THE KANSAS FARMER.

R. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,

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Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. E. EWING, Editor and Publisher. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Communications.

Strawberries.

In scanning the horticultural department of your valuable paper, I see much to commend and many things to be taken with due allowance. Much has been said, and very justly so, apon the selection and proper method of raising apples, pears, and peaches, all of which are easily acclimated and well adapted to our Kansas soil and climate.

But to begin right presumes a good ending. We are confident that nine farmers out of ten will select for their future fruits in prospect, the above three selections, and then consider that their work is done in the fruit line; then they wait four, five, and sometimes ten years to reap their first harvest of fruits; wait, wait, during the long years when they and their families are getting acclimated to this new climate, and when our natures deman l a fruit acid which, when freely used, will carry us safely over many a threatened fever, or perhaps keep off he ague-the bane and dread of every family that selects their future home in a new country. Had we no alternative but to purchase the fruit at exorbitant rates, or wait the long years for our own fruit to mature, then we might abide our time and make the most of necessity. Fortunately for us nature has fornished a fruit acid well adapted to our immediate wants and well calculated to fill the gap during our long waiting for the larger fruits, and, too, in rich abundance, so easily raised that even skill in its culture is not absolutely necessary, and, like free salvation, all are without excuse while but few avail themselves of its benefits. I refer to the luscions strawberry that nature has so lavishly bestowed upon us. This fruit should be called the queen of all fruits. Beautiful to look upon, modest in appearance, and sure to please the appetite of both old and young, far better to take than pills, and much more effective to arrest disease than medicine. Who ever refused a dish of strawberries though some were a little sour? Again, the fruit comes to us after the close of a long winter when the system is disorganized by free indulgence in fat mests and full stomachs: then, if ever nature replace of the \$10 premium, will receive a Special quites a little assistance, and what, we ask, is as effectual to accomplish the object as a free indulgence to the children, and even the old folks, to a tramp through the strawberry field, eating as long and as much as nature requires.

In a pecuniary point of view there is nothing in the long list of fruits that can compare with it as to outlay and immediate returns, One dollar expended judiciously in selecting Premium of \$10, and a copy of the FARMER and right treatment will return ten-fold before he apple trees show their first fruit. I speak advisedly after an experience of more than fif teen years, cultivating at times as high as twenty acres a season, testing almost every known va riety and proving what is worthy of cultivai n. I have ruined acre after acre of the most promising vines I had by following the advice of others. To-day I have on Kansas soil fully sixteen acres of strawberries now in bearing, which bid fair to excel my former experience in southern Illinois. My failures need not be repeated by the inexperienced as I was, to begin with; the beginner can go on where I lett

Mr. Editor, if it is your wish, I will briefly give all I know to the public in regard to soil, culture and varieties adapted to our state, as pertaining to strawberry culture.

F. A. CHILDS. Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas.

[By all means give us the most important part of the information-how to avoid mistakes and make a success.—ED.]

Cane Growing and Other Matters.

We have had fine fall rains. Fall seeding is nearly done. The ground is in first rate order Much wheat is up at I looking splendidly. Corn is a very poor crop. The larger part of it is cut and shocked and will be fed from the shock without husking in east half of this county. Drouth and chinch bugs destroyed from one half to two-thirds of the corn crop in this county. The opinion prevails here that the heavy rains we have had has drowned the chinch bug; at any rate there is no appearance of it at present in the growing wheat. Stock of all kinds is healthy. No frost yet to injure

Those of our farmers who planted amber cane are highly pleased with the product, and if one-half is planted the coming season that is now talked of, our county will produce nearly from fair Osage, and having a resire to wake

ery farmer is talking of planting cane and they nearly all have a decided preference for the Early Amber. I have talked with one man who ground Early Amber cane for the first time this fall. He has been grinding cane for fourteen years. He says he never ground any cane that was as rich in juice or that made as clear and pleasant tasting syrup as this does. I think Kansas well adapted to its production, and cannot see why it should not become one of the most successful product.

Corn sells for 25c; wheat, 60c; oats, 30c; potatoes, \$1; sweet potatoes, \$1; hogs have been selling at 4e, gross. W. S. GILE. een selling at 4e. gross.
Agnes City, Kas., Oct. 12th.

Black-Leg.

For the information of Childs, Have & Winks, and others that may be looking for in formation upon black leg, so far as I have had opportunity to note the "symptoms and nature of the disease," are:

Symptoms-stupidity and stiffness in the

movement of the animal. The nature of the disease is congestion of the blood in various parts of the body or limbs. as can be easily detected by passing the hand over the animal. The parts affected will be puffed up as though there were wind accumulated under the hide, and when the hide is removed from the dead animal, the part affected immediately under the skin will be black, hence the name, black-leg. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," will apply in this disease as well as in many others. I tried a preventive some years ago after I had lost some caives with it, and so long as I practiced it I had no trouble with the

I will give it for the benefit of others as I have no patent right for it. Mix copperas and sulphur about equal parts with salt-one-fourth of the former to three-fourths of the latter, and give to the young stock occasionally.

Cope, Jackson Co., Kas.

Chinch Bugs and Wheat.

In the fall of 1869 I was taking a train from Ft. Dodge to Camp Supply, and camped nea Spring creek, and there in the grass saw plenty of chinch bugs alive and healthy. How they got there (they have wings) has always been a query with me. There were no growing crops within one hundred miles of the place. I believe if a field of corn was planted on these prairies fifty or one hundred miles from any farms, there would be chinch bugs in it. I cannot see how spring wheat is any more of a harbor or breeding ne-t for them than falwheat. The latter is green all winter, and they can live off of it much better than off of spring wheat. Again, our winters are generally dry and open, which is favorable to them, while in the spring it is much wetter and not so good

for their propagation. My nearest neighbor broke a strip of thirty acres a year ago last June near my south line, replowed it in August, and plowed it seven inches deep with a three-mule team. This spring and up to the time of harvest, it was full of chinch bugs. There was no crop within onethird of a mile for them to come from. I helped to harvest over three hundred acres this ast harvest, and I saw more chinch bugs in wheat put in on new ground that never had any other crop on, than on old ground. Mr. Alfred Grey (I wish we had ten thousand such men in Kansas), did not knew all about chinch bugs, neither does any other man.

There has been a large acreage of wheat sown here and it is doing well. The ground is in good condition for its growth, much better then at this time last year. The condition of s ock of all kinds is good and commands good

Will the FARMER publish the names of legislators who opposed railroad legislation two years ago? What hope have we for favorable legislation so long as farmers are insane or fools enough to send railroad agents to the legislature? There is no hope so long as we wear a "dog-collar." W. F. HENDRY. 198 miles southwest by section line from

" Publish the names of legislators who opposed railroad legislation!" Ha! ha! There was not one who was not heartily in favor of such legislation, only the bill before the house

Wants to Hear from Stoner.

ED. FARMER: As I lear no "gentle voice"

goes: I built a hay-manger after his plan, astated in your paper, and like it very mich Now I want to know his remedy for keepin. rabbits from eating the bark off of apple trees as he promised to give us light on that subject We have been using coal oil and turpentine for the purpose but don't like it on young treeshink it too strong.

First frost here October 4th. I think the orn crop of this county will average thirty bushels per acre. Success to the FARMER.

Yours, etc., C. SMITH. Melvern, Osage Co., 40 miles south of Topeka, Oct. 11th.

One of our correspondents has been very successful in keeping the rabbits from barking his trees by painting the bodies with common white lead paint.

National Merino Sheep Register.

Ed. FARMER: No surer or better plan carbe adopted for the speedy extinction of the miserable scrub rams (so much in use) than the per manent establishment of a National Merine Sheep Register. ADAM DIXON.

Belleville, Republic Co., Kas.

The above letter has the virtue of brevity in an eminent degree, but it covers the whole ground. No man need be imposed upon if he has a Register to consult.

Miscellancous.

The Mexican Persimmon.

Prof. Stelle, agricultural editor of the Mobile Register, whom many of our readers will renember, having put a bee in their bonnets on he culture of the catalpa, has been in Texas the past summer in the employ of the U.S. government, as a member of the Entomological Commission, investigating the cotton worm. In addition to looking after the worms, the Prof. has investigated the Mexican persimmen, found in that state, and pub ishes the following the Prof.'s seed box, ye rattling Kansans, in search of new her icultural wonders:

"It is not generally known in other portions of the world that there grows among the mountains of western Texas a persimmon bearing an edible fruit in great profusion, that is of a species entirely different from the common kind Diospyrus Virginiana), growing in all the southern states, and along the Mississippi valley much further north. It usually goes by the common name of 'Mexican persimmon,' though we have heard it called the 'black persimmon.' Its botanical name is Diospyros Texana. We much question the propriety of the scientific name, which would seem to indicate that the tree is peculiar to Texas, which appears not to be the case-we are assured that it grows also among the mountains of Mexico, and that from this fact has sprung the common

"The Mexican persimmon is a small tree presenting no appearance whatever of our common species. In size and general appearance of trunk and limbs it looks almost exactly like the crape myrtle growing in our yards or on our lawns; and it inclines to grow in clumps like the crape myrtle. But here the resemblance ceases. The leaves are small and look very much like those of the parkleberry (sparkleberry) or winter huckleberry of our eastern Gulf coast-a little darker green, perhaps, and not quite so glossy. They shed in winter. The truit resembles that of the common species very much with two exceptions: It is always perfeetly smooth, never wrinkling as the fruit of the common species does when thoroughly ripe, and it is always jet black. The pulp is of a very dark, brown color, and of an agreeable weet taste, not quite so sugary as the other kind, and the seeds, though somewhat resembling those of the common species, are much to our principal early variety, the Bartlett, and smaller. The fruit is not much 'astringent' or our best late varieties, the Lawrence and Buerpuckery' when green.

'The people of Texas where the Mexican perthe mountains.

as much syrup as it will consume. Nearly ev- up "Uncle Sam," I mean Samuel Stoner, here tribution among such readers of the Regist r as est ladders.

would like to give it a trial; if we succeed we sall let them hear of it in due time for plantng. We also hope to test it as a graft upon the ommon species.

"For the benefit of the botanist we give a cientific description of the species, as follows: "Diospyros Texana, Scheele. Leaves obovate, btuse, sessile or shortly petiolate, dark green bove, pale below, and densely tomentose; corlla bell-shaped, clefts recurved; calyx about

ne half length of corolla; sepals recurved; lowers aggregate or solitary. Flowers in March or April; fruit ripe in August and Sepember. A small tree, growing in clumps often; ruit black when ripe; sweet and juicy with ender skin. "The tree is very plentiful in the regions

where it grows, so much so that the hogs get fat in the fruit which, unlike that of the common pecies, falls to the ground as soon as thoraughly ripe,"

Forecasting the Wheat Harvest of 1881.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, vriting from Illinois, predicts injury to next eason's wheat crop from the effects of dry veather this fall. He says :

"The effect of dry weather even on the wheat hat comes up must be bad. The roots of the wheat plant should spread horizontally, and in moist, rich seed bed they will naturally do o. Lack of moisture causes the roots to strike lown in search of it. This is not beneficial, Years ago farmers talked of getting wheat roots leep in the soil so as to have a firmer hold and better withstand winter-killing. We have long learned that the deep roots that strike directly downward cannot save the wheat plant from winter-killing. The frast will snap them asunder and leave the top with a little root attached to be thrown on the surface. On the other hand, a horizontal growth of roots rises and falls with the action of frost, doing much less injury. I think it likely that wheat will suffer more than usual next winter, specially if we have little snow. Rains may, and probably will, come to give a vigorous top growth wherever wheat has moisture to come up; but the article in the Register. Now don't bankrupt fields will be spotted, and the first set of wheat roots will be lower than is good for the plant. If we have much wet weather a second set may start out near the surface, when, unless we have a very favorable winter, frost will snap the stem between the upper and lower set. Thus, even so early, the harvest of 1881 is receiving a

Illinois Wool Growers' Association.

The secretary of this society reports the realt of the annual meeting to the Prairie

"The Illinois wool growers' association, met in regular annual session on the state fair grounds, at headquarters of state board of agriculture, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 29, and was called to order by President A. M. Garland. Reading the proceedings of last year's meeting, was the first business in order, after which the association had the satisfaction of finding, that the scale of points for judging sheep gotten up by this association last year, was adopted almost entirely by the national wool growers' association, and is also to be used at the St. Louis fair.

Much work of great interest to wool growers, and sheep breeders was carried through, one of which was the offering by the association of silver cups to flock exhibitors at our next state fair. To do this a subscripttion was started, resulting in an immediate response to the amount of \$65. It is supposed double the amount will be raised without difficulty, More persons than usual were in attendance, and the interest in the work of the association is increasing."

Pears should be picked from one to three weeks before they are ripe; this applies equally re d'Anjou. A Bartlett pear allowed to ripen on the tree, is dry, meally and rotten at the simmon grows make about the same account of core, comparatively tasteless and deficient in it that we do of the common species-some like color. Pick it one or two weeks earlier, and it and some don't. For our own part we like it ripen in a dark place—on shelves perhaps very much-we think it decidedly a better fruit and covered by woolen blankets, and it is inthan that of the common species, and entirely deed luscious, juicy, almost too juicy in facts, of more wholesome. No effort has yet been made a beautiful golden color, and perfect throughto improve it. So far as we know it has never out. By early picking, also, we avoid any apyet been seen growing inside of a cultivated preciable loss from windfall, which is a considfield. It usually grows in the rocky soils along erable amount if we attempt to leave the pears the base and a short distance up the sides of on the trees until nearly ripe. Good sized step ladders will usually enable us to reach all tae "We are trying to gather a few seeds for dis- fruit on a pear tree; if not, use only the light-

The Karm and Stock.

How to Milk a Cow.

Henry Stewart, in one of a series of articles face. on the dairy, published in the Rural New Yorker, shows the importance of care and the correct manner of milking a cow:

In milking the profit for all the labor and east is secured. Cows are kept for producing milk, and a very important part of this business depends upon the milker. Good cows are spoiled by poor milkers. I have turned over to a hired man a cow that I had milked steadily and satisfactorily, and the milk has fallen off one half in less than two weeks. The production of fifteen cows in my stable, at one time decreased from an average of 336 pounds a day for the previous week to 240 pounds daily the next week, the reason being the employment of a poor, careless milker for one week only. He was a rough, brutal young man who abused the cows. The milk never fully came up again that season. The feed and feeder were the same. To save 50 cents a day by employing a boy in place of a valuable man, \$2.70 a day were lost, the milk being sold at six cents quart.

This is not at all an infrequent occurrence in dairies, and the reason of it may be easily explained. The cow is a nervous animal, and mervous excitement has always a serious effect upon the circulation. As the milk is secreted from the blood anything that interferes with the circulation of the blood; interferes with the secretion of the milk. Besides, the udder is a mest delicate organ, made up of sensitive mem branes and exquisitely fine secretory glands, of which 200 placed side by side measure only one inch. These are made up of a number of round cells gathered together, and each cell is St. Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Scotland, the end of a minute blood vessel, and the beginning of as minute a milk duct. Now, in you commence on the outside, to this advice I drawing the milk, if it is not done gently, the have adhered as far as possible in the treatfine structure of the udder is very easily irritated; if it is not done quickly and completely, the condition of these extremely delicate glands and ducts is affected more or less, and as they are very numerous a very small disturbance in each will have a very large aggregate result. So that a bad milker will soon dry up a good cow, and a good milker will be able not only to get all the cow can make, but will be apt to help the cow to make more, by exercising the natural aptitude of the milk organs.

The process of milking is as follows: milk secreted by the glands gradually fills the ducts from the smallest to the largest, the latter being situated at the lower part of the udder and having for their outlets the teats. The duct of the teat, when filled, has considerable capacity. When the teat is gently squeezed from the top to the bottom, the contents are forced out in a stream, and when the pressure is relieved the duct is instantly filled again, not only by the force of gravity, but also by the pressure of the distended membranes of the udder and by the atmospheric pressure as well, because when the teat is emptied and released from the squeezing of the milker's hand, or 48 hours as your case requires, changing evthe elastic tube takes its original form, and an ery 12 hours, reducing the inflammation till air vacuum is formed in the passage, or would you consider the foot in a proper state receive be, if the milk were kept back; this, however, the curative remedies. Treat the sheep's foot rushes in and fills the space. This pressure as you would your own, in cases of irritation; it should be from top to bottom of the teat, and is the general rule among ignorant flockmasshould be made without dragging on it. To pull down the teat, as in stripping, so called, between the fingers, is to be avoided. The teat be advisable for such men to try it en their own should be taken in the hand from the top and sxueezed with a firm, even motion. One may force the milk in a contrary direction, and from the test to the udder by bad milking, and many cows are injured by this faulty action in careless or ignorant milkers. When the udder is completely filled, the pressure of the distended membrane is very great. Sometimes this pressure overcomes the elasticity of the annular or ring-like membrane which closes the open ing of the teat, and the cow leaks milk.

