ESTABLISHED 1863.

## TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 31, 1881.

VOL. XIX, NO. 35.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

The Kausas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

## Communications,

Storms and Cyclones.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-While we shall not enter into a special discussion of the causes of cyclones, we will endeavor to give a statement of the events which occur during, and the conditions which may be said to be the causes of all storms.

When a cloud is produced by the condensation of vapor, the solar heat is excluded from the portion of the earth's surface upon which its shadow falls. If the cloud is dense and sufficiently large to produce a shadow having an area of several miles square, the portions of the earth's surface over which the shadow moves will become cooled; the stratum of air lying between the earth and the cloud will also become cooled and will contract; consequently the air will tend to move from all directions into the region underlying the cloud. The air lying between the base of the cloud and the earth may very appropriately be considered as one stratum of the atmosphere, while that in which the cloud moves may be considered as another. The surface stratum forms the surface current, and the air in the cloud stratum another current. This is the case, however, only when a storm is actually taking place. At other times there are frequently three distinct currents visible; the several currents being indicated by the movements of different formations of clouds—the lowest clouds (cumuli) east. What was the cause of this phenome moving with the surface current, the intermediate clouds (stratus) moving with an intermediste current or stratum of air, and the highest clouds (cirrus) moving in a higher current or stratum of air. When a storm cloud is produced, all the formations of clouds-cumulus, stratus and cirrus—are merged together so that the cloud is an entire mass from top to bottom. The surface current in consequence of its construction falls below the level of the cumuli, which now form the base of the storm cloud, while the stratus and cirrus currents move in one direction and form one current, which now occupies the entire cloud region of the atmosphere.

The upper and surface currents play different parts in the production of storms. The upper currents (combined cirrus and stratus currents, which now form the cloud stratum of the atmosphere) move the cloud in a straight line, and furnish a large amount of the vapor of December 24, 1880: "The most interesting supply, while the surface current (stratum of event of the month occurred on the 15th. On stances, is there any wonder that such destrucair lying below the storm cloud) moves in such the 14th the thermometer ranged from 22° to tive "twisters" should be produced? produce the greatest amount o precipitation.

Most of our summer storms, at least, occur during the time of change from a southeast to gan to condense along the north, and before 4 a northwest wind. These currents, i. e., the southeast and northwest winds, are opposing each other. They must therefore be separated by a volume of air which moves in a different direction from either of them. This intermediate volume of air is sometimes of consider able width, separating the two opposing currents to a great distance from each other, while its longitudinal diameter frequently extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachian range. This intermediate volume of air we designate a storm belt. The belt receives a warm and moist surface current from the southeast, and is pressed upon by a cold surface current from the northwest. This cold surface current has just the opposite effect to that which might at first appear. A gas under pressure emits heat. The intermediate volume of air, or storm belt, is being pressed upon above by the upper strata of the atmosphere, and laterally by the opposing currents. The compression of the belt is no doubt one cause of the excessive heat previous to the occurrence of our storms. This heating of the surface stratum of the atmosphere causes its vapors to expand, become lighter, and therefore to rise up into the cloud region, where they are condensed and from which they are precipitated in the form

The intermediate volume of air (storm belt) probably expands somewhat in an upward direction, in consequence of its heated condition; but we believe not so much so as is usually supposed by those theorists who consider the ing the April period the vapor supply was too origin of storms to consist in the rising of the limited to produce even local showers. The air over the region where the storm occurs, in May period was immediately preceded by coconsequence of the heating of the stratum of pious rains. Although the upper currents

posed adhere to form molecules or larger atoms. The air is a bad conductor of heat; therefore when a molecule becomes heated it does not readily communicate its heat to surrounding -and therefore rises. This is the way that the point. air rises when it becomes heated at the earth's surface-molecule by molecule. This manner of rising is called convection. Of course, colder and heavier molecules will fall from above. Now when the surface current or stratum becomes excessively heated, it will part with molecules of air which will rise into the current next above it; therefore its upward expansion will not be so great as it otherwise would. The same remarks are applicable to the upper currents. Each current will therefore maintain something of a uniform depth and elevation in the atmosphere. And now while the upward expansion of the storm belt, or volume of air in which storms are generated, is but slight, in the region where a storm is actually taking place, the opposite (contraction) not only perpendicularly but also laterally, will be the case; and this contraction will tend to produce a movement of the surface stratum in toward the storm, as before stated,

eral atoms of the gases of which the air is com-

The above is a brief statement of the influ ences which enter to a greater or less extent into the production of all our storms. Every season has, however, its own particular meteor ological type, or rather types, each of which occurs at stated periods, alternating with the other types peculiar to the season.

On the 2d of October last occurred the heaviest rain of the season. For about half or three-quarters of an hour during the descent of the rain the wind blew strongly from the northnon? The barometer indicates the perpendicular pressure of the atmosphere. Did not the direction of the wind during this rain storm as certainly indicate the lateral pressure of the atmosphere? And not merely the temporary pressure, but a pressure that was more or les permanent? This northeast wind continued to occur during the autumn and winter, until finally it became the most striking characteristic of those storms which occurred during similar atmospheric conditions to those which caused the storm of October 2d. These storms were very extensive, and were accompanied by heavy winds which caused great destruction of the shipping along the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of Europe On the 15th of November occurred an event of equal interest. We quote the following from our statement of the meteorology of November, 1880, published in the Topeka Capital 32° Fahrenheit, being at the latter point at 8 p. m. rain was falling in a gentle shower. The showers passed from northwest to southeast. As the surface, as well as the upper currents, was moving from the same direction, and therefore from a cold quarter, and had been for two days, why the rise of temperature? The advent of a cold northeast surface current on the 16th, the thermometer dropping down to 18° Fahrenheit, and the fall or snow, gave the solution. The northwest surface current of the 15th moved slowly, constituting merely a gentle breeze. The cold northeaster pressing in upon it was causing condensation and the consequent evolution of latent heat, which produced the rise of temperatue here. The volume of air overlying this region was thus converted into a warm wave, whose vapors rapidly rose into the upper regions, from which they were precipitated in the form of rain. Upon the arrival of the cold condensing current from the northeast on the 16th, rain was replaced by

We believe that it is compression rather than ondensation which causes the rise of temperature in such cases; a volume of air is being

snow.

compressed by opposing currents. winter, under somewhat modified conditions, however; and they have formed quite a prominent feature of the meteorology of the past except a Rose of Sharon or an animal with as spring. Three periods characterized by these warm waves have occurred; April, May and June each having one of these periods. Durthe atmosphere lying next to the earth. Sev- rather tended to produce a deficient than abun-

dant supply of vapor, nevertheless there was to raise on the shares. We also have what is thing we have to contend with that grows in dency to the production of wind; storms taking molecules but expands-i. e., becomes rarefied with the evolution of wind on arriving at this

Preceding the June period, the weather was somewhat dry. Prof. Lovewell, in the Kansas City Review, states the rainfall from May 20th to 31st to be .85 inch, and from June 1st to 10th to be 2.12 inches. The professor does not state whether this was the rainfall at Topeka, or whether these figures show the average rainfall of the entire state, or a considerable area of the state. The rainfall of the first period is somewhat below the rainfall in this locality, while that of the second period far exceeds it. The average of the first period for the two localities (supposing the Professor's statement to be the rainfall at Topeka) is about 1 inch, and that of the second is about 1.6 inches. The average rainfall of the 20 days preceding the occurrence of cyclones would therefore be about 2 inches. The upper currents during the first ten days of June were predominantly from the

northwest, instituting a drainage upon the vapors of this region. The cyclones occurred during a short period of southwest upper currents of about three days duration, Although these southwest uppers would tend to increase the vapor supply, still we believe that the atmosphere was very moderately charged with vapor; and therefore the storms were local and the precipitation in many localities light. The following is the precipitation in this locality during the ehtire period:

10th, too small to be measured. .62 in.

The storm of the evening of the 10th was remarkable for the electrical display and absence of precipitation in this locality.

