value is beyond question. It comes in the spring and matures before that time in the season which occasionally shortens the corn crop. A small quantity of growing rye when cut and fed fresh, will put a team through light spring work. Fed in this way it is as good as clover, and one acre will go farther than five acres used as pasture. By growing rye, corn and sorghum for green feed as well as for grain, a great saving will result in many ways. And then, with tame grasses growing, and corn and sorghum for grain, it would be hard to starve as y farmer or his stock.

We believe that all our Kansas farmers will qualities.

LETTERS OF THE CANDIDATES.

For convenience and ready reference we republish the letters which have appeared in the KANSAS FARMER written by candidates for congress. Here they are:

From D. J. Cole.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I see in your issue of June 20th you include myself in your invitation to express my views on the trans portation question, which I most cheerfully accept I am now, and always have been in favor of regulating transportation by law, and as railroads are pub he highways built by the people for the general benefit of the whole country, the law should prescrib the amount to be charged both for passengers and cuss this subject at length, I will submit a few quotations from the press in 1872 and '73 to show the public this is no new hobby with me for a political

Here follow extracts, in the line of thought above

expressed.—EDITOR FARMER.]
I agree with Judge Black when he said "If the company may charge what it pleases, then the road is not a highway, the public has no right in it at all, and the charter which authorizes the taking of land to build it, is unconstitutional and void."

I would not be understood as wishing to deprive the railroad companies of their just rights to receive a fair profit on their actual investments, but to the contrary they should be protected by law in so do-D. J. COLE.

Hutchinson, July 10,

From Judge Perkins.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I received a marked copy of your paper of the 5th inst., in which you extend to the candidates for con gress from our state at large an invitation to inform your readers, and the public generally, through the columns of your paper, "whether they are in favor of such fair and liberal legislation as will put it beyond the power of common carriers to discriminate in favor of or against particular individuals, places or communities?"

Absence from home and official duties prevented my giving any attention to the invitation until now, but having been honored with a nomination at our ecent state congressional convention, and believing the people of Kansas have the right to know in ad vance of the election what the views and opinions of their candidates are upon this, to them, important question, I have no hesitancy in setting mine forth answer to your invitation.

With fraternal relations restored between the sec ions, with an adjustment of all the difficulties and embarrassments resulting from the war, and with all men protected in all their constitutional rights and privileges in all sections of our union, I think among the next most important questions demand-ing the attention of our national law making power is the question of inter state commerce, the legiti nate control of the corporations of the land, and an adjustment of the tariff and revenue laws of the country, so as to exalt and dignify labor and make the burdens rest as lightly as possible upon the great mass of our population.

carriers, being creatures of the law, are ubject to the law.

In other words, in my judgment, the creature can not become greater than the creator, and I have no doubt of the right of congress to enact such legisla tion as may be necessary to make these servants of the people perform their proper functions and observe the rights of the public. Of course I am not a communist or in sympathy with communistic teach-ings and would do no act of injustice to the railroads of the land, but corporations that own in stocks and bonds more than \$4,650,000,000 or more than twice the amount of our national debt, and tax the people nore than \$500,000,000 annually for doing their bus ness as carriers, should be protected by adequate aws and should be restrained by the strong arm of national legislation from doing injustice to individals or communities.

Entertaining these convictions, the people of Kan as can understand that if I should be honored with seat in congress, I will do what I can in my feeble way to secure legislation regulating inter-state commerce and compelling all lines of communication and transportation to do the carrying business of the country at a moderate, fair and uniform rate of Respectfully, B. W. PERKINS. compensation.

From Captain Hanback. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

SALINA, Kas., Aug. 10, 1882, Absence from my home for the past few weeks has

prevented an earlier reply to the request contained in the columns of your valuable paper as to my po ition upon what is known as the railroad question The inquiry made is both pertinent and proper and I take great pleasure in assuring you, that while I am in favor of all proper encouragement being ex-tended to the railroad system of this country so that it may be fully protected in its legitimate channels of trade and commerce, yet I am as strongly in favo of such legislation as will jealously guard and bravely defend the rights of the people from all encroachment. The railroads are to all intents and purposes public highways. They look to the laws of the land for encouragement and protection. By the very nature of their being they are endowed under the law with high rights and privileges, all granted by the unstinted consent of the people. Now, if they wish protection in the rights inherent to their very zation, they must play fair. If they do not, then the law must so reflect the people's will as to force equitable and just action on the part of these creatures of the public will. As one who may be called to the discharge of a representative duty, I desire to say that in any contest that may arise my voice and vote will be given on the side of the peo nle. And to the end, however, that there may be no such contest, I am in favor of such "fair and liberal legislation as will put it beyond the power of ommon carriers to discriminate in favor of or against particular individuals, places, or communi-Very Respectfully,

LEWIS HANBACK.

From Judge Peters.

Newton, Kas., Aug. 17, 1882. My Dear Peffer:—Your kind letter of yesterday before me and I hasten to reply. In 1875 I had he honor to be a co-laborer in state with you, and during that session, as you well remember, I introduced a concurrent resolution re-lating to the improvement of Galveston harbor, which passed both houses early in the session.

I think the subject is still worthy of the careful onsideration of the people of this state. During the same session, I also instituted an in-

in the Railroad Committee, relative to the nerits of the "Potter law" of Wisconsin. In consequence of my serious illness during the

this inquiry as intended. The necessity of just and equitable legislation up

on the transportation question is no less apparen to-day than it was in 1875. I am strongly in favor of sending our produce to the markets of the world by the shortest possible route. Every attempt to give us direct lines of transportation to the head of vinter navigation on the Mississippi, as well as to the harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, should be encour aged. I am in favor of granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to all railroads, the

onstruction of which promises to promote this obect. I am in favor of "such fair and liberal legislation as will put it beyond the power of common car-riers to discriminate in tayor of or against particu-lar individuals, places or communities." I believe in equal and exact justice to the producer and con-

sumer, as well as to the common carrier.
"Fair and liberal legislation" cannot be unjust. Objection to such legislation will only be made by parties or corporations interested in or benefited by unjust discriminations. The common carrier, making no unjust discrimination, has nothing to fear from "fair and liberal legislation." This is a govrument of the people, for the people and by the S. R. PETERS. people. Yours truly,

From Major Morrill.

HIAWATHA, Ks., Aug. 28, 1882. Hon, W. A. Peffer-Dear Sir: I have just returnhome, after an absence of six weeks, and find your's of the 16th awaiting a reply. I have not yet examned the papers you refer to, but understand from your letter that you wish my views in regard to the power and duty of the government to control and regulate railroads. I have no question as to the power, and I regard it the duty of the government to enact such laws as are necessary to protect the peo-ple against exhorbitant rates and unjust discriminations, and I should certainly favor any fair and reasonable legislation for that purpose. I am not unmindful of the fact that the rapid development of our state, and its present prosperity are largely due to the construction of railroads within its borders, and while I believe they should be fairly and liberally treated, they should at the same time be compelled to deal justly with the people, from whom they derive their corporate powers.

I am, yours truly, E. N. Morrill.

About the Reunion.

Some of our readers having generously sugrested that, during attendance at the State Fair the FARMER army assemble at some convenient time and place to get acquainted and interchange friendly greetings, we have to say that the office of the Kansas Farmer will be at the service of our friends on the forencon of every day during the Fair.

Wednesday morning, from 840 9 o'clock we will be at home to welcome any friends who may honor us with their presence at that hour; and if it is then thought well to join in anoth er and more formal meeting it can, easily and quickly be so arranged. The remainder of Wednesday, after 9 o'clock, the editor will be employed reviewing the Fair. On every other day he will be at his desk in the office ready to extend one hand to his friends individually while he writes for the FARMER with the

The FARMER will have a tent on the Fair rounds all the time where Messrs. Brown and Heath, our business men, may be found at any time, and where they will be pleased to see every one that calls. We hope our friends, old and young, male and female, will find it convenient to call upon us at some time during Fair week, either at the office in town or at the tent on the grounds.

Clydesdale Horses to be Sold at Auction.

Frank R. Shaw, of Saline county, Kansas, will sell courteen head of pure bred Clydesdales, all either imported or bred from imported stock on the 28th of Sept., the day following J. C. Stone's sale of Short horn cattle at Leavenworth. These horses will be sold at Mr. Stone's farm 3½ miles southeast of Leavenworth. Transportation from Leavenworth will be provided for all strangers. All parties removing from Mr. Stone's sale and purchasing horses will nave expenses paid, horses loaded on cars free of

charge. Note.-These horses will be on exhibition at the State Fair at Topeka, and at the Western National Fair at Lawrence, where we will be pleased to show them to you and furnish you with pedigrees and another information you may wish.