If it were not for this outlet the cow would suffer; because when the distension of the udder is at a maximun, the pressure then affects the ultimate gland cells which are highly neryous, and causes pain; it further affects the circulatory apparatus, and causes engorgement; the blood in these fine vessels cannot then unload its burden of milk, and this is returned into the circulation, with the effect to load the blood with abnormal, and therefore diseased matter. From this it will be readily seen that some cows should be relieved of their milk from the sound, on a clean dry floor, sufficientmore than once in twelve hours, and that once in eight hours would be better and safer, and would be more productive of milk; and further, it will be seen how much mischief may result from leaving in the udder a portion of the milk not drawn off, or of drawing it in an improper manner. The udder should be completely emptied of milk at each milking. The cow should not be disturbed during milking, and no person but the milker should be present.

The best time for milking is either immediately before or after feeding. To milk while feeding is troublesome and annoying. No singing or droning should be permitted, but to speak to the cow in a gentle, petting manner will not be objectionable. Constant watch operation, so that it may lose none of its effect should be kept against any movement of the cow's leg or foot which might upset the pail, and if such happen accidentally, the cow sho'd not be punished for it. Milking should be made a business; there should be no fuss, no noise; it should be done quietly and quickly. If a cow is vicious, she should be punished. A cut with a raw hide, kept purposely, will be the most effective, and if but one blow is given, the cow will be disciplined and not enraged, as by repeated brutal beatings for revenge. I don't think there was ever a cow that was not im proved by reasonable discipline in this way

Punishment for cause only, and that prompt, sharp, decisive and summary, is always needed so ne time or other, especially with some young cows, but a cow should never be beaten and NEVER kicked, or struck about the head or stocks. This weakness was quite exceptional

Foot Rot in Sheep.

We make the following extracts from an article on Foot Rot in Sheep, by W. Watson, in the Breeders' Live-Stock Journal.

Foot rot, is caused by simple inflammation of the horn secreting structures and adjacent skin, the result of direct irritation. The cause of the irritants may vary, for instance, wearing of the sole to the quick from long journeys, boggy, wet pastures, wounds, the accumulation of dirt between the claws, and above all softening of the horn, and irritation, from standing on hot manure. Every one that has had experience in foet rot knows it to be a most troublosome disease. Sheep naturally belong to high ground. They are formed more for high and dry, than for low ground. Foot rot is a disease that is always more prevalent in wet, than in dry sea-

The outside of the hoof always grows more quickly than the frog, or inner side. That being so, it very frequently overlaps on the frog, which becomes softened and cracks, and then within these cracks grit collects, producing great irritation and forming ulcers. These work and break out between the claws. As the coronet becomes much swollen it begins to form a kind of soft crust which, when rubbed off bleeds very freely, and has an offensive smeel.

There is no doubt, in my opinion, as to the disease being contagious, and one that requires the exercise of a great deal of care.

Prof. Dick (whose pupil I was), of the Clyde was wont to tell us, clean out the inside before ment of foot rot, and all other diseases, so I apply nothing locally while the disease exists in the system, because I believe when you apply such remedies in the first instance, you, as it were, hermetically seal up the disease, and so drive the puss into the foot, which would otherwise work itself out of its natural outlet, making the remedy worse than the disease. This is particularly the case, where the disease breaks out among overfed show sheep, or flocks heated from overfeeding of grain. First prepare the system for the local remedies you are to apply afterwards, by administering to each effected sheep, 3 ounces of Epsom Salts, with one ounce of sulphur, well mixed. I am aware this can be done only in moderate sized flocks, or where the disease has not extended far. After the alterative medicine has done its part, then clean the feet well, and pare them thoroughly, and remove every particle of rotten hoof. In paring, use your knife freely, but avoid blood letting if possible.

When possible, always poultice the effected foot either with turnip, linseed, or bran, adding to the poultice a little tar; poultice for 24 ters at once to apply Butyr of antimony, causing the sheep excruciating pain. I think it would hoofs for experiment, and I am certain that they will come to the conclusion that merciful treatment to commence with, by the use of soothing poultices is preferable to the violent caustics. Try it and give your candid opinion.

Poulticing a number of sheep's feet is attenled with considerable labor, still, much can be done through system. In order to remove the proud flesh and get the foot into a healthy condition, you will find the following prescription quite effectual, and attended with very little

Sulphate of copper, 4 ounces.

Sugar of lead, 2 ounces. Verdigris, 3 ounces. Saltpeter, 2 ounces

Turpentine, } pint. Oil of vitrol (by weight), 10 ounces.

Water, soft, 1 pint.

The lotion may be applied every third day as long as needful, but to be thoroughly effectual you must keep the unsound sheep separate ly long to allow the curative to have the desired effect. If you turn the sheep out on wet, dirty ground immediately after applying the lotion, your labor will be in vain; this careless-

ness too oftens happens. Before concluding, let me give your readers third cure, the one I invariably use myself. After the sheep's foot is properly pared, rub in some powdered blue stone (vitrol) between the hoofs, or on the parts effected; you may use the powder dry, or mix with a little lard to make it adhere better; repeat this twice, at an interval of three days or so, and finally dress with butyr of antimony, taking care on all occasions to keep the sheep on a dry, clean floor after the from damp or dirt. Poultice first in all severe cases where you can.

Walter Brown & Co.'s Monthly Wool Circular.

The inactivity noted at the close of August continued during the early part of the month just past; manufacturers pursued the policy adopted by them at the beginning of the sea on, of buying only enough to supply their cur rent necessities, and the sales, for so long a time, having been less than the receipts of wool Indiana State Fair .- Indiana Farmer.

a feeling of depression and nervousness was evident among some holders of the staple, which showed itself in a willingness to make conces sions to consumers, in order to work off their

as regards fine fleece wools, the holders of which have been well supported by the knowledge that any sales at the seaboard could not be replaced be parchases in the interiors. But Colifornia, Texas and far western wools, which had mostly been sent forward to market, owing to the competition existing among holders to se cure the limited number of customers on the market, suffered a considerable decline from previous quetations. The concessions, however er, were sufficient to attract the attention of manufacturers, and resulted in augmenting the volume of sales to a considerable extent, and, as from day to day manufacturers found it necessary to replenish their stocks, the market gradually assumed a more healthy tone, and while no advances has been established, the month closes with a much firmer feeling than existed some weeks ago.

Fine fleeces have been the strongest wools thus far throughout the season. This is accounted for, both by the general tendency in manufacturing toward a better quality of fabrics, and by the pertinacity with which growers; in the fine wool districts, have held back their clips. Early in the month there were a few sales at low figures, apparently made with the intention of breaking prices, but the market was soon relieved of these sacrifices, and most holders preferred to carry their stocks rather than sell at a less price than farmers were demanding in the country.

Medium fleeces have not enjoyed the same activity that prevailed a year ago. This is particularly noticeable in the low medium wools of Missouri, Kansas and the territories, which last winter were in such strong demand, and sold relatively higher than any other wools. This year they have been almost entirely neglected, and have gradually declined to a point much below what was anticipated at the open-

ing of the season. California wools during the first part of the of the month did not move as freely as was desired by the large receivers, and concessions were made to meet the views of buyers; with the general increased demand, however, the symptoms of weakness disappeared, and at the close of the month there is a good enquiry, with values firm at quotations.

In Texas wools there have been large sales resulting in quite a diminution of the assortment on the market. The low prices at which they have, in several instances, been offered attracted the attention of consumers prominently to these wools, and we doubt if any cheaper the lots that have gone into consumption from this and the neigboring markets. Our advices from Texas, regarding the fall clip, indicate that the condition will be good, and the wool of desirable character, and they will undoubtedly meet with a satisfactory demand from manufacturers, although at what values it is as yet impossible to say. Our quotations this nonth are for spring wools.

The course of the market for the next few nonths is a question which cannot be answered with any certainty. There are many who believe that a considerable advance from the present range of values will be established in the the country and the activity prevailing in most other branches of trade. On the other hand, woolen goods are accumulating on the hands of producers, and they have little or no inducement to buy beyond immediate wants; also, there is always a certain amount of extra caution exercised by most merchants and man manufacturers during the years of our presidential elections.

Looking at both sides of the question, we do not think there is likely to be any material change in values during the next thirty days.

Fine Jersey Cattle Sales.

Mr. George Jackson, Beech Grove Farm, Ingaliston, Ind., near this city, finds that the demand for fine Jersey cattle, of late, has been very brisk, and he has recently made the following sales: Bulls-Kelbern 416I, Petrocq 4709, Weltobro 4710, and Bofair 4708. Cov calves and heifers-Gertie Chunder 4235, Kamai 4869, Mamari 5283, Calypris 5943, Mary of Beechwood 8933, and Ocean Born 7476, all to C. M. C. Reeve, Minneapolis. Among them are several winners at fairs last fall. Also to J. O. Young, Washington, Kas. the heifers: Grace Miller 8813, Quaker Maid 8807, Minnie Welsh 8679, and Duchess of Willow Grove 8810, and the bull calf Petriole by LeBrocq's prize out of Petuna, 4804, to Harry Gilmore, Lexington, Mo., Minnie Le Brocq 10065, Le Rosa 10078, and Pearl of Beech Grove 10080, to Geo. M. Catun, same place, Betonia 10081, Le Brocq's Gem of the Sea 10066, and Laurette 10166; single bulls as follows: Minnius 4131, to David W. Dore, Newtown, Ind.; Touevas 4133, to H. B. Gurter, De-Kalb, Ill.; Stelbrocq, to M. W. Bates, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Belvidere Lad 4703, to Gurdon B. Smith, Grand Ledge, Mich.; Suapeta 4706, to W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, besides one calf not yet registered to Mr. S. Fry, Acton, Indiana.

The inquiry and demand, for good Jersey stock has never been better than now. Farmers and herders are fully alive to the importance of introducing this breed of remarkable butter producers into their dairies, and it seems the better they become known, the more they are sought after. These sales have all been made within sixty days. They exhibited over fifty animals of this breed, all registered at the

Poultry,

Established Rules for Successful Poultry Raising.

In raising poultry or stock it should be the aim of every one to keep it healthy and improve it. You can do it very easily by adopting some systematic rules. These may summed up as follows:

1. Construct your house good and warm, as to avoid damp floors and afford a flood of sunlight. Sunshine is better than medicine.

2. Provide a dusting and scratching place, where you can bury wheat or corn, and thus induce the fowls to take needful exercise.

3. Provide yourself with some good healthy chickens, none to be over three or four years old, giving one cock to every twelve hens. 4. Give plenty of fresh air at all times of

he year, especially in summer. 5. Give plenty of fresh water daily, and nev-

er allow the fowls to go thirsty. 6. Feed them systematically, two or three times a day, and scatter the food, so that they can't eat too fast or without proper exercise. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean,

or they will get tired of that kind of food. 7. Give them a variety of both dry and cooked food. A mixture of cooked meal and vegetables is an excellent thing for their morn-

8. Give soft feed in the morning, and the whole grain at night, excepe a little wheat or cracked corn placed in the scratching place to give them exercise during the day.

9. Above all things keep the hen-house clear and well ventilated.

10. Do not crowd too many in one house. If you do, look out for disease.

11. Use carbolic powder in the dusting bins occasionally to destroy lice.

12. Wash your roosts and bottom of laying nests with whitewash once a week in summer

and once a month in winter. 13. Let the old and young have as large ange as possible—the larger the better.

14. Don't breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time, unless you are going into the business. Three or four will give you your hands full.

15. Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so, by either buying a cockerel or setting of eggs from some reliable breeder.

16. In buying birds or eggs, go to some reliable breeder who has his reputation at stake. You may have to pay a little more for birds, stock has been sold this season, than some of but you can depend on what you get. Culls are not cheap at any price.

17. Save the best birds for next year's breeding, and send the others to market. In shipping fancy poultry to market send it dressed,

Preserving Eggs.

I have found little or no trouble in keeping eggs so fresh that when used they are as good as the day they were taken from the nest. The whole secret lies just here, viz.: when they are collected in the evenings, they should be placed in an upright position, the small end downward on shelves with holes made on purpose to receive them, because in this position (and a very important one to success) the yolk does not come in contact with the albumen, the yolk, as it were, being suspended in the center of albumen: if otherwise placed, that is, on their sides, the yolk would then come in contact with the shell, and naturally spoil, every egg being porous. The common mode of keeping eggs amongst farmers is either to pack them in straw, sawdust, chaff, oats or bran, none of which ways will keep the eggs fresh for any length of time; as they will perspire, you mus find some method that will entirely close the pores of the egg and keep them closed. My plan was simple and not at all expensive. I melted together tallow and mutton fat, then took wing feathers of the fowl and greased every egg, being careful to replace them in the same position as at first, and kept them in a dry and dark place. By this method you can at any time sell to the grocer or private family fresh eggs, as they do not lose their flavor or weight .- Farmers' Review.

Healthy, vigorous fowls may almost always be detected by the rich color of the comb, which is a sure indication of health. The comb of a diseased fowl always loses color in proportion as the disease approaches its worst stages, in some instances turning black. We advise those who suspect disease among their sowls to give the matter of the color of the comb a close study. As an index, it is to the fowl keeper what the pulse of the human system is to the physician.

Give the growing chicks a taste of boiled potatoes, and notice how they "go for them." In many places the potato crop is large and this vegetable cheap. It is even cheaper than corn, but if fed in connection with corn and other articles of diet, it is a great help to raise young stock economically and successfully.

Dairu.

Soiling the Most Profitable for the Dairy.

The National Live Stock Journal bears testimo ny to the advantage of soiling for dairy cows in a short sketch of Mr. J. D. Powell's "Fort Hill Milk-Dairy Farm," in West Chester County, N. Y., located at Unionville, thirty miles from New York. It has an abundant supply of pure

cold water. Mr. P. has several farms, but on this farm of 100 acres he keeps 100 cows, by soiling and feeding liberally of green food and a small grain ration. These cows produce an average of 5,000 lbs, of milk per year.

The Bedford Farmers' Club was held at Mr

Powell's "Fort Hill Farm" the other day, and after looking over the farm and its stock, papers were read upon several agricultural topics. Mr. Powell plants corn in drills three feet apart, and thoroughly works it with the cultiapart, and thoroughly works it with the chili-vator. After this corn reaches the full tassel he begins to feed it, and continues to feed till the ear reaches the glazed stage. The stalks are now succulent, and, the ear being soft, its nutriment is almost in a soluble state, and all is easily digested. When corn is fed in this con-dition, the cow's stomach has an easy task to digest it, and the appropriate elements are easily turned into milk. When raised in this way it is quite different from or linary, thickly sown

of proper sun and air.

Mr. Powell has studied the question of feeding and the effect of foods, and has no expectation of producing milk from anything except food. He believes in a cow as a nicely-adapted machine for turning the appropriate food into milk, and that this machine becomes perfected by judicious breeding and feeding. He has devoted this particular farm to the solution of the problem of soiling, and regards it as the most profitable of his farms, because ev-erything is here turned to the best account.

erything is here turned to the best account.

It was said that Mr. P, proposes to try, in a thorough manuer, the ensilage system, and that he will regard it from a much broader standpoint than that of merely preserving green corn fedder, because, although he uses much green corn, he does not regard this as a complete food for milch cows, and always feeds some more nitrogenous food with it.