It is our opinion that the cyclones occurred during the passage of what we have designated storm belt, which was produced in the usual way, i. e., by the pressure of opposing northwesterly and southeasterly surface currents upon an intermediate volume of air. To this pressure was added the lateral pressure from the northeast above mentioned. The belt was thus converted into an extremely hot surface wave. The storm cloud which generated the cyclone in this county on June 12th was comparatively of small dimensions, being not over thirty miles in length and less in width. The air underlying this cloud became suddenly cooled, causing a determination of the surface stratum of air toward the storm cloud from every direction. Considering all the circum-

The above was mainly written immediately al m. on the 15th, but had risen to 52° by 2 p. after the occurrence of the June cyclones. m. About this time dark masses of clouds be- Since then two similar periods have occurred, one in July, the other in Angust. It is our intention to give these periods especial mention in the future. WM. HASLAM, M. D. Osage City, Kas.

#### Different Families of Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Perhaps som of the readers of the FARMER have been puzzled at some of the terms used in speaking of Short-horns, so I shall attempt to explain several to them, and shall commence on the fam ilies, as cattle are grouped in familles the same as the human race. Cattle take their name from their mothers (dams) instead of their fathers (or sires). As families we have the Flora's, Zelia's, Rose of Sharon's, Young Mary's, etc., which means that they trace back to cows that were imported on their dam's side by the name of Flora, Zelia, Rose of Sharon Young Mary, etc. Then we have what is called "plain bred," "well bred" and a "richly bred" Flora, Zelia, etc., showing how they have been bred. And again we have what we call a Rose of Sharon, a straight Rose of Sharon, and a pure Rose of Sharon, meaning an animal that traces to Imp. Rose of Sharon on its dam's side; straight Rose of Sharon means that it Warm waves continued to occur during the traces to the old Rose of Sharon cow on its dam's and also on its sire's side; a pure Rose of Sharon means that it has never had a cross good or better pedigree than the old Rose of Sharon cow had. So it is with other families. We also have Airdrie Duchesses, Bell Duchesses and Kirklevington Duchesses. The Kirklevington Duchesses were raised by Thomas Bates at his farm called Kirklevington. Bell Duchesses were raised or bred by tenants of Mr. Bates, to whom he gave some Short-horns

sufficient vapor in the atmosphere to produce called Bates cattle, Booth cattle, taking their equilibrium. There was, however, quite a ten- name from Mr. Bates, Booth, etc., who were noted breeders of Short-horns. Mr. Booth their origin to the westward became dispersed bred for beef, and a peculiar fancy with him was that the animal must have chalky white horns—and some men to-day seem to think that a Short-horn is not pure if the tips of the horns are not white, which is a wrong opinion. Mr. Bates, being a rich old bachelor, must have a good animal, quite stylish, and good at the pail, (and he made lots of butter) and he slaughtered every animal that did not come fully up to his standard, which was very high. He was quite a talkative old man, and took great pride in mules, and in fact all kinds of stock in extra his cattle, and thought himself the best breeder of Short-horns in England. He bred Shorthorns for forty years.

I see it stated in the columns of the FARMER that a bull is half the herd. Does he not represent half of each breeding animal in the herd? It seems to me that he does.

The scarcity of feed this year demands plenty of shelter for stock. See that your stock are as comfortable as circumstances will permit. M. WALTMIRE. Carbondale, Kas.

#### Wants Some Coal Gas Tar.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Several of your subscribers hereaway want some "Coal Gas Tar." Can you inform us, through the columns of your interesting paper, of the address ble as any other class. Did you ever know a of sellers of the same, either in Topeka or farmer to charge a brother farmer seventy-five points nearer our railroad towns, Spearville cents a bushel for wheat more than it was and Dodge City, and oblige

S. EVANS AND OTHERS. Purdyville, Hodgman Co., Kas.

#### Matters in Anderson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-A good rain came on the night of August 19th and another ought to be watched and governed by law; but on the 20th. But these rains were too late to make a good corn crop. The corn that was put country. The laborer of to-day is the capitalinto the ground early amounted to something; the late corn is a total failure.

We have had the most intense hot weather that I believe the people of Kansas ever saw; the mercury has stood up in the nineties for a day of the season, with the mercury at 112° in the shade. That looked more like sunny Kansas than it did last winter.

Peaches are beginning to ripen slowly. The intense heat and dry weather is drying them up quite fast,

Grapes have been in market for sometime. They are not a very good quality—cause, too dry and hot. They are selling at 3 to 4 cents per pound.

full. They are 80 cents per bushel now.

Corn, and everything in the feed line will be way up above all expectations this winter and coming spring. Corn is now worth 75c per bushel, wheat \$1.00, hay \$2.50 per ton, hogs 5.25 to \$5.25 per cwt., with but few in the

There has been an immense amount of hay made in this county, more I think than in any previous year, and it is all of the best quality too. I believe, as one of your correspondents ha and, that it should be put up in June or

We are to have an agricultural fair this ear. It will commence the 4th of October. Wheat is turning out very poorly everywhere. Farmers are somewhat discouraged at raising wheat on account of the chinch bugs. They are in the corn now by the millions. Some stalks are loaded down with them, even to the very tops.

Live stock is all in good health now, and are doing well, considering the dry weather. People seem to be going crazy over cattle when feed is so high. There will be several big sales of cattle this week. There were 1,500 head of sheep driven into

this county to feed the coming winter. Wishing the FARMER much success and prosperity, I remain

FARMER BOY. Garnett, Kas., Aug. 22.

#### An Elk County Man's Views.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-This has been a bad crop season for this part of the state. Cold and backward in the spring; heavy rains before much corn was plowed making it too wet for some time to plow; this gave the weeds and crab grass a start that injured the corn, and in fact every kind of crop raised.

This crab grass is a great pest, the worst

the field. Then it was dry and the ground baked after the heavy rains causing the corn to be uneven and to shoot poorly. The rains of the last week will help things, but the corn is not over a half crop.

No wheat in this locality. Flax is looking well, and some that is harvested will make a good yield.

The web worm has destroyed a large amount of late potatoes, and the peaches are very wormy. Apples good.

Health of stock better than common. Cattle in fine condition. Hogs, sheep, horses, fine condition.

Millet is about all the thing we can sow or plant to compete with the crab grass; both together make an excellent crop of hay, or either of them will do so.

I think some of your correspondents are a little unreasonable. For instance, they condemn monopolies of every kind in unmeasured terms and belabor the farmers because they don't unite and form something; trades unions, Granges, anything, so they all unite aud run together. If this kind of a combination was possible, it would be the greatest monopoly the world ever saw. But I do not believe it possible, and in my opinion not desirable. I have been a farmer all my life, and from my experience the farmers are, as a class, as unreasonaworth in the market?

Did you ever see a farmer get a dollar a bushel for wheat that didn't want ten cents more?

As a rule those who talk so much about monopolies are the worst of any, and work the hardest to get inside of some ring. Of course those overgrown combinations like the railroads too much law is not a good thing in a free ist of to-morrow, and vice versa, and each in turn are denouncing the other.

Farmers are useful, but if there were none but farmers, what would farming be worth. As a farmer I ask no advantages of any other long time. Tuesday, the 16th was the hottest class. A clear field and a fair fight is all I

Moline, Kas., Aug. 27.

#### To Stock-Breeders.

The following from Messrs. C. & P. Jansen, sheep breeders, of Fairbury, Nebraska, shows the value of the Kansas Farmer as an advertising medium for stock-breeders:

There is not a very large quantity of apples this year, although some orchards are quite this year, although some orchards are quite tising medium for stock we have ever yet tried.

C. & P. JANSEN.

#### What Shall He Do?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—I desire some information in regard to my cows. I have seventeen cows that have calves; most of them dropped in April, and but three of them have come in heat. I have an extra, thoroughbred buil, and he is doing nothing, in a manner. Some of my neighbors complain of the same trouble. Can some of the readers of the FAR-MER give me any cause or remedy? If so, it would be a great favor. The FARMER is a welcome visitor. J.T. WIERMAN. Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

#### From Allen County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- It may be interesting to your many readers to know that we are very dry down here in Allen county; cause: Prohibition and want of rain. The former we can dispense with and the latter we are obliged to, at least we are getting quite accustomed to do so. Wheat was not one third crop; cause: too much bugs. Corn about one half crop, drouth and bugs got in a good seasons work. Late potatoes, buckwheat etc., are failures. Sorghum good; syrup first quality. Hay better than for three years, and large amounts put up. But little wheat will be sown.

D. D. SPICER. GENEVA, Kas., Aug. 29.

The army of workmen who are engaged at Bismarck Grove making ready for the fair are making fapid progress and everything goes to show that the grounds and buildings will be in perfect order by the opening day, September 5th.