FRANK R. SHAW, Breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses,

Twenty-two Performing Elephants-A Wonderful Sight.

The Toledo Commercial, of a recent issue, thus describes the wonder-moving performance of Forepaugh's great herd of twenty-two Trained Elephants, which are to be exhibit-ed here Thursday, Sept. 14, in connection with his great

ombination of Menagerie, Museum, Circus, etc:
"No feature of Forepaugh's Great Show, which exhibited ere lost night is more attractive nor instructive than the here last night, is more attractive nor instructive than the marvelous antics and performance of the herd of elephants, which were shown under the personal supervision of Mr. Adam Forepaugh, Jr., the youngest and most successful animal trainer in the world. These immense brutes, twentwo in number, were put through a number and variety of ments and evolutions that baffle description, and many of which, indeed, even though minutely detailed, would apof which, indeed, every most of the reader who was not so fortunate as to be one of the large audience that laughed at and applauded their maneuvers lat-night. The susceptibility of these huge specimens of the animal kingdom to human nstruction is really marvelous. It is an axiom that men is the master of dumb brutes, but never was it more fully ex-emplified than in the instance under consideration. Obeemplified than in the ins dient to the voice of their instructor, five of the largest of the elephants fell into line and went through a series o tary evolutions with the precision and bearing of a West Point cadet on dress parade. Another squad of eleven form-ed an immense pyramid in the center of the arena, from the ed an immense pyramid in the center of the arena, from the summit of which their trainer acknowledged the applause which their performance elicited. A couple of specimens from the African wilds amused the spectators with a number of gymnastic feats, standing on their heads and kicking their immense feet in the air with the same air of majestic indifference that they would reach out their trunks and gather in an apple or a bag of peanuts from the pocket of some luckless youth who ventured into too close proximity. The most wonderful of all the thrilling performances, how-ever, was the tight rope act of the delegate from Stam. This intelligent beast mounted a rope stretched across the arena and walked it back and forth with all the grace and coolness of Blondin, while en-route performing se esting feats, such as posturing, balancing on one foot, receiv-ing and eating food, handed him on a long pole from the ing and eating rough and an on the rope, etc. Other ex-phibitions of intelligence and susceptibility to instruction were given which were worthy of especial and extended mention did space permit. This is without doubt numerically and, as regards the variety and extent of their perform-ances, the greatest herd of acting elephants ever introduced ances, the greatest herd of acting elephants over introduced to the public by any one manager. Their importation alone is said to have cost over \$250,000, and the expense of keeping and training must have swelled these figures to a sum which, if named in round figures, would startle the average ctator, who reaps the benefit thereof.' Forepaugh and all his elephants will be here Sept. 14:

Never waste animal or vegetable refuse. Soap-suds from

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High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy. Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy.

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FAIR DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI COUNTY Agricultural and Mechan cal Association will hold its Tenth Annual Fair and Exhibition Oct. 4 to 7 at Paola. PREMIUMS, \$5,000. Send for Premium List,

m List, H. M. McLACHLIN, Sec'y, Paola, Kas.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SO CIETY will hold the tenth annual fair at Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, September 27, 28 and 29, 1882. Cash premiums \$3,500,Send for premium list to A. P. RIDDLE, Sec'y.

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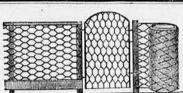
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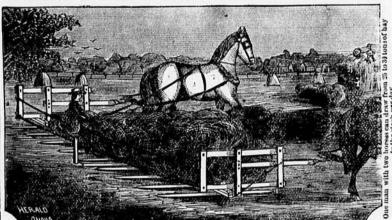
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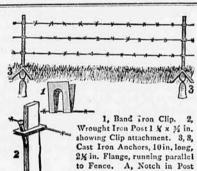
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40 large New Chromo Cards, no 2 atike, with name of locts, Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

Feet of Chinese Women.

Iron shoes are neither used nor known in China. The method is simply to use a strong muslin bandage. I have never heard of the bindings being put on a child under four years ot age, and I think they oftener wait until she is two or three years older. In one school that I had, all the girls were in the first year of binding. The youngest was six years old and the eldest eight. Of course, the later the binding is begun the greater the pain. The bandage of muslin usually is three or four feet long and from five to seven inches wide. They commence at the middle of its length, passing it under the toes and crossing the two halves over the top, pulling each part tightly, and so on over and under until the foot is covered very tightly. As the bandage approaches the heel, a fold is thrown around it, with a pull edifice and up the bank of the Arno, I presentforward toward the toes, to shorten the foot. ly saw the outline of a boat close to the shore The pulling forward of the heel in time forces and as I drew nearer, I not only found the the instep up in a most painful and ugly manner, and just here they often find the greatest flat on his back. trouble in this cruel custom, for the pressure is sometimes so great upon the instep that the skin bursts, inflammation and ulceration sets in, and the child may die. I have heard of fears, I stepped into the boat and kicked one of many and we not know of them. The first year the foot is simply bandaged

tightly, to suppress the growth. The second year all the small toes are folded down under the foot, leaving only the larger toes in their natural position. The pulling of the heel forward and forcing the instep up has made a little hollow under the foot, where the poor folded down toes find a place. I am told that the light bandaging stops the growth of the nails, so that they do not give trouble. The same sort of bandage is used, and the binding done as in the first year, only this time with added torture, from the unnatural position of the toes. This process of binding is kept up for years, from eight to eleven, and even longer in some cases, before the greatly desired tiny shoes are worn at Funchau and further south can be put on. This shoe measures from two and one-half to three inches in length, and a babe a week old of medium size can not wear it. Of course all this bandaging is accompanied with the greatest pain. I have many times seen these little victims of custom kick ing and screaming while the mother or some one else was binding up the poor little foot. And yet so strong is the admiration for such feet and so great the respect for those who have them that little girls often ask to have their feet bound and bravely try to suppress the cry of pain; but the larger number are not of so heroic a spirit, and rebel vigorously under the torture, sometimes going aside and slyly loosening the bandages for a little relief to the tortured feet, only to be punished and to have the bandages again tightened. As the process goes on the muscles shrink away, the bones are bent or broken, and finally the foot looks like nothing human, but is an unsightly bunch of bones, covered with a dry, yellow-looking skin, with just circulation enough to preserve life. There would seem to be real destruction of muscles, from the fact that the feet become very offensive during a part of the time. Frequent bathing in hot weather is resorted to, and if the skin breaks and sores appear, certain remedies are used.

A medical friend of mine had an elaborate scroll presented to him by the father of a girl whose ulcerated feet he had cured. The inscription on the scroll eulogized him as a great and skillful physician. When the feet have been reduced to the desired size and the bandages need no longer be used to lessen them. they must still always be worn to give strength and firmness to the crushed feet. I examined carefully one pair of such feet (I could never bring myself to look at a second pair.) The woman was thirty years old and weighed about 111 pounds. She was quite at first unwilling to show me her feet uncovered. They are generally loth to do this, for they know very well that the feet are most unsightly. Very willing and proud are they to exhibit them encased in the exquisitely embroidered tiny satin shoe; but do not like to remove the cov ering and show the hideous deformity within. The woman whose feet I saw told me that hers were bound eleven years before they became "dead feet"-that is, ceased to pain her; but that even yet, if she stood long, walked much, or her feet became heated, or she wore new shoes, they often gave her much pain. The little toes were pressed into the hollow under the foot, the heel was lengthened considerably, and she passed the large toe and heel toward each other under the foot, so that they touched. My heart was sick as I looked at this ruin of God's handiwork, and thought of the thousands enduring that torture at that moment. These are the real lady feet, the "golden lilies" of South China, and greatly do they wonder at our full-grown feet .- Cor. New York Indepen-

How A Hoosier Boy saw the Tower of Pisa.

During a tour of several months in Europe, I arrived in the ancient city of Pisa at eleven o'clock on a lovely summer night. Being of course very eager to see the famous Leaning Tower, I resolved, as the moon was shining brightly, not to wait for daylight, but to visit the Tower before retiring. On my asking the proprietor of the hotel to tell me the way to the Leaning Tower, he became greatly excited. and exclaimed: "It is impossible to go tonight!" I laughed at his fears, and told him nothing was impossible to an American Boy. He still hesitated, but finally came out reluctantly into the middle of the street and pointed

out the course I was to take.
Off I started, tull of self-confident fearless

ness of impetuous youth. Before turning the corner, I looked back and saw the old man brated objects,—the Tower, the Baptistery, and still standing and gazing after me. I felt sorry for him, thinking his fears for my safety were groundless.