He proposes to put into the silo with the corn the clovers and all our meadow grasses, so that the contents of the silo will be well balanced food for the production of milk. By such judicious monagement he will, no doubt, be able to fully feed 100 cows on this 100 acres. Grain is not necessary to the production of the best milk and keeping the herd of cows in the best condition, if they can be given at all times a variety of the propagation. milk and keeping the herd of cows in the best condition, if they can be given at all times a variety of the grasses. If these are put into the sile together, they may come out in as digestible a condition as they went in. The sile seems to be quite indispensable to a complete system of soiling, and it will be of great value to dairymen everywhere if Mr. Pewell shall fully test this system of ensilage for all the grasses. Mr. P. entertained a company of sixty of the most intelligent farmers of eastern grasses. Mr. r. entertained a company of six-ty of the most intelligent farmers of eastern New York, and such gatherings ought to be more frequent all over the country. Nothing will tend more to improve our agricultural sys-tem than such social meetings.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

to the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for ratification or rejection by the electors of the State, at the gen-eral election to be hold on the 2d day of November, 1880.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2. posing amendment to section one of article eleven f the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating property exempt from taxation.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house con-curring therem:

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therem:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be so amended as to read as-follows: "Section I. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes shall be exempt from taxation."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written thereon, "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation," or "Against the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation," Sec. 3. This resolution shall taxe effect and be in ferce from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certity that the above bill originated in the Senate January 21st, 1879, and passed that body February 12th 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY,

HENRY BRANDLEY.

President of Senate.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY,
President of Senate HENRY BRANDLEY HENRY BRANDLEY,
Secretary of Senate,
Passed the House February 26th. 1879.
SIDNEY CLARKE,
SIDNEY CLARKE,
Secretary of House. WIRT W. WALTON.

Chef Clerk of House.

Approved March 4th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN,

Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS;
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, SS.
I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, A. D. 1879.
In testimony whereaf I have been seen and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, A.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto sub-scribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3, roposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Con-stitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the man-ufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house vo-ting therefor:

two thirds of all the members elected to each house voting therefor:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held ou the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: Proposition.—Article fifteen shall be amended by adding section ten thereto which shall read as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors; The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partry printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote. "For the proposition to amend the Constitution." and those voting against the proposition shall vote, "Against the proposition to amend the Constitution."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Libertoy certify that the above resolution origina.

book.
I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate, February 8th, 1879, and passed that body February 2lst, 1879.
LYMAN U. HUMPHREY,
HENPY BRANDLEY,
President of Senate.

Henry Brandley,
Secretary of Senate,
Passed the House March 3d, 1879.
Passed the House March 3d, 1879.
Sidney Clarke,
Speaker of House.

WIRT W. WALTON, Speaker of House.

Approved March 8th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN,

Govern

THE STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 20th, 1870

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto and seribed my name, and affixed my official seribed my name, and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka, this lat day of July, A, D. 1880.

JAMES SMITH:

Sceretary of State.

Zatrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigak; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Freasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Exzcurive Commirte.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Calolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

New York.

KANSAS TATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Em-poria, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Tope-

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Tressurer; W. P. Popence, Topera, Lyon county; Tressurer; W. P. Popence, Topera, Lyon county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. B. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
County Deruriss.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Fowell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county, A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. M. Wierman, Milosunty; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; C. Rush county; G. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; C. Rush county; G. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; C. Rush County; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ifwalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jowell County, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county, A. Huff, Salt City, Summer county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county, W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cleud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Filey, Chanson county; W. D. Covington, Smith county, E. F. Williams, Erle, Neosho county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Campbell, Red Stone, Cleud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage

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.

Amendments.

During the past year several amendments to the constitutions of the state and national granges have been suggested. If there is any considerable desire for such changes, members should at once bestir themselves as the national grange meets next month and if nothing be done in the intervening time they will have to wait another year for an opportunity to make known their wants. Let members in their subordinate granges carefully consider the matter and determine what their needs are, and there tegether shape their desires into a petition to be presented to the national grange by the state master at the annual meeting that is soon to be held in Washington.

Among the changes suggested is one making persens who are otherwise suitable for membership eligible at the age fourteen and that no quarterly dues be required of such persons until they are eighteen years of age; also that the admission fee of such members be only the amount exacted by the state grange. That the constitution of the national grange be so amended that subordinate granges may be permitted to hold their annual election and install their officers at any time that best suits their convenience and meets the thoughtful requirements of the order. And it is often suggested that the constitution of the state grange should be so changed as to make the time of the annual meeting earlier in the season.

All of these suggestions we believe worthy of immediate and careful consideration. If such an institution, not with the intention of become the grange was instituted for the education and ingfarmers, but in order to prepare themselves elevation of farmers, should not farmers' sons to hang out shingles as lawyers; with a superathere in the freshness of youth to receive the impressions and training that will start them aright in their life work? When boys and girls first reach their teens they have the most ardent longings for society and this is the time of life when the gratifications of these desires are most keenly enjoyed, and it is also the time when associations are most powerful and if wisely chosen the most valuable. Everything depends upon starting right in life. Why not get the farmer boys and girls into the grange while they are young, and so regulate and direct their youthful aspirations that they may reach the goal of happiness and usefulness that shall be their highest ambition, through the grange?

If the annual elections and installations of the officers of the subordinate granges took place just before the annual meeting of the state grange, every master would have his term of office before him and if animated with a due appreciation of the value of the order and the responsibility of his position would certainly be at the meeting of the state grange and be on the alert to gather everything that could be of use to his grange and carry it home to them. ture by the general government. Almost ev-Of course the master whose term of office is erything I see published on this subject is from just expiring would not be prompted and moved the pens of professors at some of these instituby such considerations as the one whose term is tions, and the half-apologetic tone of their rejust beginning, and for this and other reasons there is cause to believe that such a change cultural colleges, shows pretty plainly that they would tend largely to the good of the order.

And if the time of the annual meeting of the state grange were changed from December, when the days are short, cold, and dreary, the traveling rough and hard; when everybody's spirits are running low, apprehensive of a long, ting up men of straw, to knock them down easihard winter, to the last of August when every bedy has buoyant hopes and is in just the condition to need and desire a week's rest, the weather warm enough for camping out with pleasure and a very trifling cost, a large numbe thus brought together every year and the meeting be made the occasion of real benefit and enjoyment, such as could not otherwise be found. Such an arrangement would soon be looked forward to as the gala season for farmers and would be held in as high esteem as were the world renowned Olympics of old .-Dirigo Rural.

When a grange has secured a home, the next thing it should secure is a library. Farmers need standard works of reference, and these can be kept at the grange to the great benefit of all

Co-operation.

day operations of the farm?

Yes, and very profitably too. How?

ery, and in selling produce, stock, etc., and in

buying groceries, seeds, fertilizers, etc. While the subject of co-operation of farmers and working men for various objects is being farmers in the neighborhood of small farms, make it pay, forming an association for the letting and hiring of machinery. This association is to have a president and secretary, and shall be paid for a plow, a horse-rake, a mower, a thresher, a one-horse or a two-horse team, etc. A. perhaps owns a mower, B a fanning-mill, C. sawing-machine, and so on, so that all the the society. The owner of any machine is to lend it to members of the association in preference to outsiders, and is bound never to let it at less than the price fixed by the association. In return he has a similar claim to precedence in the use of machinery belonging to any other member of the association. Any breakage or other damage of machinery while thus let is to be repaired or replaced with a new part at the expense of the party in whose hands the machine is when the damage is done.

By such an arrangement it will be seen the use of machinery for all the work on a farm which can be done by machinery will cost no more if the machinery belongs to one's neighbor than if it belonged to himself, for what he pays for the use of a threshing-machine he gets back again for the use of his mower. There is a large share of the work on the farm can be more cheaply done by the use of improved implements and machinery, all will admit, but much work is done in the fold way because farmers have not the capital, or their farms are not large enough to give sufficient work to a full set of machinery and tools to make them pay. This need not be, and we hope to see the granges and clubs taking hold of this or some similar form of co-operation in the use of machinery. And even where there is no grange the plan is just as feasible, for two or three-can start an association and add to it, prolong its duration, or drop it altogether, as they may find advisable, with no expense whatever .- Farmer's Friend.

Agricultural Celleges.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, like Plato reasons well.

Do they not do more harm to farmers than they benefit to farmers' sons? . I know several young men in this section who have attended ce of whom the country is already afflicted. I think that a state agricultural school should confine its teachings to subjects which will tend directly to make its pupils good farm ers. Medical colleges do not include in their curriculum topics which have nothing on earth to do with their specialty, however excellent they may be as parts of a liberal education. Theological seminaries keep to their specialties, without thinking it necessary to teach a smattering af all knowledge; and why should not agricultural colleges "stick" to their special business, instead of turning the minds of the students away from the very pursuit their fathers would wish them to follow, by offering them opportunities of pursuing other avocations more alluring mainly because requiring less labor? I would like to see farm boys better educated; but I hate to see the "makings" of a good farmer become a poor lawyer, the transformation having been unwisely encouraged or brought about by an agricultural college. It seems to me that agriculture—not law or medicine or any other profession-should have the benefit of the public lands donated to agriculmarks when referring to the conduct of agrithemselves-or at any rate the best of themare not quite satisfied with the present condition of things there. They seem to be constantly on the defensive, without any visible assailant; always excusing, without any accuser; setly-all of which is likely to beget in the public mind mere than a suspicion that "there is something rotten," or at any rate not quite right, in the management of our agricultural chools and colleges.

Advice to College Boys.

Under this caption the Ohio Farmer gives the following good advice to boys about starting to college, which cannot be too often reiterated by the whole agricultural press and the newspaper press also. This fossil Greek and Latin business has made a lumber garret of many a bright boy's head:

"Hundreds of farmer boys have gone from home this fall, for the first time, to attend college. We want to say a few words to them by lege. We want to say a few words to them by way of advice, and it will do, also, for those who have not yet gone, but intend to go to colway of advice, and it will do, also, for those

lege at some future time. The advice is this A. PRESCOTT & CO., Can co-operation be carried into the every- don't let the owl-eyed professors persuade you to fool away time on Greek and Latin. They will talk to you about the discipline it will afford, and how necessary a knowledge of these By "changing works" by buying machin- languages is to a proper understanding of your

own tongue, but don't you pay any attention to it. You can get all the mental discipline you need in pursuing other studies that will be of some practical use to you on the farm or in the discussed we are reminded of one very feasible office or work-shop. Of course, if you have plan for effecting a saving by co-operation plenty of money and time at your disposal, and which, though in successful operation in some you are not preparing yourself for an early sections, in the state of New York and else- struggle in life on your own 'hook,' you can where, has not so far as we know, been tried in study these languages and anything else you this vicinity. It is the combination of the please, and if you intend to be a doctor, lawyer, teacher, or minister, they will be useful to you. where each is not able to own a full set of im- Otherwise, let them alone and occupy your time proved machinery, or has not work enough to with science, mathematics, history, political economy, etc. Take book-keeping insiead of Latin, and English grammar instead of Greek. Lay a good foundation and be thorough as far meet as often as may be desirable. They will as you go, and then apply yourself to the study adopt by-laws, fixing the price per day which of your life work. If you intend to be a farmer, take an agricultural course of study. It is a liberal one, as pursued in our best industrial institutions, and will, in our opinion, de velop the mind quite as rapidly and to better machinery ever used on a farm is owned within purpose than the old classical course that has been so rigidly adhered to for centuries. We know that fossil professors of Greek and Latin will pronounce this advice dangerous, and the man who makes it a fcol, but we reiterate it, nevertheless-don't study Greek and Latin unless you intend to make some use of them in after life."

> The grange is exerting a powerful influence. It is making the farmer more thoughtful, enlarging his views, developing his talents, thereby making him more social and better, merally giving him an honorable place among men, and will result in the near future of securing him his just rights.

> For six months the farmer will have leisure for reading and study greater than usually falls to the let of others. The spirit of the grange has been to stimulate thought and research. There need be no lack of topics to engross the time in the preparation for the next meeting, and when each one goes with but a single thought, well matured and thoroughly talked over at the home, we can well understand that that grange is and will be a growing one.

Advertisements.

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

HUNT'S REMEDY,

HUNT'S REMEDY

HUNT'S REMEDY

cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness and Excesses.

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ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER. Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder

lade, fullness after eating, with a disin-ination to exercion of body or mind, frriability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a soling otherwise perfected some duty, wearings, Disgloss, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Fellow Skip, Readsohe, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urino.

night, highly colered Orine.

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

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to
such cases, one dees effects such a change
of feeling as to not establishe sufferer.

A Noted Divine Says:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dynpopusa, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pilis were recommended; I used them. I am now awoli man, have good appetite, digestion parfect, regular stools, piles good, and havegained forty pound fisch. They are worth their weighting gold. Raw. E. I. SiMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
They Increase the Appeties, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nowrished, and by their Tenic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 35 cants. 35 Mayrray St., N. Y.

GRAY HAIR ON WHIRKERS changed to a GLOSSY
BLACK hy a single application of this DYR. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold
by Drugstise, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.
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TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

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In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.

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25 MERINO BUCKS.

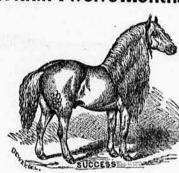
THE SORGO HAND BOOK

A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1889 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can fernish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety.

as a Cane Muchinery, Steam Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Contable Grain Mills, Church and School Bells, &c.

Percherons

Within Twelve Months!



78 Head Arrived Aug. 15.

For the Farm of the

Great Percheron Horse Breeder. M. W. DUNHANI,

Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois.

(35 Miles West of Chicago,

On the Galena Division Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

The 78 Hend whice arrived from France August 15th s by far the largest number ever imported at one time, and added to the number already on hand, they make the greatest and finest collection of Draft Horses ever owned by one man. Nothing like it in Magnitude and Completeness can be found elsewhere in the world.

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Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Herino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas. BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breed-er of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High grade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Peland-Ch Sulfolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices fless than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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MILLER BROS, Junction City, Kansas, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohlo, strains): also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leg-horn Fowls, Eggs, \$150 per 13. Descriptive Circu-lar and Price List free.

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KANSAS HOME NURSERY

offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vittes, Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the west. The largest stock of Apple Seedlings, A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and
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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms res-sounble. Correspondences of our hogs.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH. Emporia, Kansa



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The Oldest and Most Extensive IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

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In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made elev-en importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 20 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Faris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this 10t of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

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tion.
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POT GROWN. BEST IN THE WORLD.
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The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend,

New and very Important Discovery. Deodorizer, Disenfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab. Mange and foot rot, kills liee, ticks, ond improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in coid water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carbolic and anienia without their poisonous effects. Send a Scent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to us and testimonials to

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(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Pouliry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Pouliry World is sent post-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Pouliry Yard for \$1.26. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE,

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburs securing space in these advertising column. 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. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 20 expire with the next issue. The perior is al 20 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for and to avoid missing a number renewats should be made at once.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs. The greatest offer to club agents ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work. Every agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER knows that he is working for Cash! And every agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoffice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instruction sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties weite 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.

The Model Fair.

The agricultural fairs of New York are ac counted models of what an agricultural fair ought to be. A special fair correspondent of the N. E. Farmer visited the New York State Fair held at Albany last month, and pronounces that institution, after a critical examinntion, a model fair. In relation to horsetrot ing the correspondent says the track is only used as a pleasure drive, the society, since its founding, never having paid a cent in prizes for horse-trotting or racing, and yet this is one of the most prosperous fairs in the country. In describing the fair the correspondent says:

"This is the 40th annual fair, and during these forty years more than thirty large volumes of the transactions of the society have been prepared and published for distribution among the farmers of the state, giving reliable information upon almost every conceivable subject connected with agriculture, from the feeding of a hog to the comparative merits of the most costly farm machinery. The reports of committees on ploughs and harvesting machines, tested by the most careful field trials, and the reports of eminent members on grasses, insects, diseases of animals, etc., afford some of the age. Gold medals and cash premiums of \$50 each are offered for best animal, and \$50 for the best butter and cheese.

"Such liberal prizes open to the world draw very great numbers of competitors, but it is not the large prizes alone which induce competition, for the exhibits of harvesting machinery, ploughs, or other implements, which would re quire field tests, receive no prizes whatever, and yet there are acres of space covered by samples from all parts of the country. Ploughs are shown by the hundred and thousand, while the hay presses, mowers, reapers, binders, seed sow ers, tile machines, well diggers and cider mills in operation keep up a constant din that re minds one more of an immense factory than ar agricultural fair. Yet aside from the unavoid able noise connected with machinery in opera tion, the fair is one of the stillest we have eve attended. Not a single side show of any na ture whatever is permitted inside the grounds, nor near the gates on the outside."

Such is the picture of the annual fair of ar agricultural society which has been in operation forty years, and whose managers have had the moral courage to act on the faith that agri culture had power to sustain its fairs without the iniquity of taking bribs from mountebanks an I gambling managers to help fill its treasury.