#### The farm and Stock.

Leadership in Fine Stock.

from the Stockman:

"The acme of success in breeding any special line of stock is attained when local names begin to be coupled with the merits of the stock produced. Any breeder knows that when his district comes to be noted as a breeding center his trade receives a wonderful impetus. People look largely to certain points in the country as headquarters for certain families of stock, and when an animal can be directly those like Mr. B. are "longs." Precisely the traced to the "blue blood" of these points, its market value is increased. For instance, Ken- to other grades of wheat, corn, oats, lard, pork, tucky stands first and foremost in the production of thoroughbred trotting horses and different kinds of produce, and may be "short" Short-horn cattle, and while many other parts of the United States have established an envi- will often be short for August delivery; long able reputation in these lines of breeding, especially in Short-horns, Kentucky is generally or for "the year." regarded as headquarters. Just as good Shorthorns are owned and produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states as are to be found in the old bluegrass commonwealth, and yet our large amounts of money to privately ascertain breeders recognize Kentucky's leadership by occasionally importing and stocking up from informed than ordinary farmers or dealers can its famous old herds. In the same way Vermont stands at the head of the fine wool sheep take their cue from the movements of these breeding interest. Washington county, Pa., is beginning to largely divide attention with the future, the bulls would buy all the wheat offer-Green Mountain state, and a number of counties in Ohio are crowding in the same direction; bears were sure of a decline, they would not and yet breeders like to make occasional pil- buy at any present rates, but would oversell grimages to the fountain head of Merino blood the market very largely. For ourselves, we in New England. In the same way Illinois is believe future prices are just about as likely to recognized as the American center of the Here- go up as down, or down as up. So, the only ford cattle and Norman horse interest, while safe rule for us is, to sell when ready, to take as Ohio and Illinois are the accepted homes of little risk as possible of damage in storage; the Poland-China hog. In some lines of and being ready, and having sold, to simply breeding the centers of influence are less say: "I have done the best I could." Then plainly defined, yet in all fine stock operations, if prices go down, say, "Well, I was lucky." the advantages of local fame are too great to be If they go up, "I might have done better to ignored."

#### Killing the Peach Borer.

There should be at least two huntings for the peach borer, one now and one in October. The worm will be found from the roots all the way up to the trunk, wherever there is an exudation of gum. Use a sharp knife to clean out the hole and a wire to probe for the worm. After destroying all the worms, use a plaster on the wounds and around the base of the tree, composed of cow dung and clay, to which add some flowers of sulphur and salt, say a tablespoonful of each to a gallon of the mixture. The plaster can be made thin enough to be dipped up with a hearth broom and brushed on the tree. After applying the mixture around the base of the tree, draw the dirt back and bank it up quite high, so as to prevent the butterfly from laying its eggs near the roots. Next October look after the borer again and destroy all that may have hatched out. It is only by constant attention three or four times a year that this pest can be kept in check.

#### The Best Farm Horse.

Years ago, when a faster horse than what then existed was desirable, there was reason in the attempts to improve the speed of the animal, but there is hardly a doubt that the good of the farmer has been nearly altogether lost sight of in the desire to get horses of great speed. The best farm horse is the strong horse, the one that can step out lively, and has endurance to go through a day's work without great fatigue. The business of raising fast horses is altogether distinct from the business of the farmer. It is a source of excitement to see a horse race, but when a farmer thinks the horse he sees racing is the one he ought to have on his farm, he makes a mistake. The heavy Norman horse would be more profitable than the one that was simply a racer .- Philadelphia Farmer.

#### How Gambling in Grain, etc., is Done.

In the present rage of speculation in grain, etc.; the following explanation of the ways and doings of the "bulls" and "bears" will be of interest. It is from the pen of Mr. Orange Judd, in the American Agriculturist for September:

During two or three years past, and never so greatly as now, the methods of the stock exchange have been introduced into the produce markets, and hundreds of men in leading cities, notably in Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New York, are daily betting millions of dollars upon the probable prices of wheat, flour, corn, oats, lard, porks bacon, etc. To illustrate: Mr. A. offers to deliver to Mr. B. a million bushels of No. 2 red wheat at \$1.22 per bushel, on the 31st day of August, though he (Mr. A.) does not own single bushel of wheat, and does not expect to. Mr. B. takes the offer, and makes a deposit of a small portion of the price or "margin," In this case Mr. A. is said to be "short," and Mr. B. "long." Mr. A. is "short" of what he has agreed to deliver. If the closing sale of this grade of wheat on Aug. 31 is only \$1.20, Mr. B. pays Mr. A. 2 cents a bushel, or \$20,000. But if the price is \$1.25, Mr. A. pays Mr. B. 3 cents a bushel, or \$30,000. Uusually no wheat is actually delivered. Sometimes, however, if there is a limited supply of wheat available, and Mr. B. has capital enough, he secretly buys up all there is; he gets up a "corner" in wheat; and when settling day comes, he may require Mr. A. to deliver the wheat, or he may get others to try to buy it, while he re-

fuses to sell until \$1.30, or \$1.40, or even \$1.50 is offered, and the price of the day is fixed at that rate. In the last named case, Mr. A. would have to pay him the difference between \$1.22 and \$1.50, which on a million bushels The advantages of having a reputation in would be 28x1,000,000 or \$280,000. We have business is very clearly shown in the following named only two individuals, but there are hundreds or thousands of persons doing the same thing, some betting on a few thousand bushels others on hundreds of thousands, and a few heavy operators on millions. In times of excitement and activity the speculative "sales" of wheat during a few days amount to more than the entire surplus crop of the country during a year. The operators are in two classes, those like Mr. A. are "shorts," and same operations are taking place with reference etc. The same man often operates in several of one and "long" of another. One speculator for September; and short or long for October,

The great operators in grain and other products, both "bulls" and "bears," have immense sums at stake. They are each spending the actual facts of the case, and are far better be. Indeed, the common mass of speculators leaders. If prices were sure to go up in the ed at present, or even higher rates. If the hold on, but if I had, it might have been different, and so I will not worry over it."

If you desire to see the one Great Fair, where will be gathered all that relates to agriculture, stock raising and the thousand and one things connected with the country, go to Bismarck Grove, September 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

Sheep growing in western Kansas is increas ing rapidly in interest and bids fair, soon, to be a business of no mean proportions. Successful sheep husbandry in western Kansas, in the past, has been the exception rather than the rule. But when a few conditions come to be properly understood, there will be no difficulty about sheep husbandry in this section becoming both a successful and profitable business. The conditions of successful sheep growing in western Kansas are good water, fresh pasture, shade in summer, plenty of salt, a bountiful supply of feed from the middle of December to the last of February, warm dry shelter, and diligent, careful herding. With these conditions assiduously adhered to sheep will seldom fail to render a handsome remuneration.- Grainfield Advance.

#### Appreciation of Well-Bred Stock.

With the general revival of business comes a better demand for improved live stock. The extreme prices of the most fashionably bred aninals are not now, perhaps, obtainable; but the general demand for well-bred animals, at satisfactory prices, was never more active. The general outlook in agriculture is encouragingdented activity in mining, manufacturing, and railroad building; the effect of which is to cheapen transportation, to improve the home market, and to relieve agriculture from the onerous pressure of the public burdens, by the rapid increase of population, and of taxable values in other pursuits. That this unprecedented activity is drawing away many of the best laborers from agriculture, is for the present quite true; but this temporary evil will be best met by keeping more live stock, and cultivating less land. And in order to make the live stock profitable it will be necessary to improve them, by selecting those breeds best adapted to the particular purpose had in view, and to the locality, and the soil of the particular farm. It is now, also, far more than ever before true, that the agricultural classes must lean to get their views and interest thoroughly represented in all branches of the public serthose who will be on hand in behalf of manufacture and transportation and trade. We want a few cattle kings in congress for example; horse kings, or sheep kings will do, or even pig kings.

#### Market Comparisons.

The Atchison Patriot puts it this way: "At this time last year the Kansas farmer was rejoicing over the brightest prospect of a bouneous harvest that ever gladdened his heart. To-day he is groaning in anguish because an infavorable season will make him, well, say but half a crop. Is the complaint justifiable? Is the prospect for a handsome return for his labor less bright in 1881 than it was in 1880? Let us suppose the farmer this year raises but half the wheat, corn, oats, barley, hogs, etc., for the farmers to consult with each other in he raised last year, will he not receive just as regard to the culture of wheat as a paying much, if not more for it?

wheat in Chicago was worth 881 cents; on the 18th day of August, 1881, it was worth \$1,34, with an upward tendency. Then his corn was worth  $38\frac{1}{4}$  cents; now  $62\frac{1}{4}$ . Then his oats was worth  $24\frac{1}{2}$ ; now  $38\frac{1}{4}$ . Then his barley was \$16.90, now, 18.00. Then his lard \$8.921; now, \$11.60. Then his hogs were worth, lowest grades to highest, \$4.60 to \$5.25; now, \$5.40 to \$6.85. Then his cattle were worth, lowest grades to highest, \$2.25 to \$4.60; now, \$2.50 \$6.40.