For a few squares the street was wide, and the full light of the moon cheered me onward; but soon my way was not to be so clear.

Coming suddenly to the end of the street, I found myself by the side of the ruins of an old cathedral. The irregular walls covered with ivy, the light of the moon shining through the ruined gothic windows, and showing the decay ed and mossy interior, gave to the scene a solemn grandeur that filled me with awe. Just in front of the cathedral was the river Arno, narrow stream, and the water low within its banks. Walking around the corner of the old boat, but discovered the owner thereof lying

The light of the moon shining on his face gave it rather a ghastly expression, and for a moment I paused; but, with a laugh at my but few cases, however, though there might be his feet so as to waken him. This unceremonious treatment roused him quickly enough, and he sprang up and glared at me fiercely. Not being an expert in the Italian language, I went through a series of pantomnes, which he finally understood to mean that I wanted him to take me across the river. Whereupon, seizing a long pole, he pushed his craft out into the sluggish stream. As we reached the middle, it occurred to me that here would be a fine opportunity for my ferryman to collect whatever fare he wished. Accordingly, I courteously declined his invitation to enter the cabin, as I much preferred standing where I could see all around me and watch his movements. However, I had no trouble with my sleepy boatman, and our craft soon reached the opposite side of the river.

After a long, tedious tramp, I saw what appeared to be a fire a long way ahead of me, but shortly discovered that it was merely the light the moon shining across an open space. Pushing on rapidly, I came to the end of the street, and there, to my delignt, I saw directly in front of me the Grand Plaza of Pisa, with the massive Cathedral and the Baptistery and the beautiful Leaning Tower standing close together and gleaming in the moonlight!

After pausing a few moments to enjoy this first grand vision of the Tower, I turned toward a pair of beautiful ornamental iron gates which attracted my attention. But when I went up to them and looked through, the sight was not one calculated to add to my cheerfulness, for I found myself facing the great Campo Santo, or burying ground of Pisa. The bright light of the moon on the marble monuments and tombs, the weird shadows of the porches, the perfect stillness of the night, inspired me with a strange feeling of awe. Leaving this solemn place, I walked over to the grand old Cathedral and the Baptistery near the Leaning Tower. From that point the Tower was distinctly outlined, and the sight of its eight stories and the columns of pure white marble, glittering in the moonlight, amply repaid me for my te-

Advancing to the base of the Tower, I went inside and looked, up. The bell-ropes touched the sides near the top and hung down close to the wall. I think that a man looking up from the bottom of a deep well would have a good idea of the appearance of the Tower as seen within from the base, especially if the well happened to be quite off the perpendicular.

dious walk.

I began to climb leisurely to the top, but I could not prevent myself from edging toward the center as I walked around on the leaning side. It seemed to me that my weight alone would cause the whole structure to topple over.

This wonderful Tower is about thirty feet in diameter at its base, and is one hundred and forty-six feet high.

If any one of my boy-readers should climb the one hundred and ninety-four steps to the top without feeling inclined to hold on to the higher sides and tread very lightly on the lower side, he would have steadier nerves than the "Hoosier" boy who climbed the Tower that night. The stairs are worn by the tramp of millions of feet, for the curiosity of people since the year 1174 has led myriads of them to climb the steps of this remarkable edifice, to reach the place where Galileo was wont to go to study the heavens.

There are in the belfry six large bells, which are still used. The largest one is said to weigh six tons, and is hung on the side opposite the over-hanging wall, perhaps to aid in balancing the Tower, which is twelve feet out of the perpendicular. I believe that it is still unsettled whether its oblique position is the result of accident or design. The foundation is in a low, wet place and it is claimed, shows signs of having sunk many feet farther into the earth on one side than the other. The top story also leans back perceptibly from the lower side, as if built to counteract the sinking of the foundation.

After resting a while at the top of the Tower, I descended and walked over to the Baptistery. Its magnificent bronze doors, so celebrated as works of art, could be seen to advantage that night only on the side on which the moonlight fell.

Close by the Baptistery stands the solemn, ancient Cathedral, finished in the same style of architecture as the Tower. It was the swinging of the ancient bronze chandelier in this cathedral that suggested to Galileo the idea of the pendulum, and thus originated the method of marking time which is used in some clocks. I had almost decided to remain on the Plaza

and in the vicinity of these three justly celcthe Cathedral,-until morning; but I had now become very tired, and the desire for rest and refreshments decided me to make an effort to find my hotel. I must confess that this seemed to me a greater task than finding the Tower. I was in the situation of the Indian who could not find his wigwam-he was not lost, but the wigwam was. I was not lost, for I knew where I was, but it was my hotel that was to be

Off I started, however, to the end of the Plaza opposite to that I had entered, and here I found a wide, beautiful street, and proceeding along it for half an hour, I came to a handsome bridge over the Arno. Upon this bridge I paused to take my bearings, and presently descried the dim outlines of my old friend, the ruined Cathedral. Following the street along the river for a few squares, and turning the corner by the Cathedral, I came once more to the street on which stood the hotel, which I finally reached in safety just at daylight, and received a hearty welcome and many congratulations from the old landlord .- A. H. Fretageot, in St. Nivholas for August.

A Missouri farmer writes: "As soon as I find an animal in A Missouri farmer writes. "As soon as I line all administrates from bloat, from eating wet grass or clover, I wet it along the back with cold well water, and also place a large cloth or blanket of several thicknesses over the paunch, at her being saturated with all the cold water that it will ab sorb, and over that a dry blanket. If the cold water is properly applied, one will not have long to wait for a cure.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1890. Hop Bitters Co.—Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. Leroy Brewer.

Nebraska will have 100,000,000 bushels of corn and 20,000, 000 bushels of wheat this year. Indiana has a wheat yield of 47,132,000 bushels and 19,592,000 bushels of oats. Both crops are the largest ever known in the state. In Michigan whea

*If you are a woman and want both health and beauty, er that all superficial efforts to increase your perso d charms are in vain. Freshness and beauty acc alth, and to secure this Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's dies for all female weaknesses offer the surest means of ren-ovation. The highest intelligence loses its lustre when it must find expression through a billous complexion. Good

A monster mushroom has forced its way through the solid nine inch flooring of concrete and asphalt in a Buffalo grain elevator. The bulge in the floor was first noticed the latter part of the week, but the break did not occur until the next Wednesday.

A Surprising Change.

"I take no other medicine whatever, therefore must attri-bute my improved condition to Compound Oxygen. Four weeks ago I was weak, unable to sit up long at a time, with paroxysms of coughing that would make my lungs feel sore and prostrate me very much. The change has been so sur-prising to me and my family." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Gi-rard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Last year Holland shipped to England 7,000 tons of butter, 330 tons of cheese, and 4,850 tons of meat from the port of Rotterdam alone, and yet Holland is a small country as we view territory. There is still room left for us.

A Methodist Minister's Experience. Rev. W. Jones, pastor of the first M. E. church, Lawrence, Kas., testifies that having given Leis' Dandelton Tonic a fair trial, he is pleased to recommend it as an efficient ton-ic and restorative. He regards it a valuable remedy.

Dr. Reese, Secretary of the Virginia State Board of Health, nas received information of a new cattle disease in several counties of the state, and has ordered specific reports. It seems to be a contagious febrile affection.

Not a drink, not sold in bar-rooms, but a nen-alcohoii tonic medicine, useful at all times, and in all seasons, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

If, when hogs begin to cough and show signs of depres-sion, they could have clean quarters, with plenty of green food and clean water, much of the mortality in this stock might se prevented.

Liver diseases, headache, and constipation, caused by bac digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Feeding grains will be high this season. Look about you, and eke out the food with mill feed, oil cake and other wallable material. We think it will pay to grind grain

., "Figures are not always facts," but the incontroverti be faces concerning Kidney-Wort are better than most fig-ures. For instance: "It is curing everybody" writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. Do not fail

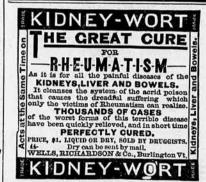
Don't Die in the House. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats mice, bed bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants. insects. 15c per box.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debil ity and weakness of the generative functions. \$1, at drug gists. Kansas Depot, MoPIKE & FOX, Atcl. on. Kansas.

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison,



FOR SALE.

The "Shepherds Home" Flock and Farm.