In the selection of judges the correspondent says: "The judges are selected with great care are men of known ability, frequently from other states, and they are paid a liberal sum for their services. Protests may be made against the awards of judges in case of manifest error, but the society hears no appeal based on error of judgment on the part of its judges. Exhib itors competing for any prize must accept quietly whatever decision the judges agree upon, and must attach such cards to their exhibits as the society direct. All entries are made by numbers and the judges are not expected to know the names of competitors till judgmen has been passed and awards agreed upon.

'Every competitor before his goods can be entered, must pay a one year membership fee of one dollar, which fee entitles him to a ticket of admittance to the grounds good during the fair. A fee of ten dollars makes one a life member. The president holds office but a single year. Meetings or lectures and the disto exhibit aspirants for any public position whatever."

This is the kind of agricultural fair the KANSAS FARMER has persistently contended for, while indignantly protesting against the horse-jockeying exhibitions which disgrace and belittle the cause of agriculture through its fairs. But faint-hearted managers are met at the outset of their work by the cry that you can't draw a crowd without you have horsetrotting and racing as the leading feature every day, and they give way to this bugaboo, and in place of making arrangements for an agricultura! fair, they fix up a race-course, spend largely of their means in this work to the neglect of the proper and needful preparation for an agricultural exhibit, draw liberally on the patrons of horse-racing and lose more by failing to draw from the mere quiet and less obtrusive friends of agriculture. As an evidence of this bad judgment and worse practice, we challenge the production of a single instance in the whole country where the horse-trot fairs are not in their decline, while on the other hand, where fairs are conducted with a single purpose of agricultural improvement in view, where "monkey shows," horse trots, et. al. immoral practices have been kicked out and kept out, the societies are in a prosperous condition.

We trust the parties who can bring the most salutary influence in shaping the destinies of the Kansas State Fair, will take to heart the lessons which have been taught by the bankrupt ghosts of horse-trot agricultural societies which stalk through the land, and found our state agricultural fair of the future on the rock of agriculture and not on the shifting sands of the "speed ring." The state fair should be in connection with the state board of agriculture, an institution aided by the state, and in building on a foundation laid in wis lom, as the past has proven the state agricultural department to have been, there should be added to it an experimental station similar to the German institution which is conferring so much benefit on agriculture in that country. These experimental stations are credited with benefiting the farmers very materially, and we believe this has never been questioned, while the expense is small. Kansas is emphatically an agricultural state-and we include in this term the many and diversified branches of industry that are directly connected with the soil-and farmers should see to it that their business receives the most liberal fostering care of the state. The agricultural requirements of this state differ in many essential points from those which our citzens have become familiar with farther east, in lower and moister atmosphere, and it is a slow and expensive process for each individual farmer to be constrained to explore, experiment and grope his way to the best modes to obtain profitable results, and he is entitled to state aid in directing the light of science on this unexplored path to the best results in farming.

Our state agricultural college is fitting a corps of young men for scientific and practical work on the farm; our State Board of Agricul ture has diligently addressed itself to the work of collecting, sifting, collating and placing in a compact form for use, a multitude of facts, discoveries, results of experiments, etc. of individuals, but its office has necessarily been that of a gleaner. Another advanced step is needed in this department, and the state with its mil- it; but confine it to the adulteration of sweets lion of population is now able to take that step, the highest standard agricultural literature of and it is the interest of every farmer to de- evils affecting other articles of food less dan mand it at once. That step is an experimental station with the necessary quutity of land which would not require a great deal. A new light and a new lever would be brought to the aid of agriculture, which would enhance the value of the reports from the State Board to a degree not readily computed.

> With an annual state fair where the best products of the state were sure to be placed on exhibition along with the work of the Board of Agriculture, and the developments of science brough the machinery of an experimental station, with appropriate works of art and collections from natural history, illustrated lectures, by professors in the employ of the state and other competent speakers, the vulgar horse trot could be profitably exchanged for a higher class of entertainment, and there need be no fears of a thin attendance. Multitudes would gather from distant states to witness an agricultural fair that every visitor would feel means omething. The miserable scrub trot-fair of the day doesn't mean anything all feel, and hence the beggarly lack of funds to pay pre-

Adulteration of Food.

This nefarious business has grown to such proportions-and is still on the increase-that the magnitude of the crime is driving out of business honest dealers. There is scarcely an article of food, which is not purchased by the consumer, in what may be termed its raw state, adulterated to a considerable ex ent, so that the consumer is paying for something which he does not wish to buy, and is not only worthless to him, but really injurious to health.

Among all the articles of general consump ion entering into daily use by every family in the land, there are none so universally, largely and injuriously adulterated as sugars and syrups. For the adulteration of all sweets, glucose or corn starch sugar is used. In the proess of manufacturing this sugar from cora, sulpnuric acid and lime are the principal chemicals, and in its manufacture in the immense quantities which the demand for glucose requires, the article is put into the market containing a large per cent. of these poisonous substances. Glucose, or grape sugar, as it was

ing the evenings of fair week, but it is not con- flivor, and can be mixed with any other sweet the country, the result cannot fail to be of ur- land in shaping thought and dictating the polisidered any part of the business of the society without changing its appearance or taste, told advantage to the agricultural interest of About two-thirds of the bulk of all our finest that section. The fact cannot be disguised that largely composed of glucose by dishonest manufacturers, that the refineries of sugar whose proprietors will not use this cheap, poisonous sweet to compound with their sugars and syrups, are undersold in the market by the producers of adulter ited sugars and compelled to stop business, leaving the field to their dishonest rivals.

So great is the demand for glucose that the large establishments in several of the cities are worked to their utmost capacity, and other establishments of the same kind are being built, and when glucose, which can be manufactured at a cost of two cents per pound, comprises 50 to 75 per cent, of the fine syrups that retail for 90 and 100 cents per gallon, it requires little exercise of the imagination to understand the incentive which is offered to dishonest manuficturers of syrups and sugars to adulterate largely with an article that cannot be detected without the aid of chemistry. By taste, smell, or appearance, it can never be discovered.

Congress should be appealed to by the people in a manner spearnest that it would not dare disregard the indignant protest against this poisoning and cheating in the most common article of daily food, for the passage of a law to stop such a glaring public outrage, as stringent as the excise laws regulating the manufacture of spirituous liquors. Such a law is peceliarly necessary at the present time, and should he hastened to its passage as a protection of the rising industry in the new fields of sugar manufacture from beets and sorghum. If manfacturers of refined sugars are allowed to use glucose, which costs but two or three cents a pound, and palm their products on a defenseless public as pure, high-priced sugars and syrups, the manufacture of wholesome, pure sugars and syrups from cane and sugar beets will be strangled in its infancy. No honest sugar industry can stand long against the low grade of grape sugar manufactured out of cheap corn, which can be increased at little cost, in quantities that will equal the produce of all the su gar lands in the world.

Agriculture has never received any direct protection from the tariff laws, but has sostained the nation while these laws were fostering our young and weak manufacturing interests, till the latter, waxing strong, now pay back in some measure by a home market, for the parental care agriculture has bestowed upon them, and by drawing wealth to the nation by competition in foreign markets with the manufactures of other nations.

The sugar industry, which promises to be m great advance in our agriculture, can be fos tered by a stringent law of congress which will effectually crosh the felonious business of adulteration of sugars. Let the sorghum growers of the west, the sugar-cane growers of the south, and the sugar-beet farmers of the east, unite in a demand which congress will I e com pelled to hear and act upon, for a law agains adulteration of sugars, and the bee-keepers for another special act to punish the adulteration of honey by the same poisonous article. The attempt to enact a law to cover all adulterations of food should not be made, or the magnitude of the adulterating interest will defeat and let future laws be provided for similar gerous to the health of the community.

American farmers apparently stand on the threshold of a great agricultural interest, and the government should be compelled to guard it so far as to prevent thieves and robbers from running it at the very start, which it is in their power to most effectually do by unrestrained glucose adulteration. Let glucose be sold as glucose, and the man who dares to sell it as something else be put in danger of wearing the

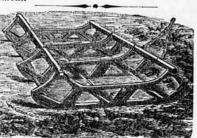
The October Elections.

The skirmish lines of the two advancing omies, as the politicians express themselves have had the first engagement. The country to its remotest bounds, has felt intense interes in the elections which were held in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, last week. Indiana especially, was the center of interest, as the result of the vote in that state was believed by both parties to prognosticate the result of the presidential election in November. The republicans pretty generally conceded the state to the democrats, and when the result was known hat Indiana had declared by some 5,000 to 7,000 majority in favor of the republican candidate for governor, great was the disappointment of both parties. The republicans were, of course, wonderfully elated, while their opponents were correspondingly cast down. The legislature, on joint ballot, is republican, which gives that party a U. S. Senator.

Ohio was conceded by both parties to the republicans, but the majority, which is about 20,000, is larger than was expected. West Virginia gave some 10,000 democratic majority, but neither party felt much interest in the news from that state, as the result was foreknown. The result in Indiana is believed by the majority of all parties to indicate the final result of the presidential struggle, but the leaders of the opposing parties declare their deto the end of November 2d. If the southern element is beaten in this approaching contest, (for it is virtually the struggle of the southern polit o ans-who are represented in the present class who make political opinion and give voice crease in numbers and power, till it has become

drips and syrups are composed of glucose, and the noisy, political element of the late confedthe best qualities of refined sugars are so erate states has made capital and emigration timid. Gradually that timidity has to some extent been overcome, and emigration from the north has been quietly heading in that direc- fraternity. tion for some time and seeking homes in a milder climate. Every indication now is that the southern states in the next decade will with ness such an influx of emigration and enterprise as they have never before known, and the t the per cent. of increase in population and agricultural wealth will be greater than in any

other part of the country. This influx of new blood and new brain power will solve the dangerous and destructive element to the material interest of the country, of "solid south" and 'solid north," and forever put to rest the rankling geographical antipathies which grew out of slavery and survived the extinction of its



The Jack-Plane Harrow.

This effective but unassuming in appearance, tool, which we had the opportunity of carefully examining while on exhibition at the Shawnee County Fair, we promised to describe more minutely, a good many farmers evincing a desire to have a better understanding of its principle of construction and mode of operation. By the ent of the harrow, or plane-as a harrow is generally associated with an implement having eeth-shown on this page, it will be seen that it is composed of four iron frames or benchewith a wooden rail about 31 inches square bolted on each end of the benches, giving it the esemblance of a four-runnered sled. The unterbraces of these benches are slotted to receive wrought-iron bars. These slots are seven or eight inches in length by three-eighths of an inch. Three iren bars are used as hoes and crushers, any length desired. The Plane represented by the cut is about eight feet in length, wide. These bars may be set to work like a usher on cloddy ground, or one or two be set to cut and the other to crush. The depth is regulated by setting these cutting and crushing ars at any desired depth to suit the ground to be worked, and keying them tight. When the front bar is set like the bit of a plane, the si in front is cut to the desired depth and flowover the bar and is more finely pulverized and eveled by the bars in the rear which either cut a greater depth or crush and pack if reversed n the slots. By placing boards or rails across he benches, as much weight as desired can be placed upon it, and by the cutting and grinding process of the thin iron bars all clods are reluced to powder and all uneven places filled and leveled most perfectly. The principle of the Jack-Plane Harrow is

moothing plowed ground, elaborated and perected. For economy, strength and efficiency in fining, leveling and firming land and preparing a fine seed-bed, we question whether this inpretentious looking tool has an equal in the whole catalogue of harrows. Wherever the Jack-Plane was exhibited the demand for them was greater than could be supplied in time for use the present fall. The inventor says that the Jack-Plane at the fairs was a grand sucess. Thousands of farmers examined it closely and expressed their determination to purchase. The inventor only regrets he had not implements on the ground to supply the demand. Nine were sold and ship et to nearly as many coun es in Karsas and Missouri Se eral farmers wanted them at Topeka, but Mr. H. D. Rice secured the only one left. At Kansas City, amid the greatest display of agri cultural implements ever shown in the west the Jack-Plane took the blue ribbon and a diploma-the highest award in is class. The only difficulty in its way is that it is not on se e like other implements nor can it be until captal takes it up. At present the inventor will send it out promptly on cash order. Those ex pecting to get them should order immediately and not wait for the rush in the spring. And those who intend to buy stalk-cutters would dwell to try the Jack-Plane in the stalk field In a dry time it will do far more work that anything else. It is warra .. ted as a pulverizer leveler and weed exterminator."

Some of the business men in Topeka should secure the right to manufacture for this state, and place it in easy reach of the farmers. It can be manufactured here as cheaply as anywhere else. One thing about the Jack-Plane is that its retail price is lower in proportion to its first cost than any other offered to the farmer

For further information apply to the patentee, J. W. Mulvey, Kidder, Caldwell county Missouri.

The prospectus of the Country Gentleman is published on another page of the FARMER. termination to contest every inch of ground up The Gentleman is one of the leading agricultural journals in the United States, being one of the earliest recruits in the field for the lifting up of agriculture, when the ranks were thin and weak. The Country Gentleman has lived struggle), though a great mortification to the to see the agricultural press of the country incussions of agricultural subjects are held dur- originally called, has neither positive color or to the political sentiments of that quarter of one of the most influential institutions in the

cy of government. In this grand work the Gentleman has done yeoman service, and still towers in the front ranks of agricultural journals, stengthening as the cause of agriculture strengthens. May it long live to infuse its wisdom and culture throughout the whole farming

A Lady's Letter of Acceptance.

Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, a lady well and favorably known in Kansas educational circles, was nominated by the democratic party as its candi late in the state for superintendent of public instruction, and in the following let'er the lady very gracefully accepts the honor, and makes a point in her note of acceptance which is very happy, indeed, when she says "the office of superintendent, both of the state and county, should be, as far as possible, disconnected from politics, and it (the democratic party) has done what it could to rescue the office from the vortex of mere partisan strife."

Probably no better plan could be devised for rescuing the office from party strife than nominating a non-voter, which is in its fullest sense woman. The party may, in this new deparure, have builded better than it knew, for certain it is that could it have changed places with its rival in political power in the state, Miss Brown never would have been nominated. Oh, no; when potitical parties are strong enough to be reasonably sure of electing their candidates, they don't parcel out comfortable offices among the softer sex-the non-voters. In this one feature all political parties exactly agree.

If Miss Brown should have the good fortune to be elected the party which brought her name forward for the place could not, with any show of justice, claim it as a party victory, for it would be one of the most unpartisan selections possible. But we will let the lady speak for for herself:

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Douglass County, Kansas, Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 30, 1880. To Hon. John Martin, Topeka, Kus., Chairman Democratic State Central Committee:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of August 30th, advising me of the action of the democratic convention of August 26th, in nominating me as their candidate for state superintendent of public instruction.

In making this nomination the democratic party of Kansas has, with a liberal and enlightened spirit, and with a generous purpose, one-fourth of an inch thick, and four inches vielded to the tendency of the times which demands equal rights and equal opportunities for plain bit, or be reversed to act as a drag and all the people, and it has thus shown itself to be a party of progress. It has placed itself squarely and unequivocally before the people upon this great and vital question of giving to woman the right to work in any field for which she may be fitted, thus placing our young and glorious state in the foremost rank on this as vell as on other questions of retorm.

Furthermore, in nominating one who has no vote, and for this reason cannot be considered in politics, and in doing this of its own free will, without any solicitation on my part, the democratic party of this state has shown that it is in full accord with the Jeffersonian doctrine that the office should seek the man and not the man the office; and also that it fully appreciates the fact which is conceded by all persons who have thought much on educational matthat of the plank or poll drag so popular for ters, that the best interests of our schools demand that the office of superintendent, both of the state and county, shall be, as far as possible, disconnected from politics, and it has done what it could to rescue the office from the vertex of mere partisan strife.

For these reasons I accept the nomination, hanking the party for the honor it has conferred upon me. Bespectfully yours, SARAH A. BROWN.

Wool-Growers! Meeting.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the wool-growers of Shawnee county, Kas, held on Saturday, the 23d in-t., at the Burtis House parlors, Topeka, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the pmpose of perfecting the county organization. All who are interested in sheep breeding and wool-growing are cordially invited to attend.

L. A. MULHOLLAND, Chairman. E. T. FROWE. Secretary.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney wort in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or bowels.—Home and Farm.

A Happy Kestoration.

I can truly say that I owe my present exist-ence and happy restoration to the hopes and joys of life, to the use of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, and I say to every one suffering from any manner of kidney, liver or urinary trouble, "Use this remedy and recover."

W. E. SANFORD. Holley, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1888.

Morticulture.

Our Apple Orchards.