The prices given were the ruling prices on the days mentioned. Everything mentioned has at this time an upward tendency, and the prospect is that prices will range higher. The Kansas farmer, therefore, if he hasn't as much to sell in 1881 as he had in 1880 is sure to realize prices for what he has that will richly compensate him for his shortage."

In feeding breeding sows, care must be taken to keep them merely in good growing condition. and not fat, while they are carrying their young, for too high feeding makes it difficult and dangerous to deliver their young, as well as causes constipation, from which cause many sows eat their young. After the pigs are farrowed, the sows should be fed all they can stand to, for they need it to keep their litter growing rapidly and healthy, milk being the very best thing for both the sows and their young. A most excellent feed is a slop made from corn and oats ground and soured with hot water. On this feed, in connection with what can be given them from the dairy, they are sure to grow rapidly, if they get enough of it and have comfortable, roomy and cleanly quarters assigned to them.

## Loultry,

#### Poultry as a Farm Crop.

Dr. A. M. Dickie, in the following letter to the Bucks County Intelligencer, gives an interesting estimate of the very large poultry production for which that part of Pennsylvania has been famous for many years:

Mr. Ash, in one of his recent papers on "The Fertility of the Soil," etc., refers to me as authority on topics relating to poultry, and hints that I might be able to give some statistics of the poultry products of the county. Two years ago I went to some trouble to collect information on which to base estimates, interviewing producers, store-keepers, commission men and shippers. By using the data I could command, the estimate run to an astonishingly high figire-\$2,000,000 per annum-at current market prices, leaving out of the consideration all transactions in fancy poultry and tancy prices.

Nobody in our county has any intelligent dea of the amount of poultry and eggs produced in it, except, possibly, some of the individuals who are engaged in handling the products as dealers. To the producers themselves it is certainly an unknown quantity. Prices have been lower since I made my estimates two years ago, and the aggregate value of the products of the poultry yard is less than it was then; but it is still a respectable figure, and outranks any other single line of produce sold in the county. It is a bigger thing than the dairy, though few people know it.

Mr. Ash thinks the poultry interest is exhaustive to the fertility of the soil. This is a subject upon which there may be two opinions. where proper methods of management are practiced with poultry it can hardly be said to be an exhaustive crop on the fertility of the farm. It is true the excrements are not bulky, and never more than one-half of the whole amount of them are handled by the farmer, the future he has gone into the sheep business at the south especially. There is an unprece- the other half being distributed by the birds in good earnest.-Cimarron New West. themselves in fields and orchards, and wherever they forage, and their value is not fully appreciated. The most fertile part of most farms is that which is largely occupied by the poultry. It is true these portions are usually in the near vicinity of the buildings, and are seldom utilized in growing crops. But when they are so utilized the effects of the poultry dropings are plainly observable. Most farmers know the value of hen manure as a compost for any crop to which it may be supplied. The dry guano from the excrements of an average sized fowl is one ounce per day. It is quite as valuable, pound for pound, as the average commercial article. Each one can thus calculate what the value of the poultry guano is. From an experiment I have been conducting for the past few years, I am inclined to the belief that poultry does not exhaust the fertility of the soil, but on the contrary increase it. The quality of rice, and especially in the legislative; and this the corn crop in my poultry yards is certainly can only be done by putting forward represen- not deteriorating, though no other fertilizer is tative men in agriculture to offset the votes of used on the ground than that deposited by the fowls themselves. This ground has given six crops of corn in six years.

> The grandest display of fruit ever seen in the west, will be at the Western National Fair at Bismarck Grove.

#### farm Zetters.

Mt. CARMEL, Crawford Co., 125 miles southeast of Topeka.-The dry weather and chinch bugs together have done a vast amount of damage here to our corn crop; the fact is, there is scarcely any good corn in the county, and the price of old corn jumped up so suddenly that I fear all of that has gone out of the

On the 18th day of Aug., 1880, the farmer's are simply this and nothing short of it: Lots now for the first time paid to a Kansan.—Toof machinery. such as three-hundred-dollar not self-binders, drills, threshers, etc., etc., and the hottest season of the year to do all this in. We all know that wheat is one of the prime articles of commerce, but who cares to embark worth 75; now, 94. Then his pork was worth in a ruinous enterprise? Let the northern states raise the wheat, and we will raise the cattle and hogs, corn and castor beans. I do believe we would be much better off if we would let wheat alone, and turn our attention to stock. I only wish that every farmer in Kansas could read the KANSAS FARMER and profit by what I have to say. I believe that it is the sentiment of nine-tenths of the farmers of the state. Let the wheat alone for a while at least, and let us try and get rid of that abominable nuisance, the chinch bug. Burn off all your rubbish, and give the birds a chance E. B. Cook. at them.

> OSBORNE CITY, Kas., Aug. 24.-Weather still dry; plowing 1s stopped generally, wheat sowing will likely be later than usual. Corn is quite light, hardly one-fourth crop. Wheat is yielding from five to twenty bushels per acre, averaging about 10 bushels. Worth M. M. from 90 cents to \$1.00.

> LENORA, Norton Co., Aug. 23; 250 miles northwest from Topeka.-The chinch bugs and dry weather have nearly taken our corn; the early planting is almost an entire failure; the late planting is badly damaged, but as we have had the best rain of the season we will have considerable corn yet.

> Wheat is threshing out from 6 to 15 bushels per acre. Potatoes are a failure; cause, bugs.

> Farmers are badly discouraged, yet they appear since the rain to take hold again to prepare the ground for fall wheat and rye.

The Central Branch railroad is being extend ed from Logan to this place, which gives plenty of work. We look for the cars here about the first of November.

Flour \$3.60 per cwt, corn 60c per bushel, potatoes \$1.25 per bushel, wheat 80c bushel, pork \$5.50 per cwt. gross.

C. A. LANSING.

The one great Fair of the west will be a Bismarck Grove Sept. 5th to 10th.

## Matters and Things.

Corn promises to be something more than half a crop. This with a largely increased acreage, will furnish about the usual amount raised in this county.—Humboldt Union.

No 2 wheat brought one dollar per bushel in this city, on Monday, and on Tuesday the price went up to \$1.07. Who says Belle Plaine is not a good wheat market?-Belle Plaine News.

Stephen Barnes sold three 3-months calves. last week, at \$16 per head. One of them weighed 400 pounds. They were not thoroughbreds, but a high grade.—Manhattan En-

Flax threshing is progressing lively. The average yield is 11 bushels per acre in this vicinity. Crops of all kinds are mighty good considering the dryness of the weather .-- Border Watchman.

Mr. L. Severy disposed of seven hundred cattle this week, all of which were raised on his farm near Reading, the proceeds of the sale amounting to over fifty thousand dollars. -Emporia Ledger.

Albert Klohn has arrived with eight hundred and fifty head of sheep. Mr. Klohn is one of Gray county's business men who have come to stay; and in order to make sure of

A stock raiser of Wellsville has recently sold 121 head of fat steers weighing 1,600 pounds each, at \$5,00 per 100 pounds. That makes mighty near ten thousand dollars. Exsheriff Carmean was the purchaser, and made a good thing on them. Stock feeding pays-if a man understands it .- Lawrence Tribune.

Rooks county is ahead of any county in the northwest, so far as heard from in raising wheat. Thos. Johnson raised a little over 350 nishels of wheat on ten acres, or thirty-five oushels per acre. It is perfectly free from rye and is the best wheat yet threshed. Elm Creek is the boss wheat section this year. Who can beat it?-Rooks Co. Record.

Miss Matilda Rice, of Maple Hill, started her chicken house with 34 hens last spring, since then she has sold 73 dozen eggs, set 200 eggs, raised chickens, supplied the family with chickens and eggs, besides the depredation of the work and then a defining shade for the work and the start shade for the work and the start shade for the work and then a defining shade for the work and then a defining shade for the work and the start shade for the work and the with chickens and eggs, besides the depredations of weasles, etc., and now has 26 of the old hens and 100 chickens left. How is this for Kansas enterprise and success in the poultry yard .- Rossville Times.