Owing to the death of Geo. Brown, the originator and ownr of this flock, I offer for sale the entire flocks which contitute the best and healthiest lot of American Merino sheep in the west. They have been bred with reference to consti-tution, form, quantity of scoured wool, length of staple and quality and density of feace. This flock of 500 clipped 125s and 6 oz each last season, The farm contains 169 acres, well mproved, good houses and orchard, with plenty of water and range. For particulars and terms address

DR. GEO. H. BROWN.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.



Measrs, Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully ealled the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is sealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and aam satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country, one says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of failing Measrs, Editors :

pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrheea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the co sequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life." It permeates every portion of the system, and gives

new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weak-ness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches. Nervous Prostration, General Debility, S Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always ently cured by its use. It will at all tir es, act in harmony with the law nder all circ that governs the female system

under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation Billousness and Torpädity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair co equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs A. M. D.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimo-nisls.

Stock Farm for Sale.

Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from cour in cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance o timber for shelter, 360 rods of stone corral fence.
Address S. L. SHOTWELL, Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas

LEIS TONIC JANDILION



A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-work or excess of any kind,

Female Weaknesses. -IT PREVENTS-

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

2,000 head high grade Breeding Ewes. 500] head high grade Wethers. All young and perfectly healthy. Will sell in numbers to suit purchaser. Cash buyers will find this an opportunity for a bargain seldom offered, Best of records for selling, For particulars address.

Geo. M. Truesdale. Junction City, Kas.

Sheep for Sale.

I have for sale a choice lot of over 250 Merino and Southdown ewes and wethers from one to four years old which are healthy and in fine condition They are the get of a fine Southdown ram imported from England and pure Vermont Merino rams that sheared from 25¾ to 36¼ pounds at Mo. state public shearing. For prices and particulars address,

N. H. GENTRY.

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Hereford Cattle

nt Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, co Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, helfers and calves.

Short-Horn Cattle.

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd.

J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

NO MORE

RHEUMATISM.

or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

SALICYLICA,

SURE CURE.

Manufactured by the European Medicine Co; of Paris and Leipzig.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 86 cures out of 100 cases within 8 days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous UricAcid days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous UricAcid days. Secret on the poisonous UricAcid all a box; 6 boxes of 85. Secret to any address, free by mail on receipt of price. Indersed by Pysicians, Sold by all Druggists. Address.

DANIEL ROMMEL, Sole Importer, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

See that every box bears the name of Daniel Romme ole agent and importer.

HOLSTEINS! 450 PURE-BRED

The largest and choicest importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a superior stock of

CLYDESDALE

HAMBLETONIAN

Horses! Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention name of paper.

> Smith & Powell. Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Ranch and Cattle.

In Edwards county, Southwestern Kansas, sixteen hundred acres with unlimited outside range, sixty acres wired, twelve acres in fruit and forest trees, eight acres of corrals, 'wo wind-mills with tanks and watering-troughs, two two-story dwellings, two barns, extensive sheds and stables, darry house, poultry house, and ummer kitchen. These buildings are of lumber, put up in substantial manner, and in good repair. The dairy has capacity for sixty cows, is furnished with Cooley Creamers and the latest improvements in dairy apparatus. Complete outfut of farming utensils and carpenter tools. Six hundred head of cattle, including thoroughbred and high grade Shorthorns, graded Jerseys, and improved Texans. Eight well broken cattle, ponies, four farm horses, Poland China hogs, goats and p. ultry. For particulars, Address, H. L. NORTON, Kinsley, Kas.

RANCH AND SHEEP For Sale.

A. T. Gallop, Breeder and Importer of Thorough bred Merino Sheep, offers for sale 1,500 thoroughbred and high grade Merino sheep, also a well watered ranch, of 320 acres, with good corral and house. The ranch has unlimited range adjoining. The sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, with or without the oh 7 mile Kas. 200 thoroughbred bucks for sale. Address, A. T. GALLOP.

Mound City, or Harper, Kas.

SORGHUM MILL FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my sorghum mill, consisting of mill, horse power, evaporators, furnace irons, &c. Capacity of mill up to 160 gallons per day. Also a jack for gearing up motion for other machinery. The mill is on J. A. Stayt's claim, 10 miles northeast of Wa-Keeney. The mill will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to JACOB HOKE.

Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kas

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

On the 27th day of September, I will sell at my farm, FAIRHOLME, three and a half miles from Leavenworth, Kansas, FORTY-FIVE HEAD OF

SHORT. HORNS. The best-bred lot ever offered west of the Mississippi, and of rare individual merit; consisting of

Kirklevingtons, Craggs, Hilpas, Miss Wileys, Vellums, Aylesby Ladys, Young Marys, Yaricos, Louans.

All the females will either have calves at their sides, by Kirklevington Lad 3d 32882,

will have been served by him, or both. TERMS-Six month's credit. Five per cent reduction for cash. An Catalogues sent on application. The new brer's sale tent will be used at this sale.

J. C. STONE, Jr. LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CARBOLIC

SHEEP DIP

Zadies' Department.

Oh, he that gets a good, good wife, Gets gold enough and to spare; And he that gets an ill, ill wife, May make and may still be bare. For a man must ask of a wife he weds, "Can I be rich? May I be great?" And he that mates with an evil wife, He mates with an evil fate.

For a man may spend, and have to the end, If his wife on his fortune wait; He may give to the poor and help befriend, And may still grow rich and great. But a man may spare and still be bare, He may toil through smooth and rough If his wife be naught, ill-luck is caught, He never will have enough.

Oh, a man that gets a good, good wife, Has pleasure enough and to spare: Outside, his life may be full of strife, May be full of trouble and care, But his heart can sing, "At home I'm king, At home there is pleasure and rest; I've a wife to bide at my own fireside, And her love, of all loves, is best."

But a man who gets an ill, ill wife, Gets trouble of every kind; He's a weary part, and a hopeless heart, And prosperity's hard to find; There's a bitter drop in his sweetest cup In his joy there's a great pain, And through all his strite for a broader life He works like a man in a chain.

Don't marry for beauty, don't marry for gold, And on nobody else depend; For your own life you can choose a wife, And for your own home a friend, And he that gets a good, good wire, May easy be rich and great: While he that weds with an evil wife,

Room Enough For All.

Mates life with an evil fate.

Don't crowd and push on the march of life, Or tread on each other's toes, For the world at best, in its great unrest, Is hard enough as it goes. Oh, why should the strong oppress the weak Till the latter go to the wall?
On this earth of ours, with its thorns and flowers,

There is room enough for all. If a lagging brother falls behind, And drops from the toiling band, If fear and doubt put his soul to rout, Then lend him a helping hand.

Cheer up his heart with words of hope, Nor season the speech with gall; In the great highway, on the busiest day, There's room enough for all. If a man with the tread of a pioneer

Steps out on your track ahead, Don't grudge his start with an envious heart, For the mightiest once were led But gird your loins for the coming day-Let nothing your heart appal— Catch up if you can with the forward man, There is room enough for all.

And if, by doing your duty well, You should get to lead the van Brand not your name with a deed of shame, But come out an honest man. Keep a bright look-out on every side, Till, heeding the Master's call, Your soul should go, from the world below. Where there's room enough for all.

CORN AND CANARIES. I have not been a correspondent of the Ladies' Do partment, but am a reader of the FARMER, and l always read that first; am well pleased with it.

I see in our last paper Farmers' Wife wants to know how to can corn. I have tried but without success, but will tell what I have done with my sweet corn. I have been told by a friend that it is good. I shaved off three gallons of corn, then added three pints of salt, put it in a vessel large enough to stir thoroughly with my hands, then put it in a jar, put a weight on . it, then let it stand two days; then drain all the brine off, boil and skim it, let it get cold, then put back on again. In two days do the same again, then keep a good weight on and keep in a cool place. It must be soaked over night before cooking, or drain off the water several times while cooking; I should prefer soaking over night.

I have a canary bird; it is shedding its feathers and its head is nearly bare. Can some lady tell me the cause and also a remedy?

As this is my first attempt to write, I hope the la-dies will excuse all mistakes and that the editor may not let this letter find its way into the waste basket

FARMER'S FRUIT CAKE.

Soak 3 cups dried apples over night; in the morn ing cut each quarter into 2 or 3 pieces, and if there is any water that has not been absorbed, turn it off. Peel a lemon, cut the rind in narrow strips about an inch long and add to the apples; turn over them cups of molasses or syrup, cook till it candies and set away to cool. Beat to a cream 11/2 cups butter and 3 cups brown sugar; add the beaten yolks of 4 eggs, 1 cup sour creem with a teaspoon of soda dissolved in it, teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, and the juice of a lemon. Dredge 2 teacups of raisins and the same of currents. Mix with the apples add to the other ingredients; beat the whites of the 4 eggs to a stiff froth and stir in: lastly add enough flour to make a pretty stiff batter and bake in a slow oven. This makes two large cakes.