The condition of our apple orchards south of the forty-first degree of latitude is by no means satisfactory. In the early settlement of the country the difficulties with which we have to contend were neither so many nor of such magnitude as those which beset the truit grower nov. Then perfect apples, uninjured by the worm, were the rule instead of the exception as now. Then the apple root aphis or the wooly plant louse had not become common it the nurseries, nor was the borer then know. which now destroys so many young trees; neither had the dreaded codling moth filled on orchards with wormy fruit. The rapid increase of noxious insects, coupaed with the exhaustion of the soil by constant cropping without manuring or judicious rotation, has rendered the orchard products of comparatively little value when considered in connection with other farm crops.

As many of the trees and plants which have series will be delivered to their customers dur- hurtful to him, nor will be allow himself to be ing the present month, a brief description of the aphis referred to may be of value to those who have ordered trees. In my orchard, the trees of which were obtained from a neighboring nursery about fourteen years ago, I find that there are a number of trees that have failed to grow, or at least have appeared to be on the decline during the last six or seven years. One or more of these trees are usually blown over by the wind each season. On examining the dead roots I find that they are covered with a thin layer of white, fibrous substance. This condition of the roots is caused by the wooly plant-louse, Eryosoma (perpyfius) pyri, which infests the roots of the apple trees causing swellings or knotty excresences and de famations of almost every possible shape Young trees if so affected when set will all surely die, for the minute insects which cause the trouble suck up the sap which should flow into the tree, thus sooner or later destroying it, An honest urseryman will not use seedlings that are infested with the plant-louse when he is grafting, nor will be permit those who pack the trees for customers to put in trees the roots of which are covered with a whitish, downy substance, or on which there are numerous knotty excresences. My advice to the planter is, never receive or pay for trees that do not have smooth, healthy roots. If, however, you find that the young trees that you have already planted are infested, break lumps of newly burned lime in small pieces and put therewith one fiftn as much of the flowers of sulphur and slack with boiling water. Stir during the slacking, using just enough water to reduce the mass to a fine powder. Remove the dirt from about the affected roots, moisten them with water, and give them a good coating of this bisulphite of lime.

South of the forty-first parallel of latitude, high lands sloping to the east or north constitute the best location for an apple orchard. Low valleys, sheltered to some extent from the rays of the sun at mid-day, when planted with some of the late blooming varieties, such as the Neverfail, Genneting or Rawles Jenet, or the Rome Beauty, and a few others, generally give should not, for his time is not his own, and he a full crop. The choice of an orchard site is a should employ it as directed. The old adage very important matter, especially when fruit is that if you want the chores poorly done send to be grown in large quantities for market, in. volving the outlay of considerable capital and several years' interest thereon. Difference in latitude will necessitate the selection of differ ent aspects; that is, northern or southern. The warmer the climate the greater the necessity of high locations on north-lying hillsides. In se lecting a sife for an orchard, see that the land is good and that there is enough of it, so that at least one row can be added every year. One planting is not sufficient; continuous planting. constant vigilance and care are alike essential

elements of success. Most lands throughout the west and south, at least the most desirable locations, should be trench or double plowed to the extent of six teen inches and be thoroughly pulverized. The trees should not be less than thirty-two feet apart, for at thirty feet the branches will touch in twenty years. The labor of digging the holes where the trees are to be planed can be greatly lessened by plowing a deep furrow both ways where the trees are to be set. This will permit the young roots to spread out in all directions, which they cannet do if but a hole is dug in the hard clay soil. Should good five foot stakes be driven as soon as the furrows are plowed, fourteen inches to the southwest of the exact place where each tree is to be set, there need be no trouble in setting the trees in perfeetly straight rows both ways. Three inches deeper than the trees stood in the nursery is the best depth for planting, but in the richer, looser lands bordering on the Missouri river, four to five inches would be better. In this latitude the leaning of the tree when setting in, from 20° to 30° to the southwest, or toward where the sun is at two o'clock, or about 10° west of south. is a very desirable plan, as it shields the tree from the southwest sun, and when not staked braces it against the prevailing southwest winds. Where the stake is set and a straw band is used it is well to lean the tree at least 5° toward the stake and fasten it thereto. At the time of transplanting cut back the shoots abou one-half, always being careful to cut fully halan inch above a bud that points outward. The cutting back should be done so that evapora tion shall not exhaust the sap in the tree before the roots have taken hold of the soil. It setting the tree use none but the best top-soil

about the roots, keeping the latter well straight eued out, and being careful that the dirt come-

in direct contact with the under side of the roots at the stem of the tree.-F rm and Fire-

The Hog.

THE Hog: HIS DISEASES AND PARASITES, by W. D. Schot, effice 366 Wabash Ave., Chica-go. Price 25 cents.

This is a pamphlet of 24 pages, devoted to he he g and his diseases, and is specially adlressed to farmers. The author claims that the suljects are discussed in the light of experience, and ex lains much that has heretoore been obscure in regard to the diseases of nogs. The book will be worth many times its price to any farmer who raises hogs, or any one who has the care of swine. We give below a

In the first place, it is impossible for hogs to e crowded together in such numbers as is cus omar with many breeders and raisers, and renain healthy. Again the nature and I abits of the hog are such that he requires a greater variety of food than any other animal. He is called an omnivorous animal. He is also kerbaceons. When allowed to roam at will, he is been ordered of traveling salesmen from nur- remarkably careful not to eat anything that is overcrowded in his sleeping quarters, nor will he select a filthy, damp nest, The present manner of breeding, raising and feeding is quite at variance with the foregoing. He is circumc ibed in his limits, is fed upon dry food that ontains too small an amount of carbon, alkali and salt. His blood is deranged, and his digest'on becomes poor, giving parasites an opportunity to pry upon him: His constitution grows enfeebled. His pen becomes infested from too ong usage, his appetite fails, and finally sickness sets in and carries him off. The present manner of doctoring hogs has killed quite as many as it has cured. We have seen prescriptions that contained calomel, copperas, strychnine, coal oil, tobacco, and many other ingredients, which, if given as directed, would in nine cases out of ten kill the hog. It is often his good fortune that he is a suspicious animal, and will not eat everything that is offered him;

In commercial importance he is also the farmers' standby. The farmers of the United States realize over one hundred million dollars annually on hogs, and consume equally as much as they sell. This pays the texes, the hired hands, and purchases many necessaries for the families. The past few years have been very discouraging to many hog raisers, but these gent emen must blame themselves for a good portion of the trouble. We know they are very busy in summer, particularly at haying, harvest and threshing time, and that they re very tired when night comes. Many times hey do not quit work until after dark and rise again as soon as they can see, and so do not have much time to attend to chores. These are done harriedly with no time to salt or look ofter anything, farther than must be done. The things that can be put off until Sunday when a general salting and looking after odds and ends is made. This is bad economy, beides cheating the Lord and themselves out of the day of rest.

Sometimes the hired man's sent to do the chores. He is perhaps trusty, but in nine caseout of ten he does not look any further than to see that done which is ordered. Indeed, he wo boys, but if you want them well done go wo boys, but it you want them well done go yourself, is very much like gospel to us. By neglecting the chores and small things, a farm er may lose more in a few days than he can re-

Rational Treatment and Positive Cures are what the afflicted seek for, and those who sort to Dr. Pierce's family medicines are nor loomed to disappointment. So positively effica-ions is his favorite prescription in all cases of emale weaknesses, nervous and other derangements incident to the sex, that this potent rem elv is sold under a positive guarantee. For particulars see Pierce's memorandum book (gi-en way by druggists), or see the wrappers of the

nedicine. Sold by drucgists, or see the wrappers of the nedicine. Waseca, Minn, April 5th, 1879.

R. V. Pierre, M. D.: Dear Sir, I feel that I hould be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my leading my duty were I to fail in the state of the seed of giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines. For years I have been a great suf-ferer from a complication of chronic disease which our physicians treated in vain. ow using your favorite prescription and find avself almost well. Your medicines have done me more good than any thing I have ever used i remain, gratefully yours, Mrs. E. B. Parmalee.

Great Sale of Short-Horns.

The improvement of a herd by crossing the blood has often been attended with difficulties not easily surmounted. Capt. Phil. C. Kidd, the celebrated auctioneer of Lexington, Kentucky, has taken this matter in hand and is rendering valuable assistance to the ranchmen and breeders of the southwest by holding public siles of blooded stock, at one of the most accessible points west of the Mississippi river.

On the 27th inst. he will sell at Sedalia, Mo., Fair Grounds, a choice lot of about one hund red head, selected from several of the most prominent herds of thoroughbred stock to be found in the country. A leading feature of his sale is the very large percentage of bulls eady for service. Send at once for a catalogue giving a correct description of every animal wfred which embraces the finest assortment ever ff-red at public sale.

Capt. Kidd may be addressed at Sedalia, Mo., or Lexington, Ky., and prompt attention given o all inquiries.

We trust our readers are alive to the imporance of securing some of these thoroughbred mills, and be on hand at the sale, prepared to nv.

The Chicago Live Stock Journal thinks that Mr. Haas' hog cholera remedy is a humbug and the medicine, if Mr. H. can procure their names to such a paper. Now we'll see what

We publish this week the card of Dr. Chawner, veterinary surgeon, who has until recently been in the employ of the U.S. government. It is important to stock owners to be able to consult a competent veterinary surgeon

The printers made the name of Mr. Shotplace of S. L. Shotwell.

tillage will make money for every farmer. By studying the former it will teach how to man-

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

give relief in Asthma Bronchies, Coughs, Catarrh Consumption and Thront Discases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by obysicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or unified, but having been ested by wideand constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well rank among the few staple remedies of the age Public speakers and Singers use them to strength en the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such mar-vellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputa-tion as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all disenses of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent universally known as a safe and reliable agento employ. Against ordinary colds, which are
the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts
speedily and surely, always relieving suffering
and often saving life. The protection it affordby its timely use in throat and chest disorders,
makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can
afford to be without it, and those who have once
osed it never will. From their knowledge of
its composition and effects, physicans, use the tise composition and effects, physicans use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and elergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealors.

We want you to read this paragraph through and become impressed by it. We are however, uzzled to know how to state it. Perhaps the and become impressed by it. best way will be to come square out with the desired statement: Hunt's remedy, the great kidner and liver medicine, is entitled to the attention of all sufferers. It cures, and it does not fail. Hum's Remedy cures Bright's disease and all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, liver, and urinary organs like magic. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

The celebrated remedy kidney wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either case. Be sure and read the new advertisement for pacticulars.—South and West.

The Pleasures of Hope.

When the body is bowed with pain an intense enging for relief brings hope. This may brighten the suffering but it does not cure. At a time tike this how welcome is such a friend as Warner's safe ki 'ney and liver cure, bringing hope, health and happiness and the joys of a renewed life.

GREAT SUCCESS.

A Fifty Cent Bottle of the Marsh Ague Cure Has Done Wonders.

For curing chills and fever the Marsh ague ure surpases anything I have ever used .- [R

B. Clark, Springfield, Mo.
"One 50 cent bottle of the Marsh ague cure has accomplished wonders in my family. It has cured my five children of chills and fever. It is

the lest and cheapest chill medicine known."— [Mrs. Mary Williams, Sedalia, Mo The Marsh Ague Cure is for sale by all prom inent druggists. It cures the worst cases of ter-tian, or third day ague and all forms of chills and fever. Price only 50 cents-liquid or pills

8 and 9 -60

Eight and nine per cer'. interest on farm loan-Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

ì	NEW CABBAGE-per doz	.80@40
•	NEW BEETS-	40
,	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.20
	GHEENE—Per lb	.15
•	EXPOS—Per doz—Fresh	.18
	BEANS-Per bil-White Navy	1.90
	medium	1.75
V	L Common	1,50
		.00
	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	,fitt
ı	TURNI 8	.60
V	TURNI 8	.30
١	APPLES	.80@.5
	Retail Grain.	
		1200
	WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2	
	" Fall No 3	.70
1	CODY White	.65
ı	CORN — White	.28
1	" Yellow	.28
	OATS - Por by page	.23
ı	OATS Per bu, new, R Y E Per bu	.25
1	BARLEY-Per bu	.50
1	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	.50
ı	" No 2	2.75
ı	" No 2	2.1.
ı	" No 3	2, 0
ı	CORN MEAL.	2, 0
ı	CORN CHOP	. #1
۱	RYE CHOP.	.45
1	CORN & OATS	1.25
۱		.80
1	SHORTS	.50
I		60
•		1000

Hog Cholera Medicine.

offers to publish the certificate of four of the most noted hog breeders of the west endorsing

whose advice can be relied upon.

well, of Eldorado, who advertised the pedigree of Prince Elward, read L. L. Stockwell, in CHICKENS—Live, per doz.
PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub washed coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light 35 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 44c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c anwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c Tub washed—choice 4t to 46c, No. 2 medium 40 to 42c, dingy and low 33 to 32c, amb 31 to 33c. Unwash ed—choice mixed combing 28 to 29c, coarse do 21 to 56c, choice medium 26 to 27c, low do 23 to 24c, light fine merino 22 to 23c, heavy fine do 16 to 18c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c #2 fb less—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 13c.

A Puzzle.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady,
WHEAT—Active, but lower, No. 2 red 99 to 81 01%;
No. 2 spring, 1 01% to 101% cas : \$1 02% November;
11 03% December, No. 3 spring, 100%;
1 ORN—In fair demand and lower; 393% to 393%c
eash; 49% November; 411% December; 40½ to 58c
May.
OATS—Dull and lower; 321%c cash; 33c October; 393%
e bid Novem er; 31c December.
RYE—Steady Its Action is Sure and Safe. RYE—Steady BARLEY—Steady PORK—Easier; cash, \$12 47}4 to 12 50; November,

12 92. LARD—Steady and in fair demand; \$8 30 cash. BULK MEATs - Not given.

Butchers' Retail.

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.

Poultry and Game.

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

St. Louis.

Markets by Telegraph, October 19.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SECURITIES.

St. Louis Produce Market.

vember; 39/2 to 39/2c December, 59/2 the year, 4 14/2c May. OATS—Lower; 29 to 25/4c cash; 29/4 November, PORK—Lower jobbing, \$1,50.

Chicago Produce Market.

PACIFIC SIXES—sales, 15 to 12°c,
MI-SOURI SIXES—sales, 15 to 12°c,
MI-SOURI SIXES—51 09,
HINNIBAL AND T. JOSEPH—\$1 07,
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 124,
UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 13,
1 AND CR. NTS—41 15.

SINKING FUNDS, offered—\$1 17.

Demand limited, and prices easy;

..... 2,25@ 2,5075 @ 1,00

Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue.

RABBITS. "
JACK RABBITS "

Coupons of 1881..

New 5's... New 4½'s Coupons. New 4's registered, *ales.. Coupons, sales...

By the carcass "
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast

Kansas City Produce Market. The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT-Receipts, 17 347 bushels; shipments, 11,853 lower; No. 1, 93/4c; No. 281/4c; No. 3, 83/4c CORN—Receipts. 925 bushels; shipments. 520 bushel in store. 40,882 bushels; market weaker and a fraction lower; No. 2 mixed, 311/4c No. 2 white mixed, 341/4c b.d.

.d. UATS—No. 2, 2°c bid; 28¾c asked. RYK—No. 2, 73c askud. EGG8—Market firm at 18 per dozen. BUTTER—Market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. CATTLE—The supply light, therefore nothing doing 'alues were firm, and had there been offering, a fair usiness would have been done; receipts 180; ship neart, 30h.

Values were firm, and that there been cheeffed 180; ship business would have been done; receipts 180; ship ments, 200.

SHEEP Unchanged; receipts, 200; shipments, 700.