W. A. Usher, having closed out the fine lot of sheep and calves that he brought recently from Wisconsin, started for that state again yesterday evening, and will return in again yesterday evening, and will return in preparation, and I can cordiany recommend to perhaps twenty days with about six hundred needing a Tonic or Liver Medicine.

H. M. PHELPS, fine Merino sheep and a car load of superior stock calves. If you have any notion of investing in this sort of stock, it will pay you to wait till Usher returns .- Beloit Courier.

Mr. F. D. Coburn, of the State Agricultural Department has been solicited by the Orange Judd Company, publishers of the American Agriculturist to become a regular paid contributer to its columns, on topics relating to live stock. As the Agriculturist stands at the head for the farmers to consult with each other in regard to the culture of wheat as a paying crop. What are the facts in the case? They

peka Capital.

The dry weather throughout the west has caused the price of corn to advance rapidly during the past few days, and it is ruling at 40 cents now in this market, with a strong tendency among the farmers to hold on and not sell at any price until they see the result of the growing crop. There is still a large quantity of old corn on hand in this county, and there will be an abundance for home consumption, but the late hot and dry weather will not leave a large amount for sale.-Hiawatho Dispatch.

A ride through almost any part of the

country in this state, will convince any one that there is an immense amount of fine farm machinery being damaged, and in many cases made useless, by exposure to the weather. We venture to say that the farm tools in this state are damaged more by exposure than by use. If the farmers cannot afford to build barns or sheds to house their machinery in, it seems as if they could build straw covered shelters for them. The average Kansas farmer seems to take it for granted that the sky is cover enough for a thousand dollar threshing machine or any other implement.-Ellsworth Reporter.

Hon. D. B. Long, State Fish Commisioner, informed us while in town last Tuesday, that he will be able this fall to furnish Carp to farmers who may wish to stock the pends they may have upon their farms. This fish will live in any water where the cat will thrive, and make the best of food. There is hardly a farmer in the country that cannot have a fish pond if he desires it. To have complete health a certain amount of fish diet is absolutely necessary, and the carp will supply "the long felt want." While here Mr. Long examined the fish ways at the dams, recommending some changes. He gives it as his opinion that brook trout will thrive and do well in Spring Creek, which stream courses through a large portion of our county. He thinks from what he can hear that the fish ponds in the vicinity of Eden Farm can be successfully stocked with the best varieties of fish, and is willing to do all in his power to help the experiment.—Salina Journal.

## Miscellaneous.

#### "Gulling the Grangers."

The following from Eaton, Ohio, Aug. 7th ndicates how the sharpers are playing their little games on the farmers there as well as elsewhere.

Yesterday witnessed a scene in the town of Lewisburg, nine miles east of here, that surpasses anything that has ever occurred in that locality. At an early hour farmers began to drive into town from all directions, making inquiries for one George Everett, who had in his possession notes that they had given him for painting and lightning rods. The farmers were somewhat surprised but highly gratified to find that their bird had not flown, but was under arrest on a charge of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses, on the complaint of John Schneider, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, at Lewisburg.

Schneider had bought a note from Everett calling for \$50, and signed by Herman Rex, a rich farmer. Rex denied giving the note, hence the trouble. Everett waived a preliminary hearing, and was recognized to the Court in the sum of \$300, which he failed to give, and was committed to jail. He was brought here at a late hour last night. When he was arrested he gave his pocketbook and notes over to his partner, H. Hobbs, and he has gone to a more congenial clime. It is said that it reuired the utmost persuasive powers of Lewis burg to keep the farmers from lynching Everett, as they were wiid with excitement.

There are scores of them them that are in for paying notes calling from \$50 to \$300, that they have given to Everett for painting and lightning rods. The country has been beseiged for the last ten days with these men, and they have been scooping money in by the thous-ands; their mode of operation is for a solicitor to go ahead and contract for the work at a ruinously low price. The farmer consents, and he is then asked to sign a contract which calls for so much a square yard for painting, or so much a foot for so many rods. The verbal contract is different from the then written contract. Another gang come along shortly and do the work and then a demand is made for

#### Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

The favor with which Leis' Dandelion Tonic has en received by the public is something remarkable in the history of proprietary medicines. LEIS CHEMICAL MAN'F'G Co., Gentlemen: While recovering from Typhoid Fever I was advised to use your Dandelion Tonic and found it an excellent preparation, and I can cordially recommend it to all

Book Keeper, Grange Store, Lawrence, Kas. Thoroughbred Merino Rams for sale at "Capital View Sheep Farm."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO. Topeka, Kas.

#### The Beauty and Color

of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's HairBalsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

#### Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indians, D. Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of Mer York.

ELEMAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeta, Shawnee county; O.; John F. Willits; Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary; George Black, Olathe, Johnson County.

SON COUNTY E COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jack-BOR COUNTY; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county, W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

Officers of Kansas State Alliance. President—W. S. Curry, Topeka. Ist Vice President—M. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co. 3d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labett 8d Vice President-A. A. Power, Great Bend, Barco. cretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wa-Keeney, Trigo Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Bedgwick Co.

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

#### From State Master Sims.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-As the time for holding our State Fair, at this city approaches, interest in our Grange Department and Patrons Reunion increases. I have just learned of the determination of Holton Grange, Jackson County, to make an exhibit. This makes the sixth Grange which has given posi- rer light and the seed of more heroes. tive assurance of their determination to compete for the premiums offered, and others have not, as yet, given definite answers. The success of our display is assured, and from information received our reunion cannot fail to be interesting, pleasant and profitable.

Our reunion will continue during the fair, (Sept. 12th to 17th) but for the information of those who cannot spend the week with us, I will say, that Worthy Master Woodman and Worthy Lecturer Eshbaugh, of the National Grange and Brother Needham, W. Lecturer of the Mo. State Grange will be with us on the address the people on the 14th and 15th, Subcultural Classes of Europe, in contrast with this country," and on the 15th on "The Order of Patrons of Husbandry; its necessity, purpose and work."

Topeka, Aug 29.

#### Dangers in American Politics.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said, recently in the course of a sermon concerning the dangers of American politics, as follows. The report is taken from the New York Tribune:

There seems to be a sentiment that great men are set above the ordinary canons of morality. The two great dangers in national life are a people corrupted and corrupt rulers. Neither can long exist with the other incorrupt. It is an enfeebling moral atmosphere that gives to men of great gifts more personal license than to other men. Greatness confers prerogatives-but not to do wrong. Greatness gives no right to league with the devil, to lie, to drink, to act licentiously, to practice avarice, to go down to the animal from the angel-

The men who are made great by position should be more scrupulous in conduct than any other class. Constables, sheriffs, judges, members of legislatures, governors, counsellors, Presidents, and members of Cabinets—the country demands of all these that they shall be superior in all respects to those they have left behind. The expectation has been carried out in our line of Presidents. No line of kings has had so many men high in morals as the line of Presidents, from Washington to the one who closes the list for the present. They have been, with scarcely an exception, Godfearing men, and it is a matter of profound national gratitude. I cannot say that legislatures have always been incorrupt and all politicians, examples for the young. But all public servants should be ordained by the secret order of morality as pure and virtuous citizens. Send men to the legislature, away from their families, and they sprawl over the moralities. Out of the atmosphere of their native village, where every one knew them, and where other men do so, too, they melt and become flabby. Drinking is the almost universal argument, and reward. In the army we could forgive men their tobacco and whisky, but in politics there is no excuse. Men go in bar rooms and lobbies and talk, then moisten, talk again and liquify, and so keep on pouring spirits down to keep their spirits up. Then there are the evils of unrestrained domesticity. The lures spread for men need not be described. The seductions and espionage brought to bear on politicians are infinite and if made public would make the cheeks in every virtuous household blush for shame.

There is too much indifference to the real authority of morals, to distinction between right and wrong. Party expediency is all that is looked to. There are many men in public life whose word I would not regard, and yet at home I would not doubt them. Many look on politics as a game in which all is fair; anything for success. Nothing should be more sacred than the service of the country, of the commonwealth. It should be an inspiration to young men. But most are gamblers in politics; it is a disgrace to fail, and their only virtue is success. The jugglers in politics, bribers, corruptors, believing all is fair in their strife, are, many of them, estimable and pure in private life. They seem to have two or three consciences. But a drunkard or immoral man in politics cannot be virtuous at home. These seem to have no consciences at all.