Frosting-1½ cups sugar, (granulated is best though any kind will do) and just enough boiling water to dissolve; boil till it hairs. Beat the white of 2 eggs to a stiff froth and pour the boiling syrup over them slowly, beating briskly all the time; con tinue to beat till the frosting is cold, then flavor; apply quickly as it dries fast. Don't set it in the oven or it will be streaked. This is the most economica frosting I ever used. One-half of the above will frost the top and sides of a large cake.

From the nature of the work performed by far mer s wives and daughters, we often notice among them coarse, brown hands. Now I believe that every woman admires a soft, white hand, and by exercising a little practice and care, she may make hers more or less so. The hands should always be wiped dry after immersing them in water or they will not be white. The following is an excellent whitener of the skin: Get 5 cents worth of borax pulverize one-half of it; squeeze the juice of a lemon over it and add one-half pint of glycerine. Wash the hands and apply while they are a little damp, just before retiring. In cold weather substitute 2 druchms each of olive oil and spermaceti for the lemon juice and borax and it will prevent chapping. If there is room for me I would like to give a few further hints about care of the complexion and hair

CHILLREN-TEMPERANCE-CORN

I was glad to see the article in the Ladies' Department from our editor in last week's paper. It is encouraging to think we are doing some good; that

is so much interested in children, and will be glad to see the FARMER in its new dress. I am interested in all the topics of farm life, but most of all in raising up the children in the way they should go. I fear we do not fully comprehend the responsibility we are under toward our children, for soon those that hold the reins of this government will pass away and the happiness and prosperity of this nation will rest on the shoulders of those that are children Therefore they should be instructed in that which will elevate them and make them good and noble men and women. Natural history, or some real event that is note-worthy is of more value than stories of fiction though they be as good as Geral-DINE. Now do not think I wish to see the change in the Farmer just for a change but I think it will do more good in its future torm. Let us Kansas ladies try to surround and influence our children that they may do some good in the world. If the seed of knowledge is not sown in youth it will be too late afterward.

All honor to St. John and the prohibition law. May the temperance cause go on until the liquor traffic will sway and fall, and peace stand upon its ruins.

I would say in regard to keeping corn that I never tried canning as I have heard it is so hard to keep. I cut from the cob in as near whole grains as I can for I thick the milk that is scraped off all washes out in the brine water; cover the bottom of the jar with salt, then a layer of corn an inch thick, then cover well with salt, then another layer of corn, and so on until the jar is full. If there is plenty of salt used there is no danger of spoiling. Have a round board to put on top of corn; weight and keep under brine; cover with cloth or paper to keep out dust. It will keep any length of time. When wanted for use take out what you want, rinse out the brine with cold water, put in the kettle where you want to cook it; put three times as much water as corn; let it heat—almost boiling; pour off water, put on cold water, heat again; this done two or three times, it is finish-Cook and season as fresh corn.

I am hoping to go to the Soldiers' Reunion this

MRS. J. M. SHUYLER,

CULTURE OF BOYS. We cannot begin too early to instruct ourselves that a boy is a man in miniature, and that he is entitled to precisely the same kind of treatment that a nan may properly demand, except that it should be tempered to correspond with the tender age and early development of the boy. Treat him in all things as if he were not only a part of the household economy, but a necessary and important part. Give him work to do, plenty of it; not long, tedious or heavy tasks, but something to interest, entertain, instruct and train him. Place responsibility upon him as often as possible; trust him, confide in him. Let him grow in the belief that he is doing something useful every day, and pay him in some way—in any manner that will show him by actual demonstration that you have been served and pleased by his work. Let him help you in every possible way. He may not be at all serviceable in many cases, but don't tell him that unless it be in such a way as to leave no suspicion that his capacities are underrated. There are many things about every home that will interest boys, both in and out of the house. Watch every indication of his natural bent. If it is good, train and cultivate; if bad, prune, bend, stay, support, check-any way to bring out the good and give that the lead. Study his temperament. With kindness and sympathy, teach him patience and submission under disappointment and sorrow or misfortune. Help him mend his broken toys, and let him know that you enjoy the privilege of rendering him service. Let him never leave the house angry at you. Govern both him and yourself so that he will never believe you hate him. When he comes, meet him pleasantly; when he goes, let him feel that sunshine follows him. When he retires for the night, separate with a "Good night," and salute him in the morning with a hearty recognition. Visit his bed sometimes before he sleeps; kiss him; say something pleasant to him, and again say "Good night." Go, sometimes to his bed in the morning and have a little romp with him there to make him come out laughing. Good humor is the very lifeblood of happiness. Kindness, frankness and firmness are the best tools in the culture of boys. If you do your boy an injustice, apologize to him, and let him know that you

are sorry.

These, and many other good things are in the line of positive duty. But they must all run in the way of a robust manly training. Boys must not be raised in a band box. Hotbed plants are very tender. Teach the boy self-reliance; teach him energy, perseverance and endurance. Don't maintain a standing code of rules and abuse him for every infraction. Men are not punished for every little variation from the line of duty. But the great crimes are punished, and the more certain and prompt the penalty, the more effective the punishment. So it should be with boys. Don't scold, and fret and worry over any-thing. Let trifles pass in some way to make the best of them. Don't notice anything that is not worth noticing; and, unless there is a mischievous intent, never accuse the boy of viciousness. When punishment must be inflicted do it without making a speech. Let it be swift, decisive and effective. The silent voice of the face is often better than the voice of the tongue. Corporal punishment of any kind is rarely needed if we can only keep our tongues still when we are in a bad humor. Obedience is of primary importance and must be secured and main tained. To effect this we must govern ourselves. Never argue a point involving obedience until after the work is done. In matter of authority let your will be the law. Of course we must be careful to order as little as possible; and, except in important cases, it is better to request than to command. It is easy, and polite as easy, to say "Please, my little man, give me that string." That is the way we talk to other peoples' children. Exact obedience, but don't make any general confusion about it. Begin early, and never waver. It will be naturally accord ed. Its fruits will be seen when the boy becomes a man.

Don't feed the boy hot biscutt for breakfast, nor for dinner, nor for supper. Give him well-baked light bread cold, and all the milk, whether sweet milk or butter milk, that he wants. He won't hurt himself on mutton, beef, chicken or fish. The less perk he eats the better. Of ripe fruits, he will rarely eat too

But this is already too long, Mr. Editor. sometime when you again have room, I will give you some thoughts to apply to the boy after he has grown big enough to hold a plow.

Mrs. J. W. S. wants to know how to can peaches I will give my way which I think is good. I take the peaches before they are too ripe (as they will not cook up when used), then pare take out pit, then crush the pit and put the kernel in with the peaches, and to four quarts of peaches in cans, use one pint of brown sugar; cook until done, put into cans and seal. I like Mason's self sealing cans best, and like any glass can better than tin.

The yak is found in a wild as well as a domesticated state Formerly very little was known of the wild varieties. Nothing can be more dissimilar than the two varieties. The wild one inhabits the loftlest peaks, seldom venturing below the perpetual snows, except during unusually severe weather. It is a fierce brute, and has been known to exceed sixteen hands in height. Huc records a stream in which a wild herd of yak had been imbedded in the lee, and frozen to death, their forms being perfectly distinguishable through the ice. To the Tartars it is a most useful animal, being employed not only for food, but as a beast of burden, and its sur was the only motive I had in view when I first Hue describes whole droves, with their loads on their wrote to the Farmer. I am pleased that our editor

Interesting Scraps.

It is proposed to build an underground railroad in Paris. The cost of its construction is put at \$30,000,000.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad uses a steam shovel that lifts eighteen tons of gravel at one scoop. The chamois is the only antelope found in Europe, and the baboon, on the rocks of Gibraltar, the only quadruma

A statistician estimates that the people of the United States have to pay \$23 a minute for Congress while in session. A drum manufactory in Massachusetts, established in 1853, has converted during that time 30,000 sheep skins into

A Great Northern railroad train, with an eight single dr ver outside cylinder engine, lately ran from Leeds to Lor don, 186% miles, in exactly three hours—sixty-two miles a

The electric light is reported to have been tried in France as a lure for sea fish. The brilliant glare of a submerged lamp is found to attract great numbers of fishes, which may be readily captured in nets.