HOGS-Slow; Vorkers and Baltimores \$4.60 to 4.75; mixed packing \$4.50 to 4.8; butchers to fancy, \$4.80 to 5.00; receipts, 3,300, shipments, 2,700.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Diover's Journal reports as follows: The Drover's Journal reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 15,00%; shipments, 7,000; market wood, strong and quiet; heavy, firm: common to good mixed pic ing \$1,50 to 4.70; choice heavy, \$1,80 to 5.10; light, slow and ency at 4.18 to 10.4 8%; of the case of the control of the light show and ency at 4.18 to 10.4 8%; good 10 choice shipping \$4.6 to 4.90; common to medium, \$1,60 to 1.35; but chees, active and stendy at \$2.20 to 3.30; bulls \$2.00 to 10.193; stockers, \$2.24 to 5.30; was erral texams \$2.85 to 3.10; maives \$3.25 to 3.50; through Texams \$2.50 to 2.00; stockers, active and \$2.85 to 3.00; maives \$3.25 to 3.50; through Texams \$2.50 to 2.00; stockers, active and \$2.50; through Texams \$2.50 to 2.00; active production of the control of the contro to 2 89. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments 170; feeders \$3 85; common to choice, active \$3 40 to 3 45.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The 'ommercial Indicator reports: The 'animercua traceion reports; (ATTLE-Receipts, 798; shipments, 1.378; market teady and unchanged; demand fair for good to choic a 'tle of all cls ses; native steers 'veraging 1.45 lbs, old at \$4 15; stockers and feeders, \$2 50 to 3 25; cows, 2 25 to 3 70; Texas steers, \$2 25 to 2 60; Colorado teats, \$2 45. s. \$2 45. OGS—Reccipts, 997; no shipments; market weak slow, sales ranged at \$4 25 to4 35; bulk at \$4 25 o 4 3 1 SHEEP--Receipts, 350; market quiet.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS-Firm. FLOUR-98 to 11s, WHEAT-Winter, 88 6d to 8s 11d; spring, 7s 8d to OATS-68 2d. CORN-New, 58. CORN—New, 58, PORK—738 BEEF-62s 6d. BACON—Long clear middles, 43s; short clear, 45s. LARD—Cwt. 42s.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. MAY—Upland, 27 to 28; baled, 19 to 24; bottom hay, 29 to 22; baneas baled, 18 to 19
FLOUR — Colorud, 3 35 to 3 50; Graham, 3 00 to 3 25; Kapsas, 2 85 to 3 20. (ansas, 2 85 to 3 29).

MEAL—Belled corn meal, 1 55 to 1 60.

WHEAT—new 2 00 to 2 10 % cwt.

CORN—— to 1 27% % cwt.

OATS—Colorado, 2 10 to 2 25; state, 1 75 to 2 00 % cwt

BARLEY—2 25 to —— % cwt

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES.

FRODUCE, FOULTRY VEORTABLES.

EGGS-Per dozen, ranch 30 to 31c; state 22 to 24c.

BUTT-R-Banch, P. B. 30 to 32c; creamery, 35 to 37.

ch ice 25 to 32; cooking, 8 to 15c.

ONIONS-32 to 4c & B.

ONIONS-32 to 4c & B.

ONIONS-34 to 4c & B.

Mew Advertisements.

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

ORGANS 14 Stops, 4 Sets Reeds, ONLY SOS. PARTOS, \$125 up. Paner Foo. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. L.

ROBERT CHAWNER. VETERINARY SURGEON.



Late Surgeon 4th U.S. Cavalry, resigned at Forteasy, Elliscounty, Kas. May 15th 1890, and for merly of N.Y. College of V. Surgeons Office Corquiney and 3d 8ts, Topicka, Ass. Consultation by mail solicited in all Diseases of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, and standing that the state.

\$20 REWARD

For information where I can find a LIGHT BAY WARE, nine years old, rather long coupled star in fusion one hind loot white and one hind toot a lit to large. Firl er strayed or stolen from me on 5th of M. H. HAMMAN. Wyandott, Kas.

VOIER, OF TOPEKA TOWNSHIP ar hereby notified that the November Election will be held at the Fair Grounds on the 2d day of Novem-ber, 1880. H. W. CURTIS, Township Tru-tee.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1881 Country Centleman.

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

A Premium Annual to Every Reader.

The Country Gentleman is unsurpassed, if not unequated, for the amount and variety of the practical information it contains, and for the ability and extent of its correspondence—in the three chief directions of

Farm Crops and Processes. Herticulture and Fruit-Growing,

Live-Stock and Dairying-

Live-Stook and Dairying—
while it also includes all minor departments of rural
interest, such as the Poultry Yaro, Entomology, BeeKeeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Esonomy, and a summary of the Newof the week.

The Country Gentleman is published weekly on the
following terms, when paid strictly in advance. One
Copy, one year, §2.50; Four copies, §10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club,
Ten copies, \$20, and an additional copy for the year
free to the sender of the club.

For the year 1881, these pice s include a copy of the
Annual Register of Rural Affai s. to each subscriber

a book of 144 pages and about 120 ergravings—a
gift by the publish rs.

#20-All New Subscribers for 1881, paying in advance
now, till receive the paper Weekly from receipt of
remittance to January 1st 1881, without charge.

#25-Specimen Copies of the Faper Free Address
LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
Albany, N. Y. FLOUR—Fasier, but not lower.
WHEAT—Lower: No. 2 red. \$1 92½ to 1 02 cash; \$1 05 o 1 09 November; \$1 07½ to .055; Feeember; \$1 07 to .065½ January; \$1 02 bid the year; No. 3 do, 9 5 to 95½c; No. 4 do, 50½ to 91e.
ORN—Lower: 39 1o 39½c cash; 39¼ to 39½c Normber; 39½ to 39½c December; 39¼ the year; 45 to 4½c May.

Warner's Sare, Kidney & Liver

Cure \$125 PER BOTTLE.

A Positive Remedy for ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Troubles of both Male and Female.

READ THE RECORD:

"It saved my life."

"It is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women."—Mather's Magazine.

'It has na sed severe tests and won endorsements from some of the highest medical talent in the country."—Aew York World.

'No humedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with it."

—C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.

This Great Natural Remedy is for Sale by Druggists in all Parts of the World.

TRY IT AND TAKE NO OTHER! H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

Weekly Capital,

Eight-Page Family Newspaper.

Published by

J. K. HUDSON. Topeka, Kas. At the Low Price of

\$1 per year

Every Kansan who wants the news from the Capital of his state, proceedings of conventions, legislatistic, decisions of Suverme court and a first-class family paper, in which will be found general and state news, cropnotes from every county correspondence on live tooles editorial discussions and political news of the country, can find in the Capital a paper supplying his want,

The Campaign of 1880,

new upon us, will bring with it the discussion of all important political questions, and every Kansan will find much of special and general interest in a paper published at the Capital, which cannot be found in other journals. The Guidal is Republican in politica, and as such, speaks with no useriain sound for the principles of the party. Sample copy free. Sent to any addless one year, postage paid, for one dollar. Address.

J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kas.

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Literary and Domestic

Autumn Days.

Te day acress her pensive fac-Sad nature draws a veil of mist, As if to hide the pallid cheeks And whitened lips that Death has kissed

And Summer lies with folded hands; Herhappy, sunny tasks are done: The paths she trod are sere and brown The leaves are dead her fair hands hung

The sun looks like a golden moon: His strength wanes with the waning year A mournful whisper in the air Doth tell us of the dark days near

Oh! saddest days of all the year! You do beget a thoughtful mood: The leafless trees, the barren fields,

Teach lessons easily understood. But as I gaze upon the scene, Behold! the golden butterlies .
Rise from the stubble, bare and brown. And seem to pierce the misty skies

And so I hope, when comes to us The dreary autumn time of life-When from our souls the chains are loosed So may we soar from toil and strife;

When Death doth kiss our pallid lips, May we' e'en like the butterflies, Find wings on which to soar from earth Until, like them, we reach the skies. -New England Furner

After Long Years.

"What is this, Burt?"

"This is the mortgage of an estate called the Derby Place, Mr. Faxon, foreclosed more than a year, I believe."

"Well, it's what I have been looking for. will take charge of the papers and attend to the matter soon. Down east, isn't it?" "Yes, sir."

Mr. Faxon put the papers into the breast pocket of his coat, came down the office stairs, and stepped into the glittering, purple-lined phaeton, beside his wife.

The delicate Arabian, Mrs. Faxon's horse. sped away out of the city confines, and soon tossed his jetty mane along the open roads, lined with gardens, ornate cottages and villas.

"Going away again to-morrow, dear?" asked Mrs. Faxon, suddenly lifting her fair countenance, as she interrupted her husband. "You seem to be away all the time lately. Take me with you."

"Not this time, Violet."

And Violet Faxon's husband fell into a fit of abstraction, from which the smartest chatter failed to arouse him.

They came at last to the Faxon mansion grand and simple, and fulfilling the promise of a beautiful interior.

Amid the white lace and crimson silk of her chamber, Violet was brushing out her long, fair hair, when her husband paused in the doorway and looked at her sharply. Then he came slowly across the room, and lifting the aval face in his hand, looked closely at the roseate cheek, pearly ear and curved eyelashes.

"What is it?" asked Violet: "a freckle?" "No," he answered, smilingly faintly and strolling across the chamber. "You looked

like my sister then-that was all." "Your sister, dear? You never told me about her."

"No," he answered, and said no more Mr. Faxen bore no resemblance to his deli-

cate, patrician wife. A little less than thirty -dark, strongly built, active, vigorous, he impressed one as a strong character. If, with a remarkably rich comliness of countenance, there were some sensual lines, there was also a certain evidence of strong, good sense, and a look of deep experiences. Mr. Faxon looked like a man who carried weight.

He was up and away at daybreak the next day. An early train bore him eastward, and at nine o'clock found him landed at a little station called Seabrook.

The dismal little building was set in a field of clover, around which a road wound away among the mounds of verdure.

After a glance around, Mr. Faxon took this road, and walked slowly along. The robbins hopped across it; the bobolinks sang in the trees over it. The unassuming white clover among the grass perfumed the cool morning

He passed only a few houses, but he observed them attentively. They were all eld and humble farm-houses. Apparently this property, which had by the foreclosure of a mortgage fallen to Mr. Faxon, was not situated in a very rich or enterprising neighborhood.

When he had walked nearly a mite he came to a green dooryard, among wide-spread apple trees, with a well sweep among them, and a residence, though plain, more pretentious and more comfortable than the others.

There was a narrow, well-worn path among the short grass and buttercups to the porch, where a bitter-sweet twined its strong arms In a corner under the verdure, was an arm chair, with a book on the seat, and a cane lying across it-a gnarled, twisted stick of hickory, that Faxon looked twice at. The book he saw was a Bible.

There was an old lady, with a sweet, faded face, and snowy cap strings tied under her double chiu, knitting at a window near by, but his quiet step had not disturbed her.

He had put his hand to the knocker; he took it down again as he caught sight of this placid face. He stood there quite still for several minutes. A gray cat came and rubbed against drop in the bucket. At last we brough Selwyn his leg. Some apple blossoms, floating down touched his cheek.

At length the gentle lips moved "Father," said the mild old lady, "you had best lie down and take a rest."

"Such old people, and I have come to take their home away," said Mr. Faxon.

There was a strong pain in his dark face nov as he stood looking down at the perch floor. After a moment he stepped off the porch, or the further side, and walked away under the

apple trees. When Mr. Faxon came back from his brief stroll, his presence, as he crossed the yard, was observed.

A white-haired old man, who had come to the open door and taken up the hickory stick, turned back hastily with a few hurried words, and the aged woman dropped her knitting and rose up, with a paleness dropping over her face.

But, while Mr. Faxon hesitated on the porch again both came to the door. Sad, startled faces they both had, but they were civil. Their greeting was kindly, as to a friend.

"My name is Faxon," said the visitor. "We know who you be, sir," said the old

man; "we know who you be, though we never seen ye before. Will you come in?" Mr. Faxon stepped across the white hall floor

into the quaint, cool and comfortable sitting The rough blue paper, like chintz, on the wall, some "honesty" and dried grasses in opaque white vases upon the high, narrow mantelpiece, unconsciously struck his eye while he

took his seat, his mind occupied with other thoughts. "We've been long expectin' you, sir," said the old lady.

Her hands, claspek on her spotless gingham apron upon her lap, trembled a little, but the serenity of her manner was not much changed. But the old man's eyes swam in tears. He rested both hands en the hickory stick between his knees, as he sat in a corner, and bending his

forehead upon them, partially hid his face. "Yes! yes! but it comes sort o' sudden now,' said the old man.

Mr. Faxon sat in speechless sympathy. After a little pause old Mr. Derby looked up, and met his eyes.

"Of course, it's all right, sir. We dont questlon your right to the place; but we've been sort of unfortunate. I think so-don't you, mother?"

The old lady lay back among the cushions of the dimity-covered chair. She had a look of physical weakness Mr. Faxon had not noticed pefore. She did not speak.

Her husband looked at her attentively. A udden flush went over his this face.

"It's not for myself I care-it's her!" he cried, striking his cane violently upon the floor. 'She helped earn this place when she was young. There was no kind o' work but what them hands you see lyin' so weary in her lap, sir, was put to. She was up early and late, always a-doin', fur me and the children. God never made a better wife an' mother. An' now, sir, it's hard that she should be turned out of her house in her old age."

"Hush, hush, Daniel!" said the old lady, softly. "The Lord will provide; and it's not

long we have to stay in the world, you know." "Will you tell me the history of the place, Mr. Derby?" asked Mr. Faxon. "How did

you come to lose it?"

"It was mortgaged, sir," said the old man, at last, "to pay the boys' college bills. You see we had three children-Selwyn, Roscoe and little Annie. Mother an' I didn't have an eddication, but we said all along that our children should have; an' they went to the distric' school un' then the academy-and by and by we fitted them off for college. Bright, smart boys they were-everybody said my boys had good parts, tho' Roc was always a little wild. I think mother, there, loved him better for that. He was more trouble, an' she clung to him closer because others blamed him at times. Annie his sister, was always a-pleadin' too, for Roc He played truant, and he whipped the boys who told on him; he was always puttin' his bones in peril, an' twice half drowned-yet in spite of all he was ready for college when Selwyn was, tho' Selwyn was steady as a clock. Mother an' I had been scrapin' together for years, and at last we fitted them off

"We went on denying of ourselves, for it was just the one hope of our lives to have the boys graduate with all the honors; an' time went on, but many of the crops failed, and there came disappointment here and disappointment there an' failing to get together the money the boys sent for-especially Rec-we mertgaged the farm for five hundred dollars.

"They were nearly thro', you see, an' mother and Annie thought that Selwyn might be principal of the academy or semething when he came home, an' Roc would be a lawyer, 'cause he could argue an' speak so smart in public, an' the money would be paid back easy.

"But from time to time there came rumers didn't like as to how Roscoe was up to his old wild ways again, and at last it came like a thunderbolt-Roc was suspended and had run away to foreign parts. Well, I pass ever that, sir; I tried not to be too hard on the boy Then Selwyn came home. He had graduated well, but he had a cough. He didn't complain but he was thin an' pale, an' soon mother an' saw that the son we had meant to rely on was an invalid upon our hands. The thought struck me dumb. But mother was all energy. We traveled here with him, we traveled there We saw all the noted doctors east and west, We borrowed more money on the old place, and we never paid any back. I had made one or two payments at first, but they were but a home to die."

"Don't, Daniel!" said the mether softly. "He wants to hear the rest. There's only little more, but its no better. Annie was like Selwyn-good an' patient; delicate like, too.

heod grew harder, an' though the best doctors we could get came early an' late, it was only a down among the snows. Thank ye, sir, for your pity. Mother and I have shed most of

Mr. Faxon put his cambric handkerchief back into his pocket. "Your other son, Roscoe, Mr. Derby-did he

never come home?" "Never. It's nigh eight years since we have een Roc. He knew he disappointed us; but

that was nothin', was it mother?" "I never think of it," said Mrs. Derby, sha king her head. Perhaps-I don't know-we took the wrong course with Rec. He was restless an' active. He was wild, but he was lovin'_"

"Mr. Derby," said Mr. Faxon, "I find I know something of your story already: Your son, Roscoe Derby, who ran away at nineteen years old, is probably living; and it may come in my way to obtain some information of him for you.'

The old people had risen from their seats and he went on quickly:

"Meanwhile be at no snconvenience regarding your stay here in your old home. Your right to occupy it is unquestioned in my mind, and let me assure you that you will never, during your lifetimes, be required to go hence. There is the mortgage"-he placed some papers on the table-"the Derby place is your

He rose, putting them gently back as they pressed toward him, trying to express their gratitude.

"No-no thanks! Believe me, you owe m nothing-nothing."

He took his hat. The old man, who was voiceless, wrung his hand. Mr. Faxon turned to Mrs. Derby, and taking her soft, wrinkled fingers in his strong palm, bent low and kissed them. Then he turned to the door, but in a moment he had come back.

"Mother-father!" he said, "I cannot go, for I know you have forgiven me!"

And the next instant the strong man we kneeling with his head on his mother's knee.