They are in public life like New York Aldermen—they are "on the make" They say, why should I not make all I can? They don't know any better. If any man is unlike themselves they say he has some deep laid plan. Many would not be tempted by money directly; \$100,000 offered would be refused. Some would refuse and some would not. But if by six sentences a man could use the knowlege gained by official station so that a clique could make \$2, 000,000 and he have his share, he would not regard that. This is right if a man have no honor. Otherwise he is wrong. Is it right for a Senator to be the paid advisor of a corporation whose interests he may be called upon to legislate for? Would George Washington have occupied such a position? A man with a sensitive conscience cannot touch pitch and not be defiled. The increase of wealth in this country is something enormous. More and more money is being used in politics. The golden wave is beating at the foundations of the courts. Legislatures are almost universally bribable. The aspiring young men are most susceptible to these influences. Let legislatures, courts, the central government let down the barriers of morality and young men are everywhere corrupted. Public influences vulgarizes young men, teaches them .lying, dishonor, corruption, and the nation goes down. I long for nobler manhood for America, for nobler successors to the Pilgrims, for a higher tone of manhood, for elevation of the country by pu-

Those interested in sheep will be enabled to see a fine display at the Western National Fair at Bismarck Grove, which commences September 5th and continues until the 10th.

#### Grange Education.

As an educational force, the grange has been an abundant success. This feature stands well to the front among the great benefits to be derived from our organization. The grange is a great school doing an immense good to a class of people who have not in their power to turn back to boyhood's days, and do over the things which have from neglect or necessity been lett undone," but must now be obtained from other sources.

The grange and its teachings have awakened many dormant faculties that have previously existed and for the want of an opportunity to bring them out were entirely useless. This has now been changed, we are now demanding a higher standard in agricultural journalism. That thorough, practical kind, adapted to the wants of the people, the fancy theoretical kidgloved article is, and should be laid aside. The grange press throughout the country, by their devotion to the cause has been the means of awakening this desire to a great extent and for a better acquaintance with their duty as citizens. Urge upon each individual Patron the necessity of supporting with a liberal patronage the papers that are boldly standing to the front, advocating our principles and fighting our battles, these efforts should be sustained; more grange papers should be read by Patrons. The grange has taught us torcibly, that the higher attainments are reached only by greater knowledge and skill .- Patron of Husbandry.

The trotting, pacing and running races which will come off during the week of the Western National Fair at Bismarck, are creating an excitement among horse men. The purses amount to \$10,000, and some of the best horses in the country will be in the speed

#### What the Grange Does.

Not only the social amenities and the lessons of high morals are taught in the grange, together with the habit of fostering aspirations beyond the monotonous present, but intellectual truths of the first importance and magnitude are disseminated through its agency. The principles of social and political economy are made familiar by its means. The narrow limitations of ordinary practical life are enlarged, and broader and healther views are inculcated. The best methods of legislation are impressed on the mind, and the proper topics of it are sagaciously selected. The vital relations of producer and consumer are more clearly understood. Farme s are made to comprehend that they are freemen in the truest sense and for the highest ends.

This is not by any means an imaginry picture. Those who have been in the grange since its formation and establishment will readily testify to the truth of more than we have stated. They will freely admit that the Grange is an educator and a thorough one; that it effectually stops the waste from which the agricultural character so long suffered, and tutors it in the art of saving and satisfying esources on which men in other avocations. when they happen to posssess them; make constant drafts for the successful conduct of their lives, and the enjoyment of their mature age. It is well to keep these simple facts in mind, that by so doing this timely organization may have the widest scope for the employment of its many and valuable influences. -Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Western National Fair Association offer \$25,000 in premiums. This is the largest amount of money offered by any association in the west.

Bartholomew & Co. are selling fine Thoroughbred Rams at eastern prices at "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM,"

#### Advectisements.

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



Mothers, Wives, Daughters, Sons, Fathers, Ministers, Teachers, Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, ALL should be warned against using and i troducing into their HOMES Nostrums and Al and 1 troducing into their HOMES Nostrums and Al coholic Remedies. Have no such prejudice against, or fear of, 'Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters." They are what they are claimed to be -harmless as milk, and contain only medicinal virtues. Extract of choice vegetables only. They do not belong to that class known as 'Cure Alls.', but only profess to reach cases where the disease origin tes in debilitated frames and impure blood. A perfect Spring and Summer Medicine.

A Thorough Blood Purifier, A Tonic Appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, invigorating to the body. The most eminent physicians recommend them for their Curative Properties Once used, always preferred. STRY THEN.

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, use nothing but "WABNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE." It stands UNRIVALLED. Thousands owe their health and happiness to it. Price \$1.25 per bottle. \*\* We ofter "Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters" with equal conic ence.

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

Buy the Improved Howe Scales—acknowledged the best made. BORDEN, SELLECK & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50. PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-see reports of fairs of 1890. Dark Brahmas. 8AM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

# SHEEP.

The Sheep advertised to arrive in Dodge City, August Ist, are now being held on Crooked Creek for sa.c. All persons wishing to see the herds can now do so. No sheep given out on shares.

A. B. LEGARD and J. EVARTS SMITH.

Care York & Draper, Dodge City, Kas.

CHEAPEST AND BEST Kills Lice, Ticks and all IN THE MARKET. Parasites that CARBOLIC infest Sheep. Vautly Superior to 1
Tobacco, Sulling SHEEP UIP

WALTER BROWN & CO. WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS 152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE

3. MALLINGEREDT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, sive per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent, will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

152 Federal St., Boston.

References.—E. R., Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston.

Parker Wilder & Co., Boston, Nat'l Bank of North

America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York

W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO., Commission

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

Consignments solicited and liberal cesh advences made.

Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses. DRAFT-HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA. We have imported many that have taken over two thousan prizes at various fairs in the

ST. LAURENT, Weight 2100.
DILLION & CO., NORMAN FRENCH HORSES

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. 100 Hear of Normans arrived in August, 1881,— the finest lot of sta flous ever imported in one lot to America. Come and see them.

#### 600 to 1000 **MERINO EWES WANTED**

Running twos, threes, and fours. Must be free from disea and shear 6 pounds per head. T. LORD, Supt., O. W S. CO., Salina, Kas.

# SEMPLE'S SCOTCH

OSCAR BISCHOFF,

# Hides & Tallow

## Vanted

LYNN & PIPKIN,
Adams Peak, Pottowatomie Co., Kas.

1650

# Sheep for Sale.

1650 Grade Ewes, one to three years old, brought in from Colorado last year.

500 Lambs from Merino Rams.

150 yearling Wethers.

Sheep on ranch 10 miles from Great Bend. Ordered sold by executor of estate. A bargain for cash
Inquire of JOHN A. BLACKBURN, or
JOHN L. DILLINGER, Great Bend, Barton Co., Kas.



F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS., I have now ready to ship Light and Dark Brahms Chicks I ever had. Will sell

MARSH'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE AND PREVENTIVE.

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

F. E. MARSH.

# RECORD

A Record for the protection of breeders of

#### **POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

has been established at Washington. Kansas, duly in-corporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas. All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests which are mutual. Further information may be obtained by address-ing the Secretary, at Washington. Kas. ORLANDO SAWYER, Sec'y Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)

FHOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and receding. All stock warranted. Orders solicited. Will be at the State Fair, at Bismarck, and at Wichita Fair with

J. V. RANDOLPH,

# Rams for Sale.



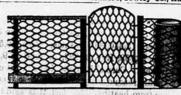
The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the City of

Winfield, Cowley County, Kas

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

#### 12th of October Next.

EZRA MEECH, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.



#### STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use: Being a strong network without Bans, it will turn dogs, plgs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most victous stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens stock ranges, and railroads; and very neat for lewins, parks, so hol lots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is apperior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear less! finto favor. The Sedowick Gates, made of wrought from pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lig! thess, strength and durability. We also make the BEST and CHEAPEST ALL IRON automatic or seit opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or SEDGWICK BROS.,

Richmond, Ind.

#### Breeders' Directory.

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

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

T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

Murserymen's Directory.