At a recent scientific meeting in San Francisco announce-ment was made of the discovery in southern Oregon of a large deposit of nickel ore, resembling that discovered in New Caledonia in 1884. An English chemist, who had been called upon to analyze

several socks and stockings of a red color, which had been found to cause great irritation to the skin of the wearers, discovered the cause of the trouble in the tin sait used as a mordant in fixing the dye. He succeeded in obtaining over twenty-two grains of tin in the form of the dioxide. When acted upon by acid perspiration the tin oxide forms an ex ceedingly irritating compound. The judgment of American Engineers with respect to th

superiority of earthworks over masonry for delense, as demonstrated during our late war, has been confirmed by the bombardment of Alexandria. A council composed of Admiral Seymour and the leading English millitary authorities at Alexandria, after a careful investigation of the effects of the bandard and the confidence of the bandard and the confidence of the bombardment, decided that masonry is useless agains modern guns, while earthworks turn every shot.

Children living on the Hyde Park side of Englewood a suburb of Calcago, have to cross sixty-three railroad racks in going to school.

The first appearance of cotton as an article of commercial ent of seven bales from Charleston in 1757. In 1880-81 the crop was 6,600,000 bales.

A Newark paper sings the heroic deeds of a big blue-bottle fly, which, after reconncitering a spider's web in a house in that city for a while, made a sudden charge upon the under part of the web, and breaking through the illimsy not ting, seized the occupant, a good sized spider, and soared away with the struggling spider in its grlp.

TRUE Temperance

Is not signing a pledge or taking a solemn oath that cannot be kept, because of the non-removal of the cause -liquor. The way to make a man temperate is to kill the desire for those dreadful artificial stimulants that carry so many bright intellects to premature graves, and desolation, strife and unhappiness into so many families.

> Itisafact! Brown's Iron BITTERS, a true non-alcohol-ic tonic, made in Baltimore, Md., by the Brown Chemical Company, who are old drug-gists and in every particu-lar reliable, will, by remov-ing the craving appetite of the drunkard, and by curing the nervousness, weakness, and general ill health result-ing from intemperance, do more to promote temperance, in the strictest sense than any other means now known.

It is a well authenticated fact that many medicines, especially 'bitters,' are nothing but cheap whiskey vilely concocted for use in local option countries. Such is not the case with Brown's IRON BITTERS. It is a medi cine, a cure for weakness and decay in the nervous, muscular, and digestive organs of the body, produc-ing good, rich blood, health and strength. Try one bottle. Price \$1.00.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urino indieate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; we Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action. Laddes For complaints peculiary and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort's unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, by incident and action of the sex of the s KIDNEY-WORT

For Sale.

for sale, at our ranche, 6 miles south of Manha an, Kas,, 100 head of High-grade Cows and Heifers, with calves at their side, and now in calf to thoroughbred bulls To farmers and stockmen, who are contemplating purchas ing improved stook, (that is always the best and most profitable to raise) this is a most favorable opportunity to buy at moderate prices. Do not delay, but go at once and make your own selection from our herd of over 200 head. To make an examination of the stock, and for further infor mation please apply to Mr. Owen T. Dix, who is in char

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$72 A WEEK. \$12a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta. Me \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Me. \$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.



F. M. WEAVER & BRO., General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

GONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bonels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and iriends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Discases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel. Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine.

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TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and asth paral-lel, the vored Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying lel, the located in the Cottonwood Valley from extremes and of heat and cold; also in water, rich soll: in and Dairying, SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Topeka, Kansas.

nd immensely valuable. Nothing on earth with hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, ispoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sens il for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., i. Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

Farmers are Mechanics in many wanys and need a Mechanical Journal. The Cincinnati Artisan is valuable, and the only 50 cent a year mechanical paper in the country Send 10 cents for sample and club and premium rates. Address W. P. Thompson, Manager, Cincinnati.

Ticks and all Parasites that

infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sul-

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PUMPS, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE,
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sing really improves the dual of the property diduced with water will be unflicted to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trife, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

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A viotim of youthful imprudence causing Pr fure Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, having tried to wan every known remedy, has overed a simple sufferne, which he will cond F having tried 'n wan every known remedy, has discovered a simple saif one, which he will need FREE to his follow-subners address J. & ELEVES,

Farmers Read This.

100,0 O Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out Write for price list.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly News-

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is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address.

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THE COLUMBUS BUGGY CO. Columbus, Ohio, is the largest factory in the world for first-class Buggies, Phatons, Surreys and Cariages, and do give more real value for the money than any other manufacturers. Dealers sell our vehicles everywhere. Name of nearest will be sent with prices.

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Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates seab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath, For circulars and list of Agents, address

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SPLENDID POT PLANTS, specially prepared for House Culture and Winter Bloom. Delivered safely by mail, postpaid, at all postpaid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; \$100 for \$13. We CIVE a Handsome Present of Choice and Valuable ROSES Free with every critery. Our NEW CUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Lone, 10pt, elegandly litustrated—free to all

THE DINGÉE & CONARD CO. Frowers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

The Fair at Manhattan.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural society held their 13th annual fair last week-A rain on the first day prevented the carrying out of the program, but made it all the better for the balance of the fair. The attendance was good, especially on Friday, when Senator Plumb made an address. The exhibitions of speed consisted of trotting, walking and pony races, and in addition the usual slow mule and a bicycle race. The exhibit of live stock was not so large as usual although very superior stock was shown. J. J. Mails, Chas. E. Allen, Welcome Wells and Gifford & Sons made no display this season. The scarcity and high price of grain deterred them from preparing show animals.

The display in Floral hall eclipsed all former efforts and was the admiration and pride of every one. This department was under the charge of Gen. J. L. McDowell. In this hall was an artistic display of paintings, drawings, shell work, moss and hair work, flowers and shrubs, fancy work, ornamental needle work, domestic manufacture, and deserving of special mention was the display of fruits by Samuel Cutter, Welcome Wells, W. Murlatt, and others. I doubt whether a better display can be made in the state, and other counties will have to look well if they carry off the laurels, for display of vegetables and grain here could hardly be surpassed anywhere. I. Tull, C. E. Mails, J. Warner, A. W. Rollins, J. M. Kimball, H. S. More and W. Lewis took the blue ribbons on the various grain display. POULTRY.

F. E. Marsh, as usual, was on top with a large number of Light and Dark Brahmas, Game Bantams and Plymouth Rocks, some 30 entries in all. He carried off eight first pre-

W. H. Stewart, breeder of pure bred games had the next largest display of several different varieties of this breed. Several others made a small exhibit of some other breeds. SHEEP.

Jno. Burd, of Junction City, had an exhibit 74 of Shropshire Downs. He secured three blue ribbons and sweepstakes on rams of any age. F. M. Neal showed some very fine Cotswolds and received first premiums for best ewe and buck lambs. He had one Cotswold ewe with three lambs which were raised this season by her. The Judges appreciated this wonder by recommending the society to award him a diploma.

M. L. Stewart, of Camp Point, Ills., breeder and importer of sheep, had a fine display of five imported South Dows, ten Cotswalds and ten Merinos. He was awarded 9 first premiums and six second, besides sweepstakes on best ewe, also ram and five eyes. SWINE.

The exhibit of swine was quite large and some very fine animals were shown. Wm. Lewis had a few of the Jersey Reds. The Po land Chinas were shown by E M. Neal, Albert Patterson, A. H. Viles and J. R. Young, with about an equal division of the premiums.

W. T. Allen bad some thoroughbreds and grade Berkshires. He was awarded first premium on best sow and five pigs. The finest and largest display was made by A. W. Rollins with his inimitable Berkshires. He swoops down among his competitors and carries off the premiums with a high hand; at this fair he carried all the premiums awarded to his classes, besides sweepstakes on best boar, also best sow and best herd of swine. His stock are well bred and in excellent condition and he is going in to win at the fairs this season. CATTLE.

The college herd was shown and are looking quite well. A Holstein bull weighing 1840 was shown by Gen. Caseman, and a Jersey bull by F. B. Randall. The sweepstakes premiums awarded for dairy cattle was divided_between

E. Kuse of Ashland herd, had a good exhibit of grade and thoroughbred Short horns and carried off some of the premiums.

The leading herds of cattle were the Glenwood herd by Bill and Burnham and the Blue Valley herd by Wm. P. Higinbotham.

Bill and Burnham have a very fine lot of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and a large herd of good grades besides some very fine heavy draft horses, and in this class they carried off the first and sweepstake premiums on their imported Clydesdale stallion, Scotchman, and imported Clyde mare, Puss. They had 16 head of thoroughbred and grade Shorthorn cattle on exhibition; of the awards made they received first premiums on bull 3 years old and over; bull 1 year and under 2; cow 2 years and under 3; heifer 1 year and under 2; heifer 6 months and under 1; heifer under 6 months. Also sweepstakes for best bull of any age or breed, cow of any age or breed, best bull and three heifers and a divide of sweepstakes with W. P. Higinbotham on best bull and five calves.