"After long years, mother," he said, as she stroked his temples with fond fingers. "I am but twenty-eight years old, but sorrow for my early faults has brought some gray hairs about my head."

"And you are not Mr. Faxon, after all, Roc?" said the puzzied father, with a puzzled smile.

"Yes, I am, dear father. Five years ago I had the good fortune to gain the good will of one of the wealthiest American shipping merchants then in London. He gave me a good position, and I decided to return home with him, and served faithfully in his employ until iust before his death, when, having formed an engagement with his only daughter, he gave his consent to our marriage, with the proviso that I would take his name, and carry on his interests exactly as they had been. To this I conseted, for in spite of my settled habits and ideas, I felt an alien and alone; but, mother, I part; aigrette of black and old-gold feathers at have a good wife and the best of sons-a little fellow two years old, named Derby. Does that red satin. please you?"

Ah, indeed! What loving old woman is not pleased with her grandchild? Soon the house was graced by the presence of Violet Faxon and the lovely boy, whom grandfather could not praise enough and grandmother could not fondle enough; yet it was sweeter, perhaps, to Roscoe Faxon to hear his mother's voice whis-

"I like your wife, and, do you know, I think she is very like Annie?"

From the Garden to the House.

At this season, when every one is preparing the winter's supply of house-plants, a few thoughts upon the care required in taking plants from the garden to the house may be of interest. To succeed in moving plants from the garden to the house, much care must be exercised. Most persons fail in this operation, because they do not allow the plants to rest long enough, after their removal, before they are taken into a warm room.

The more common house plants give better results if planted in the open ground during the summer. They require less care, are kept free from insects, and if properly taken up bloom better during the winter. As it is impossible to take up plants from the ground without destroying many of the fine working roots. it is therefore necessary to cut away enough of the top to balance the loss of the roots or to keep them in a dormant condition until enough new roots are formed to supply the loss of moisture from the leaves.

In case of these plants that bloom from the vigorous young shoots or that are not desired to bloom until late in the winter, as the rose, helitrope, fuehsia, etc., it is best to cut back severely when they are taken up. But with those that require a long time to mature blossem buds and that are desired to bloom early, as bovarelias stevias, eupatoriums, carnations, etc., much care is needed that they be taken up so as not to heck the growth.

nearly all of the roots. This ball must be worked carefully into as small pots as is possible with rich compost closely packed around the roots. Water thoroughly and put in a cool shaded place, as a cool shed or cellar, for a week or two, or until new roots enough have formed to supply the loss of moisture from the leaves when they are exposed to the sun.

Heliotropes, bouvarelias and other tender

We didn't mind it at first, but her cheeks grew plants while they must be kept in a cool place thin an' too red; a cough she had from child- for some time, must not be exposed to a temperature below 40 degrees for a great length of time; while reses, carnations, verbenas, petuyear after Selwyn died before we laid Annie nias, etc., are benefited by a much lower temperature at this stage of growth.

Taken up and treated in this way plants are pretty certain, with good after care, to make a good growth and bloom freely. Few people \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free, Address Twos & Co., Augusta, Maine. ucceed with roses or house plants, yet we think if they are potted in very rich soil in small pots and treated in this way, that when taken in November they would go on in growth and give fine blossoms. Sudden extremes of heat or cold should be avoided in cultivating the roses.

One very important matter must have due attention if one would succeed in keeping house plants free from insects and that is to see that no insects are taken in with the plants, and then to destroy the first that appears.

All plants should be grown in as small pots as possible, as they bloom much hetter and are not as liable to injury by over watering. They can be kept in a vigorous growing condition by applying liquid manure once each week .-Mass. Ploughman.

Fashions.

Hoods, fichus, and pelerines, of various tyles and dimensions, are now fashionable.

Collars are also being made immensely large or morning wear they are not altogther white, but scalloped out and embroidered with red, black, blue, etc. This, well and tastefully selected, gives much harmony to the toilet. The cuffs are either plain or plated, but always matched to the collar.

The deep sailor-collar in surah of two shades of color, plain or figured, fastened with a somewhat loose bow of the same, is very pretty. It s worn with the high-necked dress, either of the same or of another color, according to taste, provided the colors, if contrasting, are selected with care.

Hats for morning wear are made very simple, with little ornaments; as a rule they have neither flowers nor feathers, but only a large bow of soft surah in front upon the crown; below this a thick quilting of unbleached tulle or lace, coming a little beyond the border; behind, the ribbon or surah, twisted so as to become quite small, is passed through the straw and then tied under it in a bow, which droops over the chignon; this is a very clever arrangement, for with the small knot of hair which is now considered pretty to wear at the back of the head, there is under the hat, with its lowered brim, an empty space unpleasing to the eye.

A Duchess hat is of leghorn straw, open bor der, lined with a band of dark red velvet slightly gathered at both edges. Two long shaded red feathers trim this hat, one droops over the crown, the other comes forward over the edge of the border; a bow of palest pink satin placed on the right side completes the trimming.

There is also a bonnet of fine black English straw, edged with a jet bead border, finished with a bead fringe; semi-wreath of large closely-pressed red poppies round the front the sides; bow and very wide strings of poppy-

To these very new and stylish bonnets and hats may be added the pretty little Creole hat and-ready straw, b and at the back, and trimmed with a Madras kerchief in rich, warm colors, coquetishly tied on one side. For young girls the kerchief is sometimes exchanged for an enormous Alsacian bow of velvet or satin ribbon.

Plaids, not in the Scotch but Madras style, prevail in new autumn goods. Here colors are so blended together as to form an harmonious whole. Uncertain shades of green and blue, with every possible shade of yellow; deep reds, with flesh color, dull shades of lilac, grays and browns; such are the favorite mixtures, as different as possible from the bright tints of Scotch

Madras plaids are extremely fashionable. They are now reproduced in silk and woolen fabrics. When not entirely of this plaid, the costume is very generally trimmed with plaid kerchief borders effectively disposed so as to show to the best advantage round the outline of double skirt or tunic, blouse or casaquin-bodice

A dress of Madras plaid in attenuated shades of green and blue, with a few touches of bright red and yellew, is made in the Princess shape behind and with a basque in front. It is trimmed in the shape of a fichu with bands of bluish-green velvet finished with a flowing bow of satin ribbon to match; a pointed tablier, trimmed at the edge with a similar band, and is finished at the back into two shawl points, which form the tournure. The skirt is trimmed round the foot with a deep fluting, edged with a band of velvet.

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Relation of Bees to Flowers.

The following is an extract from an interesting lecture delivered before the British Bee-Keepers' Association, July 27th, 1880:

The heaths, so important on account of the large quantities of honey they yield, give it all in order that they may obtain possible fertilization. The anthers open by pores in their sides, but the pollen cannot escape since the anthers stand against each other, and so mutually close the apertures; but every anther is provided with a couple of processes like horns, which stand out in the body of the tiny wax-like bell-The bee's head is too large to enter, but its horns and moves the anthers, and as a consequence the pollen falls, and is received upon must be applied to the stigma of the next tion without insects is impossible. heatherbloom visited, since the stigma occupies a central position at the entrance to the bloom.

It would be unpardonable to omit altogether the wonderful order, Compositæ; and I select the Cineraria as a plant commonly to be found in our homes, and which we may at any time study in a spare moment. These Composite blooms vary somewhat in their structure, but a little patience will enable us to understand all, when we have really conquered one. The explanation I am about to give of the Cineraria, for instance, would apply almost entirely to the daisy or sunflower, and with but slight alterations to the dandelions, thistles, marigolds, chrysanthemums, etc.

Each anthrodium, popularly called a flower, really consists of a considerable number of blooms or florets gathered into a unit. If we examine one of these, as we find it in the Cineraria, we shall discover that the central convex part is formed by the extremeties of perhaps 150 florets closely packed together. These are in different stages of development, the youngest occupying the center of the anthrodium. Astwe proceed from the center we come to florets just epening, and still further from the center are others, more matured, having a sticklike arrangement growing out of, and rising above, their corallas. These are the anthers, which are joined to one another by their edges (syngenesious). The pollen has been shed, but since by their junction the anthers form a closed tube none has yet escaped. In the ring of florets again beyond these we shall observe probably the next stage. Here the pollen is showing at the top. The style has grown up under the pollen, and having a brush at its extremity, has actually swept the pollen out from between the anthers. Insects now carry it away, but fertilization cannot yet be brought about in the floret yielding it. Passing again outwards, we find florets with their pollen all gone, and styles standing out above the corollas. The stigma now develops, and pollen can be received, but this pollen must of course be provided from some younger floret, or even by some distinct anthrodium. The external florets carry each a wide, long ray, which together make up the outside conspicuous surface of the bloom, increasing its charm in the eye of the florist, and making it more conspicuous so as to attract insect life. These outside florets produce no pollen, and so singularly have to brush on the end of the style; and this if not all, for with that marvelous beauty of economy we so often are able to trace in the Creator's works, pollen is not found here, because here it would not be of value to the plant; for, from what we have already seen, this fertilizing dust, if not passed from one anthrodium to another, must be used on a floret farther from the center than the one producing it, from which it is clear that pollen on the ontside row would be produced in

vain. The orchids have always been objects of wonder, but never have they attracted mere attention than at present, and the investigations made have revealed devices, as I have already hinted, which appear to the last degree ro mantic.

The one example chosen of a British (Orchismascula) is more sober in its behavior than some which could have been selected, but it will furnish a sort of type for many, and so has its advantages. The pollen is here gathered into two masses called pollinia. When the flower is visited a fissure occurs in the covering of these pollinia, and sticky basses which they possess are made bare. As the bee remains upon the lip of the bloom-seeking honey, these sticky bases are in contact with her head. The viscid matter quickly sets, and when the bee retires the pollinia are so firmly fixed that they are drawn out of their cases, and carried away like two erect horns. As she flies through the air with her whimsical decoration, an uneven contraction of the pedicel of each pollinium alters its position, so that in a few seconds they are found standing directly forward in front of the head, and ready to pass at once into the next bloom as the bee enters, and so striking the stigmatic surfaces and effecting cross fertiliza

In such a consideration of our subject as the present, the action of bees as fertilizing fruit blooms, and so actually instrumentally producing fruit, ought not to be altogether omitted. If we examine a strawberry we find a vast number of seeds studding its external surface. Every one of these possesses a style and stigma, and has pollen conveyed to it by the action of insects, bees mainly. When the bee settles in seeking for honey it walks round the bloom, and so rubs off on the stigmas the pollen brought from some other similar flewer (for the stigmas are receptive before pollen is produced) but if any one stigma remains unfertilized, the

fruit fails to develop at that part, and continues hard, shrunken and green when the rest (the fertilized portion) is fully ripe. We must all again and again have seen illustrations of this; from which we learn that every strawberry requires from one to two or three hundred distinct fertilizations for its production. The raspberry and blackberry are similarly dependent upon bees. Each little rounded mass of these fruitscalled a drupel-has been independently fertilized. If we take a green raspberry, and look at it with a hand-magnifier, we shall find the withered style and stigma remaining in every case; and indeed they are frequently traceable when the fruit is fully ripe. Some drupels, withered and greyish-green in color, may often be seen in the dessert dish, and marking a point where the bee has failed in her work, and provtongue is long enough to reach the honey; as it ing conclusively that without her, or some passes upward to this, however, it strikes the other insect, the blooms would have become blind, and no fruit at all would have followed. The gooseberry wholly depends on insects. Its the head of the bee, a position in which it antiers are ripe before its stigma, and fertiliza-

The apple and pear no less require insect visits, and each one demands, as its bloom has five distinct stigmas, five separate fertilizations. An apple often develops, though imperfectly, if four only are effected, but it generally drops before ripening. Such fruit may be usually known by a deformity, one part has failed to grow; and if we cut it across with a knife one of the five divisions (dissepiments) of the perfect core will be found wanting.

Some complain that bees eat fruit, a charge which need not here be rebutted; but it is for us to proclaim that while they gather honey for the benefit it may be of their masters, they confer a no less benefit on the fruit-grower by giv-

ing him a crop in return. The sense of smell possessed by the bee, of which we have constant evidence, and their appreciation of color, have been important elements in developing the beauties of the floral world. Man has long, by hybridizing and selecting, been improving flowers; but where men have worked for seasons bees have worked for ages; and, although unconsciously, still on the same lines. Those flowers that have had more than usual sweetness of perfume or brightness of color have been more surely visited and fertilized; and since the characteristics of the parents would be repeated and occasionally intensified in the progeny, every movement towards the beautiful has been by the bee perpetuated, while from the same cause the less desirable has had less chance of being preserved alive upon the earth.—Bee-Keepers' Magazine.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a sixy or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is of a sixy or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is of the county of the

tise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the towaship, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Feace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray the township, and the an affidavit stating that such stray cause it to be driven there, such that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there will be a such that the did not drive nor cause it to be driven there are the such that he did not drive not cause it to be driven there are the such stray in the such stray and brands have not been altered, no he shall give a full description of the same and its coalt value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARKER in three successive numbers.

shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom preof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within I sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall was the control of a pear after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and norraise such stray summons to be served by the

of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to ap-pear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up as a summon to the shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

oeneins the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a mischemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such

Strays for the week ending October 20. Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up Aug 12, 1880, by E Harrington, Mis-slon tp, one white horse 9 years old, dark mane and tail, 15 hands high, weight 859 bs, shod all around, harness marks no other marks or brands, Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk.

Unautauqua County -- U. M. Knapp, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Jeremiah Elexson, Summit tp, Sept
11, 1889, one light bay mare mule, 13 hands high, 16 or 18 yrs
old, black mane, tail and legs, black stripe over the wethers
and along the back, collar and saddle marks, white hairs
around the forehead, branded on left shoulder with pair of
sols ors, crest failen, near sighted, valued at \$50
MULE—Also, one black mare mule 13 hands high, 16 yrs
old, branded on left shoulder with 3 over 72, harness marks
2 white stripes across throat, scar on right ear and Jaw, valued at \$50.

Coffey county-W. H. Throckmorton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J II Hanner, Ottumwa tp, one five year old bay mare, H branded on left shoulder, white stripe in face, 3 white feet, glass eyes and small size, valued at \$20 MARE—Taken up by W O Leavitt, Spring Creek tp, one dark bay mare 12 years old, collar marks, valued at \$25. MARE—Taken up by Edward Shobe, Liberty tp, ohestnut sorrel mare 12 or 13 years old, saddle and harness marks, valued \$20.

Elk county.-Geo. Thompson, clerk. MARE—Taken up Oct 1, 1880, Union Center tp, one sorrel hare, 2 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$35. Montgomery county-Ernest A. Way, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jacob Sicks, Independence to, one sorrel mare cell 3 years old, right hind foot white half way up to heck joint very little white on right fore leg just above the hoof, blaze face, no brands, value \$25.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.
HOR3E—Taken up by T B Peake, Center to, one dark bay horse 8 years, D branded on left shoulder, blind in right eye, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending October 13. Reno county-W. R. Marshall, clerk. Heno country—w. A. Marsham, 1925.

HORSE—Taken up by George Watson, Hayes tp. Sept 15, one white horse 15½ hande high, 8 or 9 years old, branded on left hip J H, heavy saddle galls, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also one dun mare 6 years old, 14 hands high, D branded on near shoulder, half circle over the letter and No. 11 on left side of neck; valued at \$22.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.
PONY—Takon up Sept 1, 1886 by A Herrelson, Falls tp

one sorrel pony mare. 10 years old, star and snip in face, CR. branded on left shoulder.

Strays for the week ending October 6

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. Bourbon county—L. B. Woldl, older.

MARE—Taken up by J.F. Penderton Franklin tp, one sorrel mare about 5 years old, 14½ hands ligh, O branded on right shoulder and hip, underbyt in right ear, collar marks, had on head stall of halter, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by O.T. Rucker, Fort Scott, one bay pony mare 6 y arsold, 14 hands high, letters N.I. N branded on left hip, a cross on left jaw, same small white spots on side and shoulder made by insect bites, valued at \$15.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk,
PONY—Taken up by A. B. Hicks, Bazaar tp, Matfield Gree
'O, Aug. 8, 1880, one buy pony mare 4 years old, right him
oo white, blaze in forehend, H branded on left thigh, val

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.
PONY—Taken up Aug 30, 1889, by Wm Warren, Pleasar
valley tp, one cream colored pony mare, an indescribab
rand on left shoulder, valued at \$\frac{1}{2}\$!S.
Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W D Vance, Sherman tp, one red carling heifer, white spot in forchead, white along the bel-y, streak of white from right flank aeross the back to left tip, bush of tall white, no marks or brands, valued at \$13.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk, FILLEY—Taken up Aug 11, 1880, by Cuyler Sawyer, Ma ion tp, one bay filley, 14) a hands high, hind feet white, val ied at \$50.