#### Notice to Farmers.

and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the United States. Stock-first class. Pri-ces low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere, Address. Dundes Nursery Karaf Co. II. ree Catalogue before purchasing s. D. HILL. Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Il.1

8 million Hedge Plants

100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees. 50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit 50 thousand small fruits,

All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Bulbs, &c., &c.
Write me what you want and let me price it to you.
Address

D. W. GOZAD,

#### LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas. SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5 00 per 1000. Strawberries' many varieties, \$4,50 per 1000. Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000, Rhubarb, (Linneaus) \$10.00 per 1000,

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

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups. rom noted stock. Ready for delivery now. Price, either x, \$10.00. Address J. M. ANDERSON,
Box 400, Salina, Kansas.

# 1,300 SHEEP

GEO. M. TALLCOT. Bala, Riley Co., Kas.

Stock Ranch. A Bargain. I offer, for a short time only, my double ranch, in the Solomon Valley, for summer and winter range; plenty of timber and water. Each Ranch improved, 450 acres, 130 plowed. Wide outside buffalo grass range. Near railroad, will carry 2000 sheep. Price with Reaper, Mower, etc., \$1,500 cash or stock. Or, I will take sheep out shares.

JOHN J. CASS,

Allison, Decatur Co,. Kas.

# COLORADO

FOR SALE.

We will have for sale at

#### HUGO, COLORADO.

On line of Kaneas Pacific Railway

Between August 20th and 25th.

Between

# 2.000 and 3.000 Head of

Of all ages from Yearlings up.

These Steers have been selected from ten of the best herds of Native Cattle in the state, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

COCHRANE & DOWLING,

SHEEP RANCH

FOR SALE.

One of the most Complete Sheep Ranches in the state of Kansas, situated in Edwards county, seven miles from Garfield, on the A., T. & 8; Fe Railroad, containing 1,600 acres in one solid body, as good sheep land as there is in the state. Buffalo grass; the finest winter pasture; two good dwellings, 22x30, two stories, firmly bufft and well finished, large summer kitchens, good wells with pumps, and the best of never failing water; two barns 22x30, one and one-half story, first-class, grainery and harness rooms; one machinery house, one and a half story, 22x30; one wind mill and pump, 12 foot wheel, 28 foot tower, water tank' 140 barrels, well elevated, and inclosed with pipes under ground that distributes water to troughs in all the corrals, to a complete dipping apparatus, and to the kitchen gardens; good substantial wooden sheds and close corrals for 2,000 sheep; good heds and and corrals for 25 head of cattle; in fact, a complete outfit arranged and located for two broth-

ers or partners.

I will sell with the above property a full outfit of farm implement and working stock; about 20 head of Cows, Heifers and Calves; one pedigreed Durham Bull, about 1,500 Ewes, grade merinos, 250 yearing Wethers, 50<sup>a</sup> Lambs, 34 Hammond Bucks.

I will also sell with the above property, 500 acres of land on the Arkansas river, only 4 miles from the homo ranch, occupying 5 miles of river front; produ-cing fine hay: and the best of early pasture, with un-limited ranger brough the bulk

limited range through the hills.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, · 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, 111.

Or A. Hollingsworth, Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kas.

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The HC scare 6 50; to 6 5 CA steer 5 80 steer cows supp pers, dull.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked n36 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

#### Post Office Addresses.

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

#### The Farmer at the Fairs.

At the Bismarck Fair next week and at the State Fair the week following, the KANSAS FARMER will be represented by its old time friend, Mr. W. W. Cone. Mr. Cone is well known to a wide circle as a well posted and courteous gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to do business. Any courtesies extended to him in the way of information, subscriptions, advertising, or otherwise, as the representative of the "Old Reliable" and leading agricultural journal of the Missouri Valley will be duly appreciated by its publishers. He is commended to the tender mercies of the hosts of fairgoers as one who can, and is ready and willing to do them good.

See in another column the communication from Hon. Wm. Sims, Master of the State

There are thirteen million cows in the United States. This is more than are kept by any nation of Europe, Germany having the highest, or 8,962,221.

The butter product of the United States for 1880 is estimated by the Department of and more firm, the wounds are discharging Agriculture at 1,000,000,000 pounds, and the cheese product at 300,000,000.

on Raspberries, was through an oversight not credited to Purdy's Fruit Recorder from which excellent horticultural journal it was copied.

The clerk of every school district, whether they have had schools during the last school year or not, should report to the Supt. the number of pupils in his district, between the

Though it has been dry in Kansas, says the Atchison Patriot, and our crops are a partial failure, it must be remembered that it has been dryer in other states where crops have been more of a failure. Kansas has a big surplus and the will get big money for it. After all we are inclined to believe our farmers will make more money this year than last.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the accomplished secretary, Phil. M. Springer, Esq., premium list of, and complimentaries to the 28th Annual Fair of the Sangamon Co. Agricultural Board, to be held at Springfield, Ills., Sept. 12 to 17 inclusive. We are Secretary Springer's attendance at our own State Fair occurring during the same week.

The Clifton Review says grasshoppers were flying southward, last Saturday. They came too late this year to get the credit of destroying the crops, and thereby creating a famine. Our eastern friends will be deprived of the company of those genial, oily tongued beggars who have made annual pilgrimages in the ture of its highest nourishment. eastern states, soliciting aid for "Grasshoppered" Kansas people. There is corn in Egypt, and some to spare.

The Arkansas Valley, Democrat thinks one practical fact worth a dozen theories. Mr. Linton of Bolton, planted some rice corn on his hedge rows June 3d and, notwithstanding the extreme drouth, it is green to-day and is bearing a full crop. If this grain is as valuable for stock as represented, no farmer should neglect its planting every year. It is proof against drouhgt and would have been worth thousands of dollars to Cowley county farmers this year and would have enabled them to carry their hog crop through.

The Santa Fe road is preparing an exhibition of Kansas products for the Cotton Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, October 4th to December 1st, 1881. Henry Worral, who designed the Centennial exhibit, has charge of the enterprise, and is assisted by Lyman Cone. In artistic effect this display will excel all former efforts and will serve to advertise Kansas to the best possible advantage. At least one million people will visit the exposition and see these Kansas grains and

Though it has been dry in Kansas and our crops are a partial failure, it must be remem- be singular, if, after a lapse of twenty-five permitted to rear pigs? bered that it has been dryer in other states, years, New Orleans should resume its position

money for it. After all our farmers may not nearly so great as they were before the make more money this year than last. It is war, and, with the improvement contemplated state, Illinois, special measures of relief of comparatatively safe from St. Louis to New stay law are suggested.

Brunson, of this county, returned on Sunday evening from his trip to Ontario county, N. Y. We are informed that during his visit he purchased a flock of 750 thoroughbred sheep, which are now on their way to Junction City, and from whence they will be driven to Mr, Brunson's ranche. He and Mr. T. C. Henry, of this place, are engaged in this enterpaise, and the addition they are about making to their flocks will place them among the foremost sheep-growers of the state. Both are enterprising gentlemen, and we predict signal success for them in the near future.

It is not uncommon to meet men who think the Berkshires are not adapted for a general purpose or farm hog; that they are too small, or are not good feeders. Hon. Joshua Wheeler, a leading farmer of Atchison county last season fed ten Berkshire shoats from Jan. 4th to April 4th-90 days-and the lot made an average gain of 173 lbs per day. When sold their age was eleven months and their average weight 3101 lbs. He realized 60 cents per bushel on the corn fed to them. He also fed and sold forty head not quite 18 months old that weighed 360 lbs each, and 12 or 14 of them were sows that had raised previous to fattening an aggregate of 60 pigs.

If the Berks were not a farm hog, Mr. Wheeler could not have realized any such return

#### The President.

Since the last issue of the FARMER the President came so near to death's door that the consulting surgeons announced that he would undoubtedly die; that medical science had done all that could be done, and that it had not availed. Last Friday was a day of gloom all over our country. But few expressed any confidence in the President's recovery. But Saturday night brought a change for the better, and the case has assumed a more cheerful aspect. His pulse has become less frequent healthy pus again, the stomach has returned to its duty, and the American people are again assured that their beloved Chief Magistrate The article in the FARMER of Aug. 17th will be spared to them. The case is still critical, and an unfavorable sympton may yet appear to dash our hopes to the ground. A nation stands at his bedside, and he is buoyed up by a nation's sympathy. Gen. Garfield is now the nation's idol. The dangers and sufferings he has passed through have given him a place in the affections of the American people that he could not have attained by any degree of political success. All pray for his ultimate recovery.