Wm. P. Higinbotham made a good display from his Blue Valley herd of grade and thoroughbred Snort-horns. He was awarded sweepstakes on best berd, bull and three cows or heifers, also a divide on best bull and five calves, also first premium on bull over 3, bull under 1, cow over 3, and on grades three first and four second premiums, also the principal premiums on roadster horses.

John Warner was the lucky winner of 1st premium and sweepstakes on horses for all Hogs, shipping...

Work.

This follows:

This fair may be considered one of the best The accommodations are first class and the managers hope to make it one of the best in the state.

THEMARKETS. THE STRAY LIST.

By Telegraph, September 4.

Kansas City,

Daily Indicator reports:

WHEAT There was a very weak market to day on 'Change, and about 2a2140 lower than Saturday: Cash No. 1 sold at 83140 and later Sie was bid against sales Saturday at 860. Cash No. 2 sold at 80a80140 ugamst 821/4c Sa urday; September, first half was in some demand, sales ranging 791/480c against 82a821/4c Saturday; October opened at 79½c and sold up to 80c against 823½a833½c Saturday; the year was nominal, also No. 3 and No. 4.

CORN There was a weak market to-day with alues lower than on Saturday. The best bid for cash No. 2 mixed was 64½c in special elevator; September October and December, first half, were nominal; "the year" sold at 43½443½c, against 44½c Saturday; May sold at 42c-le lower; No 2 white mixed was entirely nominal.

OATS No. 2 cash, 291/4a30c; September, 291/4291/4c; October, 281/4c bid, 291/4c asked; rejected, cash, no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2, cash, no bids nor offerings; September, 52c bid, no offerings; October, 45c bid, no offerings: rejected, cash, 45e bid, no offerings,

BUTTER Market firm for choice and supply light. Choice s lections 18a:0c; store packed to packers 11a12e. CHEESE Market firm for good eastern stock. New

Kansas Sa9c; eastern, 12a15c. CATTLE Receipts since Saturday, 4.461. Market

weak, slow and prices 10 to 15c lower than Sa	turday
SALES,	
No. Av. wt.	Price
13 native feeding steers1,040	4 05
S native feeding steers1,067	4 00
6 native cows	2 50
6 native cows1,040	8 10
44 native cows939	3 00
23 native cows924	3 20
38 native shipping steers680	2 90
131 Texas steers	3 60
100 Texas steers	4 25
98 Texas steers	4 25
HOGS Receipts since Saturday 753. Two	
of receipts stock hogs. Market steady at	about

t. Pric
8
8
S
7.5
8.7
86
8 3
7 1
7 1

Chicago.

WHEAT Active but lower; rejected, September se; October and November 96c; the year, 957cc. No 2 red winter, 991/4c cash and September; No 2 Chicago spring, 98% cc:sh; 98c September; 96c October; No 8

CORN Unsettled and lower; 703/4c cash; 703/4a703/ eptember; 6834c October; 6334c; November, 5334a 51c January; 58%e for the year; 54%c May; rejected

OATS Unsettled and lower; 331/6c cash and Oc tober; 33c November; 32a321/8 for the year 343/4c May; rejected 32c.

HOG3 Beceipts, 8,000; shipments, 4,800; good 5c higher; common to fair, dull. Sales, common to to good, mixed, 7 80a8 55; heavy, 8 60a9 25; light, 7 75 a8 65; skips and greasers 5 00a7 60. Offerings aver-

CATTLE Receipts, 4,500; shipments 2,000; good GATTLE Receipts, 4,500; shipments 2,000; good grades firm; others slow and a shade weaker. Exports quotable at 7a7 5); good to choice shipping, 6 25a6 90; common to fair, 4 00a5 73; stockers and feeders 3 10a4 33; Texas plentiful, 3 60a4 50; northern wintered, 5 00; half breeds and Americans 4 20a5 35

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Man speaker.

Produce.

ö١	speaker.		
r	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice CHESSE—Per lb EGGS—Per doz—Fresh B 3ANS—Per bu—White Navy "Medium "Common NEW POTATOES—Per bu SUGAR—A 944 bs for	.20@ 22	
3	CHEESE—Perlb	.10m.12	
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	,18@.20 3.25	1
)	B SANS-Per bu-White Navy	3.25	
	Medium	8.25	1
311	NEW POTATORS Por by	3 75 :60a.75	
l	SUCAP_A SIZE for	1.00	
	Granulated 9 lbs	1.00	1
	XC. 914 ibs	1.00	1
	C, 10 fbs	1.00	1
Į.	Brown, 11½ fbs	1.00	
5	COFFEE—Good, & th	.15	
)	Best Rio, P ib	.20	
,	O. G. Java. In In	.25@.35	
1	Hoasted Mo, good, & D	20 2 10	
3	" Mocha best 3 b	.00 9.40	
	NEW POTATOES—Per bu SUGAR—A 9/4 ms for Gránulated, 9 ms XC, 9/5 ms C, 10 ms Coffee—Good, 9 ms Best Río, 9 ms O, G. Java, ms Roated Río, good, 9 ms Mocha, best, 9 ms Mocha, best, 9 ms	.40	
1	Hides and Tallow.		
Š		(* 1557 · ·	
b	Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas.		
1	HIDES—Green	.06	
	No. 2	.05	43
1	Calf 8 to 15 lbs.	.08	
ú	Rull and stag	.07	
à	Dry flint prime	11	
	" No. 2	.09	
3	Dry Salted, prime.	.10	
	" No. 2	.08	
J	TALLOW	.05	
F	SHEEP SKINS-Green	• .30	
	WOOT PILL NICK	,20	
1	wood-rine ngitt	15@10	
ď	Choice medium	100018	
	Low "	.18	
1	Coarse	.15@18	
N	Black and burryless	.03 a 05	
1	Calf 8 to 15 lbs. Kip 16 to 25 lbs. Bull and stag Dry flint prime "No. 2 Dry Salted, prime. "No. 2. TALLOW SHEEP SKINS—Green. WOOL—Fine light. "heavy Choice medium Low " Coarse Black and burry Black and burry Black and burry less Earthy, dingy, dung-locked. less	.03 a 05	
	- Constant		
.	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.	House	
1			
8	WHEAT-Per bu No. 2	80	
Į.	" Fall No 3	8	
1	· Fall No4	.72	
	CORN — White	.70	
٠	" Yellow	.70	
1	OATS — Per bu, new,	.30	
۱	RARLEY_Perbu	.45	1
•	WHEAT—Per bu No. 2. " Fall No 3. " Fall No 4. CORN — White	.00	
ı	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	3.75	
1	" No 2	8.00	-
ı	" No 3	2.75	
9	" Rye	3.00	
1	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	2.25	10
		1 60 1.50	
	RYE CHOP	1 60	8
	BRAN	.65	1
	SHORTS	.90	
1	GRASS SEEDS-Hungarian, per bushel	1.15	
•	Millet	1.15	
5	Timothy	3.00	
	Clover	6.00	
31	English Blue Grace	1.50 2 00	
l	Kentucky Blue Grass	1.25 2,25 1.25	
t	Orchard	2,25	
	CORN & OATS BRAN SHORTS GRASS SEELS—Hungarian, per bushel Millet. Timothy Clover Flax English Blue Grass. Kentucky Blue Grass. Orchard Red Top.	1.25	v
1		A ALTON	13.5
	Fat Stock on Foot.		a

Poultry.

Corrected by McKay Bros

Strays for the week ending Aug. 22d Harper county--Ernest A. Rice clerk.

COW-Taken up by Geo W Lombard, in Anthony tp. une 31, 1882, I blue roan cow, C on left hip, hole in left ear, inderbit in right ear, valued at \$18

Reno county-W. R. Marshall, clerk. Y—Taken up by Ichabod Smith, in Sumner tp, Aug 1 roan mare pony, S yrs old, two figure 5's and other on left hip, T on left shoulder, valued at \$25.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk. Y—Taken up by S E Hanel, in Greenfield tp, June, t, dark brown mare pony, white in forehead 3 white randed O M B, about 5 yrs old, valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by A M Robb, in Wild Cat tp, June 5, 1882, I brown horse, about 15 hands high, valued at \$50 Strays for the week ending Aug. 30.