Ford county-G. W. Potter, clerk. Ford county—U. W. FOLUPI, GIETH.

HORSE—Taken up by Robert Roblson, Sept 1, 1880, one
bay horse, blind in left eye, 12 years old, valued at \$25.

HORSE—Also one sorrel horse 10 years old, 5 branded on
left shoulder, fore feet white, white strip in face, valued \$35.

HORSE—Taken np by Wm H Muir, Sept 1, one red roan
horse, hind legs white, white stripe in face, white stripe or
left side, white stope in face, white stripe or

Jewell county-W. M. Allen, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Phillip H Cole, Limestone P O one roan heifer, red neck and head, white spot in forehead 1 year old, valued at \$12.

I year old, valued at §12.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A Washburne, Emporia tp, one white
cow with red spots, 6 years old, valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by D M Parker, Emporia tp, one black
orse, hind feet and right fore foot white, white stripe in
orchead, shod all around, 14% hands high, years old, val
light at \$50.

forehead, shod all around, 14% nanus nign, yyears old, valued at 850.

MARE—Taken up by T Evans, Rrading tp, ene gray mare 15% hands high, 5 years old, three legs a dark gray color, left hind leg and foot white, white stripe on nose, valued \$60.

MARE—Taken up by O F Baysinger, Elmendan tp, one bay mare, white on left hind foot few roan hairs on left hip, earl of breast, 15% hands high, weight 1600 pounds, has with the DNY—Taken up to 15 8 years old, valued at \$5. The power of the

Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk.

ARROW—Taken up by James P Rood Cana twone black
white barrow, one ear crepped with swallow fork, valued SOW-Also, one sow nearly black with one ear eropped

Washington county-J. O. Young, clerk, MARE—Taken up by N T Harigroves, Union, tp. Sept 24, 1850, one chestant sorrel mare 16 hands high, weight 1000 Bs, 3 rears old, valued at \$50, MARE—Also one bright bay mare 15 hands high, weight 900 Bs, 4 years old, star in forehead, black legs, left hind foot white, valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up July 12, 1880, by Michael O'Connor, Grant tp, Girard PO, one serrel mare 9 years old, 14 hands high, white hind feet, saddle marks, valued at \$25. COW—Taken up by Joseph Bittain. Wayne tp, Aug 16, 1880, one cow 8 years old, with speckled body mostly white, no brands or marks, valued at \$15. JE NETS—Taken up by John Wood, Wayne tp, Aug 20, 1880, two black Jeneits, white on the nose, one has a small white mark on its wethers and a little knock kneed, valued at \$10.

1850, two black Jenn'ets, white on the nose, one has a small white mark on its wethers and a little knock kneed, valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by John Larkin, Aubry tp, Aug 23, 1850 one bay mare, three years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$50.

MULE—Also one bay horse mule about 2 years old, ne marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by John Hyde, Aug 21, 1850, High Prair years of the prair brown mare, about 14 hands high, about 6 years of the prair brown mare, about 14 hands high, about 6 years of the prair brown mare, about 14 hands high, about 6 years of the prair brown mare, about 14 hands high, about 6 years of the prair brown mare, about 16 hands high, branded II, KK, on left shoulder.

MARE—Taken up by John Simpson, Lincoln tp, July 28 1850, one light bay horse 9 or ten years old, collar marks, left hind foot white, black mane and tail, shod in front, about 16 hands high, branded II, KK, on left shoulder.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Hendryx Centreville tp, August 5, 1850, one brown mare, saddle marks on back.

INGS—Taken up by Daniel Edwards, Bala tp, Sept 16, 1810 one spotted log 7 mones, 1 year old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one black sow, 6 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one black sow, 6 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one spotted sow, 6 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one black sow, 6 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one black or 6 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one black sow 6 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one black or 5 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one black or 5 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one black or 5 months old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one spotted sow 6 months old year shoat about five months old.

MULE—Taken up by Wm R Kiger, Washington Baker, West Tennessee town, Topeka, one black box of fore arm, collar and saddle marks, valued at \$25.

From the subscribers at Keene, Wabaunsee Co, about April 1st, a dark bay MARE, medium size; 3 years old, branded "W" "B" on right shoulder. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to BEACH BROS.



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A valuable Discovery and New Denature in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices of the control of

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Has a fine lot of Thoroughbred Light and Dark Brahma Fowls and Chicks to
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At which time over 100 head will be sold, consisting of cows, bulls and helfers, representing the fashionable and submantial families, and are the property of the following distiniuished breeders:

J. W. Hopper, Laclede. Linn Co., Me., 35 head.

John Hamilton, Farmer City, Ill., 14 head.

James Giltner, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 8 heads

Kidd & Harris, Lexington, Ky., 16 head.

Over one-half of the above offerings are bulls, ready for service. Ranchmen, Breeders and Farmers that are in wan of Short-Horns of any description should be at this sale. Sale positive, rain or shine, and to commence at 12 o'clock.

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I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweep-stakes, and the sow and boar undersix months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1873, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. Thuse pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs, All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money.

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Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seedsmen, Kansas City, Mo.

farm Zetters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers and persons in the east, if correspondents would state, in their farm letters, the distance and direction from Topeka at the point from which they write.

COPE, Jackson Co., Oct. 7 .- Glad to see the transportation subject agitated through the columns of the FARMER. Hope that the farmers ers in general will wake up from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and unitedly stand up and make it warm for politicians and railroad companies. Let farmers have their share of the members in our legislatures and their interests will be attended to. Put lawyers and the office-seeking politicians into our legislatures and not only will they look after their own interest but will when opportunity offers, sell out to rich corporations. The order of the day is, those that seek office get the office. The day is past when the mass look around and judiciously select the right man for the right place. Brother farmers, when you see a man seeking an office, and wherever and whenever you meet him he has a broad grin on his face and ever ready to shake hands, be sure he is looking after self interest and not your interest. Give him the cold shoulder. Do not promise him your vote; that is all he wants of you. Vote for hones, men and men not seeking office, and you will

At present writing the weather is all that the husbandman could desire. The ground is in fine condition and early sown wheat is forming a beautiful carpet of green. The farmers are busy threshing, putting up hay and preparing for winter. Stock of all kinds is healthy and doing well.

Wheat is worth 75c; oats, 20c; corn, 23c; flaxseed, 90c to 96c; hogs, \$439; feeding J. W. WILLIAMS. steers, 3c per pound.

OGALLAH, Treg , Co., Oot, 19 .-- I would like the opinion and advice of the FARMER as to the best method of harvesting and storing rice corn. There has been quite a large acreage grown here, and it now is a query with the farmers how to save it, not having barns nor in fact no room under shelter, this being, as you well know, a new county, and of course comparatively few outbuildings.

The bulk of the wheat is up and looking well. Some few are just finishing their seeding, and with the rain we are now having will come on finely, but we are of the opinion that, as a rule, it is unsafe to sow this late.

The early corn was badly damaged by the chinch bugs; la e corn is a pretty fair crop; some fields very good. Millet generally good. Cattle never did better than the past season.

Mr. Editor, we farmers confidently expect this county, ere long, to be second to none in Kansas both for agriculture and stock-raising. C. W. BELL.

Our correspondent will find directions for harvesting rice corn, in the FARMER of September 15th, under the head of "Harvesting tion by our wholesome patent laws, is produ-Dhurra." Similar directions were published in cing the most perfect machinery for all kinds several numbers, giving full particulars for sav- of agricultural operations. This machinery ing and cleaning the crop. In brief, cut off the tops; throw into a wagon-bed until full; hand to do more work in a day than ten could do is to a convenient place; stack, and cover with slough grass, and thresh with a threshing machine, etc. No grain is easier to harvest.

Roy, Summer Co., Oct. 11 .- We have just had a neavy rain, the first since the middle of July to make good plowing. Some wheat has been sown by those thoughtful enough to plow early. Although wheat was almost a total failure, yet some are putting in all the ground they have broken. Others are planning to raise flax and castor beans in addition to small grain. But the drouth has sta ted many a one back east leaving their lands heavily mortgaged while those who have no relations to visit are content to stay and rough it through until "the good time coming" comes. The great talk among croakers is that we are too far west to 3-year-old colts at from \$50 to \$100 per head. ever raise anything; that because we have had two dry seasons in succession is, that we are on or near the one-hundredth parallel. They donot take into consideration the fact that there have been good seasons on this parallel, and that there is every in lication of another the coming year, and that there are some things that can be planted and a bountiful harvest reaped therefrom with no more rain than we

Cattle and hogs are doing well; no disease reported. Although prairie grass is brown and dry, the cattle are looking exceedingly fat and smooth. Sheep are coming in from the counties east of here in large flocks, and making use of heretofore unoccupied range. Spring and yearling calves are in great demand, ranging in price from \$8 to \$15 a head. Those investing are making plans to winter them on millet and rice corn. The latter has been experimented and spring, selling as high as forty cents a galwith this season with success,

The corn crop is almost a failure on uplands, yielding fifteen bushels down to the bare cornstalks per acre. A few grasshoppers have been show a decreased supply, but that there was a seen moving with the wind, but none alighting.

Peach and cottonwood trees are doing well where proper cultivation has been given them. A species of green werm has been destroying the foliage of the latter to a considerable extent, stripping the limbs bare as they go.

Fat hogs now selling for \$4; pork. 10e; flour, \$2.75; butter, 25c; potatoes, \$1.50; apples, shipped, \$1.40; hay, \$4. F. E. Moss.

AGNES CITY, Lyon Co., Oct. 12.-The Morris County Exposition is a thing of the pasand was a very successful fair, considering that The sele of a greater quantity of milk will give

it is only the third one. The display of horses was good and that of the cattle was extra; some sixty or seventy head shown, mostly Short-horns and high grades. I saw one Devon bull and one Jersey heifer. Of sheep the showing was certainly good. The Merinos wolds exhibited by Mr. Brooks were splendid animals. The swine display was very fine-

Berkshires were exhibited by Mr. Shemleffer and Cel. Hewitt; Poland Chinas, by Messre, E. C. Edwards and Dutcher. Mr. Edward's Poland Phinas, called the Gem Family, carried off all of the 1st prizes. Mr. Brown, of Coun cil Grove, exhibited a splendid Short-horn bull

and so did Mr. Gildemaster. Wheat is looking well. E. C. EDWARDS.

Useful Paragraphs.

The Prairie Farmer hints that western nurserymen are too chary of printer's ink, and that if they would make themselves known by advertising there would be less reason for complaint against foreign tree peddlers.

The Iowa State Register says the various suits in the district court of that state, of which there are over seventy against users of driven wells, and nearly as many against infringers of barbed wire, are not pushed vigorously. And when they have effected their purpose of scaring others to pay, they will probably be dismissed. Which interpreted means that such suits are frauunlent pretenses, intended to scare farmers out of their hardly earned money. There would be no such suits brought if farmers had the proper organizations and associations they should have, and they would n't scare so easily either, The more intelligent should not relax their work of forming associations among farm-

There are extensive shipments of apples for Europe from Boston and New York this season. American apples are in demand in England, France and Germany.

New Orleans reports increasing receipts of grain. Recently five tugs went down the Misissippi with barges averaging 130,000 bushels of grain to each tog, or 390 car loads.

No Chinese farmer ever sows a seed of any kind before it has been sonked in liquid ma oure diluted with water and has begun to germinate, and experience has taught him that this peration not only tends to promote the growth and development of the plant, but also to proect the seed from the insects hidden in the

Harvest potatoes always in cool, clear, weather and when the soil is dry, that the potatoes may come out clean. Whether unearthed by hoe, patent digger or plow, give the outside moisture time to evaporate previous to storing. Moisture is favorable to heating, which in turn induces decay; hence it is necessary to have the potatoes thoroughly dry, especially when a considerable quantity is to be put away in bulk .-Farm and Fireside.

Farming is becoming year by year a less laborious pursuit. The stimulus given to invennot only facilit des labor, and enables one man former years, but it enables him to do better work than was ever done before. The drills and planters and the self-binding reapers are examples in support of the statement. The sulky prow does more work, and better, and with far greater ease to man and team, than the ordinary plow. The cultivator and improved smoothing harrows are other examples of the successful effor s of inventive skill to save the farmer from drodgery, and at the same time increase the productiveness of the soil,-Indiana

The raising of horses in the great Yellowstone val e has become an important and prof itab e bus ness. Some of these herders have from 500 to 1,500 each, and dispose of their

Milk for City Consumption.

A very large proportion of our population resides in cities—spend their lives there—and the wholesomeness of their food becomes a matter of the highest importance. It is also a matter of great interest to dairymen that cities should be furnished with pur milk-one of the most important elements of their food,

The introduction, into London, of pure milk under the auspices of the Aylesbury and several other improved milk companies, has largely increased the consumption of milk. They find in the use of pure milk an economical as well as most healthy food, and when they are assured of its quality, they use it more freely. Much was said in our English exchanges about a milk famine during last winter lon at who esale. This was not a healthy price, however pure the milk might be. An inquiry into the cause of this scarcity of milk failed to

largely increased demand. It is, therefore, to the interest of every dairyman that the strictest inspection of milk should exist in all our cities. And they should see to it that the legislatures of the different stares should amend the laws, where that is necessary, making them so strict that impure milk cannot be sold-eliminating all milk made from distillery slops and adulterations. This will open a much larger market for pure mitk, amounting, in all our cities, to the employment of about one million additional cows.

a better demand for other dairy products. It must be plain to every dairyman that he is interested in an enlarged market for every product of the dairy. The increased sale of jure milk decreases the product of butter, and thus enhances its value, and the same of cheese. shown by Mr. Webster were extra. The Cots- Farmers are quite too indifferent to infringements upon their interests. There is a reform that the inhabitants of cities will most gladly see carried out, and farm-rs have only to make themselves felt by their law makers to compel the proper inspection and rejection of all impure milk, with punishment to the offenders .-Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

What the Birds Do.

Frof. Forbes, of Illinois, has been employing figures to tell him what the birds do, and the result is an astonishing footing up. He says at least two-thirds of the food of all the insectivorous birds consists of insects, averaging at the owest reasonable estimate twenty insects per day for each individual of these two-hirds, giving a total for the year (which is surprisingly low) of 7,200 per acre, or 250,000,000,000 for the state. This number placed one to each square inch of surface would cover an area of 40,000 rcres. In connection with these figures the following estimates by Mr. H. D. Minot, one of the Boston naturalists, are interesting. He states that in Massachusetts alone there are annually destroyed not less than 50,000 partridges, 30,000 woodcock; 15,000 quail and 5,000 snipe, or 100,000 of other game birds, while in the same state 250,000 wild birds (counting their eggs) are placed hors du combat. Mr. Minot places the number of birds aunually destroyed in the United States at 1,000,000,-000 roughly estimated. According to the American Naturallist a young mocking bird raised from the nest, has been known to eat 240 red legged grasshoppers in a day, equivalent to at least 480 average insects.

Read the KANSAS FARMER'S premium off r to club agents, send for specimen copies of the paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

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TERRIBLE SUFFERING. Billousness, Hendache, Dyspepsia, Jaun-dice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes.

Sedlment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches. cloped because the blood is poisoned be humors that should have been d naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

ill restore the heal by action and all these estroying cylls with be banished; neglecten and you will live but it auffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you ill add one more to she number. Take it ad health willonce more gladken your heart. Why suffer longer from the terment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

ordered urine?
Kidney-Wort will care you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and
Cue Package makessix quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00.
WILLS, FIGHATDION & SO., Proprietors,
(Will send port pold.) Burlington, Vt.

In reciponse to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the preprieters of this celebrated remedy new prepars it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It haves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, (1) per bottle. LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs,

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Twenty-one of the above Rams are entitled to registry in the American Catswold Record,
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Also a few well selected Ewes of each breed.
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The Duke of Airdrie 2743 a noted prize winner the best of his day, by im orted Duke of Airdrie 171, out of the great show cow, Nannie Williams, by Sir Aifsed 1158 son of the pure Rose of Sharon bull, Paragon of the West. .3d Duke of One ida 11798 a pure Duke Buil owned by Hon, Sam'l Campbell, and one of the highest priced

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