Summer county-S. B. Douglas, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Paul Deshane, in Caldwell tp, en he 9th day of May, 1882, I white steer, S on side, 5 on left ip: valued at \$15. ine an any or any, assert when the second at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by same, in Caldwell tp, on May 9th, STEER—Taken up by same, in Caldwell tp, on May 9th, STEER—Taken up by same, in Caldwell tp, on May 9th, SS, 1 red steer, L on left side, 2 on left hip: value d at \$12.

HOG—Taken up by Albert Arnold, in Bluff tp, on August 1, 1882, b black and white spotted sow, under silts in each ear, very dish-faced; valued at \$15.

Rice county--C. M. Rawlings, clerk, MULE—Taken up by A Ramags, in Union to August 14 1882, I bay mule, 4 ft 10 Inches high, black line along It mack and across its shoulders, and had on a leather halter with lead rope dragging; valued at \$50.

Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John T Olson, Smoky View tp.
becember 18, 1881, 1 steer, bay color, with white spots in
orchead, white spots under belly, some white hairs in tall,
randed on left hip with letter H; valued at 829.

branded on left hip with letter H; valued at \$22.

Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk.

MARE—Taken up in by Abraham Decker, in Rock Creek
tp, June 17, 1882, I sorrel filley, scar on front hock joint on
left hind leg: valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J B Miller, in Ottunwa tp, July 21,
1882, I brown mare, about 14 hands high, 14 years old, blind
in both eyes; valued at \$20,

STAG—Taken up by it I Dungin, of Key West tp, 1 cherry-red stag, with white spot in forehead and white spot on
right stiffe, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20,

IHCIFER—Taken up by John Rippey, Sc., in Ottunwa
up, July 28, 1882 I red hefter, 2 years old, with white spot on
firchead and white spots on belty and hind legs; valued at
\$20.

Leavenworth county .- J. W. Niehaus, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Mrs Sarah Ann Adams, in Easton to, August 9, 1882, 1 dapple gray horse, 14 or 15 years old, 15 bands high, lame in right fore leg or ioot, sear on right bind leg; valued at \$20,

Strays for the week ending Sept. 16, '82. Russell county-C. M. Harshbarger, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Sam'l Bricker, in Russell tp, one own mare, 2 yrs old, white stripe in face, branded F W hip, valued at \$20.

Linn county---J. H. Madden, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by O E Morse, in Paris tp. June 26, '82, dark bay mare, branded R on left shoulder, 14½ hands dark bay unare, vanatat a sign. MARE—Also by same, I dark bay mare, 6 yrs old, 14% MARE—Also by same, I dark bay mare, 6 yrs old, 14% ands high, value of both animals \$130.

FILLEY—Taken up by T W Witeler in Paris tp. August 1, 1882 I bay filley. 3 yrs old, scar on right shoulder.

HORSE—Also by same, I iron gray horse, 3 yrs old, no other marks or branes, both animals valued at \$45.

State Stray Record.

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

II. LENT, of Kansas City, Mo., keeps complete stray ecords of Kansas and Missouri. No compensation re-ulted for information until stock is identified. Corres-ondence with all losers solicited.

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FAVORITE HOUSE For Commercial Men and Visitors to the City.

And OUR TABLE will he the best that the market affords.

TERMS:-\$1 50 and \$2.00 PER DAY. HARRIS & WCARTHUR, Prop'rs.

NEARLY 1,000

Percheron - Norman Horses Imported and Bred by

M. W. DUNHAM, OAKLAWN FARM. Wayne, Du Page County, Illinols,



NEARLY 400 NOW ON HAND.

The Largest and Most Select Stud ever collected, and making it possible to SEE MORE FINE SPECIMENS IN A DAY

than one could see in their native country in months.

Come and see for yourselves. Visitors always welcome, whether they desire to purchase or not. Carriage at depot. Telegraph at Wayne, with private Telephone connection with Oaklawn. Send for Catalogue

450 SHEEP FOR SALE.

I have 360 HIGH GRADE SHEEP-mostly Ewes, and about 100 lambs for sale. R. J. HULETT, 220 Kansas Ave , Topeka, Kas.

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MANHATTAN, : : KANSAS, Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices, some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle—recorded animals-Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one and wo year old steers, and a few good horses, mares and mules.

The proprietor has been eight years in the business, and is prepared to show the public some good stock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM,

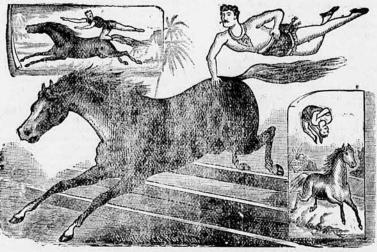
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Mark Well the Date: SEPT 14

22 TRAINED ELEPHANTS

Great FOREPAUGH Shows.

Will Exhibit Afternoon and Evening at



Topeka, Thursday, September 14, 1882.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD! 18th ANNUAL TOUR. WITH TWO, THREE, AND REQUIRES OFTEN 4 GREAT RAILWAY TRAINS.

1,200 MEN and HORSES. 1,000 WILD BEASTS and RARE BIRDS.

Capital invested thsee millions. Europe swept clean of its great amusement features. Greatest of All-the now first time consolidated GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOWS.

FOUR MENAGERIES COMBINED. THREE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES. MAMMOTH MUSEUM. OCEANIC AQUARIUM

Adam Forepaugh, Jr.'s Great Congress of 22 TRAINED ELEPHANTS. Renz's Berlin Circus, Hippodramatic Sports and Gorgeous Oriental Spectacular Displays. More than equalling in magnitude and cost nearly

ALL THE SHOWS ON EARTH COMBINED.

Daily expenses greater, canvas larger, parade grander, costs more, shows more, and is the most perfect chaste and respectable traveling tented exhibition ever organized. Look at the unparalleled and astonishing array of famous foreign features: First and only great herd of 22 PER-FORMING ELEPHANTS, and the just added

BOLIVAR, Largest and Heaviest Elephant known to exist.

\$150,000 will be forfeited if any circus in the world can duplicate the unparalleled act of Sig. LEONATI, from Milan, Racing upon a Bicycle up and down a Spiral Elevated Roadway 60 feet in Height! or the famous French Troupe-SILBONS, from Paris, in their blood-curdling gymnastic exhibitions; or the incomprehensible, Fearless Vélocity of

ALBION, SPEEDING 60 MILES AN HOUR ON A 9 FEET HIGH BICYCLE.

Greatest Living Lady Riders in the World! Louisa Renz, from Berlin! Lizzie Deacon, from London. Behold! See! 100 Peerless Performers! Tallest Giants! Smallest Dwarts! Zola Blown from a Cannon! Wild Men Zulus!

200 PERFORMING and RING HORSES! HIPPOPOTAMI! TRAINED LIONS! TIGERS! HYENAS! BABY CAMELS! WONDERFUL SACRED CATTLE of PERSIA! MORE RARE ANIMALS THAN ALL THE SHOWS IN AMERICA! HANDSOME WOMEN! FAT LADIES! BIG BABIES! TWO RACE TRACK ARENAS

EQUAL TO ANY:

Four Great Circus Rings!

Seats for 20,000 in the Cloud-Towering Pavilions!

5,000 Opera Chairs on the Grand Stand! Three Great Bands!

PEERLESS, POETIC, PRINCELY, GRAND, GEORGEOUS FREE STREET PARADE.

Every forenoon of Exhibition Day, between 9:30 and 10:30, the Greatly Grand and Georgeous CARNIVAL STREET PARADE, in which is seen the Wonderfully Grand and Sublime Pageants,

CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt! AND

LALLA ROOKH, Princess of Delhi! WITH THE Handsomest Woman in America!

Personating "Lalla Rookh," and the Barge of Cleopatra, with Egypt's Queen, the most mag-

nificent spectacle ever beheld upon the streets of an American city.

Living Wild Beasts Loose in the Street.

A SCORE OF SUN-BRIGHT, SUMPTUOUS CHARIOTS. ALBION, SWEEPING ALONG WITH HIS 9 FRET HIGH BIOTCLE. A REAL SIMON-PURE TROUPE OF SOUTHERN CAMP, MEETING MELODISTS, SINGING AS THE PROCESSION MOVES.

3 CREAT BANDS OF MUSIC.

And grand, new and novel procession of Industry, the very largest, longest, greatest, grandest, gratuitous and only 2 Million Dollar Pageant ever seen on the streets. Admission, only 50 cents; children under 9 years, 25 cents. Exhibition afternoon and evening at usual hours. Arenic Chairs. Promenade Concerts one hour before commencing, by the three great bands. Rey Low Rates and Excursion Trains on all railroads to SEE THIS GREAT SHOW.

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