#### The Real Fact.

One of the ways that result in failure in sheep husbandry is that profit is far more likely to result in high condition and a quality of a minimum number than to a greater number and less thrifty condition. Success is warranted very largely by breeding, and after care, At no stage of the growth of a sheep is the importance of care so apparent as with the rapidly developing lambs. Keep the lambs thriving. During the hot and dry summer days extra attention will be neccessary to insure this, out compensation therefore will surely come sorry that the dates; if nothing else, will prevent Where the young and tender animal is required to withstand privation and hardship, diminished size and impaired vigor will follow, to the embarrassment of every subsequent effort at maximum results. Mistakes in early managements may be avoided; they cannot be wholly corrected in the life of the animal. Scanty pasturage must be pieced out from other sources, and artificial food should be supplied before the advancing season robs the pas-

Mix a little sulpher with salt and feed occasionally to sheep. It will effectually destroy sheep ticks. The same remedy applied 1 cattle troubled with lice will help rid them of vermin. The use of sulphur with salt repays the trouble of keeping a supply for cattle and sheep. If a mixture of one part of sulphur with seven of salt be freely applied, there will be no trouble with vermin.

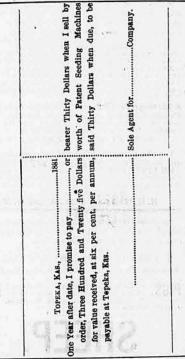
#### The Mississippi Grain Trade.

The barge shipments of grain this season from St. Louis to New Orleans have been :-Wheat, 3,250,000 bushels; Corn, 6,500,000; Oats, 75,753; Rye, 21,223; a total of 9,848,710 bushels. Corn shipments have been constant by this route during the summer without damage from heating. In fact, it is said the corn reaches New Orleans in better condition than when put on board, on account of the thorough and effective ventilation of the barges. The barges for carrying grain down the Mississippi are admirably adapted to the business, and we are assured by a St. Louis correspondent that a very large portion of the grain and wheat raised within four hundred miles of that city will ultimately take the river route to New Orleans, which is likely to prove a successful competitor with the Atlantic seaports. It would

where crops have been more of a failure. as a leading export city. The difficulties at-Kansas has a surplus and she will get big tending the navigation of the Mississippi are stated that in some counties of the great grain by the government, in a few years it will be the people from the financial effects of the Orleans. One effect of the great increase in crop disasters, suspension of taxation, and a shipments of grain to Europe by way of the Mississippi River, has been to reduce the their pigs, have contracted the habit of destroythrough rate by railroad to the Atlantic ports The Abilene Democrat says: Mr. Edward to so low a point that it no longer pays to ship litter, or have become vicious, it is time to turn grain eastward by the Eric Canel, while it is now pretty certain it will have to be greatly ed blood, or belong to any of the recently enlarged so as to permit the passage of more capacious boats, or else abandoned altogether, the local traffic by canal being virtually nothing.

#### A Neat One.

The following is a very neat and innocent looking swindle that has been worked success fully in Ohio and Indians, and may be at tempted in this state. It is designed especially for farmers of some means and standing in the community where they live and is a good one to look out for.



The swindlers go to a well-to-do farmer and ell him he has been recommended as a good man to sell some seeding machines, and ask him to become their agent. He is persuaded that they sell rapidly, and that he can make a large per cent. profit. He is told that he will not be expected to risk any money or pay anything until he has sold \$325 worth of the machines. He is induced to sign the contract above given, which, it will be seen, sets forth this agreement when read straight across. It looks fair enough, and soon the farmer puts his name in the blank space just before the words "Sole Agent for --- Company." Afterwards the scamps easily change the document from a contract to sell, into a promissory note, by tearing off that part to the right of the dotted line drawn through the agreement as printed. In the original presented to the sarmers of course no line appears; and it is given here simply to show where the division takes place, and the separation at which point so radically changes the nature of the document. It will be seen at a glance that this is liable to deceive any one without close inspection. After the farmers' notes get into the hands of "inout for the "patent seeding machine," or any swindled. similar contrivance presented by slick-tongued, well-dressed strangers who urge them to sign a contract or document of any kind.

#### How It Is.

The managing editor of the Farmer's Review of Chicago has been on a tour in this state to learn of the actual condition of things, and display by counties will be a popular feature writes to his paper this:

"The western third of Kansas has this year had a larger rainfall than the central and eastern parts of the state. In all portions wheat and corn have been more or less injured by the dry, hot weather, but have not suffered as the importation and home breeding of queens much damage as the same crops in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other eastern states. The wheat harvest of Kansas will thresh 25,000,000 bushels, and the yield of corn be at least 125,-000,000 bushels. No place under the sky is exempt from adversities of climate, and few escape an occasional visitation of fire, flood, or famine. On the whole we have come to the conclusion that Kansas is as good an agricultural region as can be found. The soil is almost universally rich; there is hardly an acre of waste land in the state. The eastern half is well suited to general farming, and the western half the best place in the world for stock."

#### Young Sows or Old for Breeding.

There is perhaps no single point connected with the rearing and management of swine of greater practical importance, and possibly one, a discussion of which would develop a greater diversity of opinion and practice, than he age to which sows should be retained for breeding purposes. In regard to the age at which they may first be allowed to breed, there would probably be not very much disagreement but how long afterward should they be

If the sows are of some fixed, well-establish- the same effect.

ed breed, like the Berkshires, and the intention is to continue the stock pure without spe cial reference to modification of form or characteristics, it is safe and often best to retain them as breeders so long as they produce goodsized, healthy litters, and are careful mothers. When they have ceased to do so, have become so large, unwieldy or careless as to overlie ing their young, produce only three or four at them over to the butcher. If they are of mixformed breeds, and there is a purpose to im prove the stock, or at least to prevent deterioration, they should not be allowed to bear more than two litters, unless for some especial reason. Crosses can be made more frequently, and therefore desirable modifications can be effected in much less time by breeding exclusively from young females. Nor is anything of value endangered. It is taken for granted that only well-bred males of good points are used and that they are changed at proper intervals. If, therefore, there are no females among her progeny as perfect as the dam, she is clearly not worthy of being kept longer; if there are, what reason is there for retaining her? But the product, if the cross be at all judicious, will be an improvement upon the dam; and hence a selection from the litter should take her place, in most cases, as early as possible.

#### Pumps and Windmills.

Powell & Douglas, of Waukegan, Illinois, advertise in this issue of the FARMER, their celebrated pumps and windmills. For farmers contemplating the use of either of these articles, it will be well to lock into the merits of their make. The recent dry season will in all probability, stimulate the digging of wells. It pays to have the improvements in all kinds of farm machinery, and this firm manufactures the latest and best.

#### Thoroughreds

Deserving of special mention at this time are Bartholomew & Co's., Thoroughbred Merino Rams. They have in the neighborhood of 200, and we understand they intend to bring to the fair a large part of them for exhibition This will be an additional attraction to the State Fair and worth the price of a ticket at ne cent a mile from any part of the state.

The Dodge City Globe says: Henry Kollar shipped 400 head of beef cattle during the last week. He had some very fine cattle in the lot for which he realized a good price. J. L. Driskill & Sons, during the past week, sold the herd of cattle they bought from Lee & Reynolds last spring, to J. V. Andrews, of Pueblo, Colorado, receiving \$22.50 per head, for which they paid Lee & Reynolds \$10.00 per head on which they make a clear gain of \$18,000. Catthe men that knew this herd (which is counted to be the best in this country), claim that while they were sold at a good price, they were really worth more money, and that Andrews has made an excellent purchase. With this herd he gets nearly 2,000 calves, which of itself is no small item, especially when you consider that they are all half breed cattle.

Don't sign anything presented by a stranger; don't write your name for him; don't take an agency; don't advance money on any contract; don't change money for a stranger; don't loan money on checks or bonds, or to pay express charges on the corpse of a dead brother. When nocent purchasers" there is no recourse but to you read this, go and do any of these things pay them off, as they cannot well go back on the first opportunity, to show that you are the signatures. We warn our readers to look sharper than most people, and be beautifully

> The secretary of the Western National Fair is constantly in receipt of letters from persons in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and various other states, asking for space in the great exibition. This is an off year but the Bismarck fair will be the largest exhibition of the kind ever held in the west. The this year and counties in the state will be represented in this way.

The Italian bee was first imported into America in September, 1859, and ever since has been constantly gaining, until at present the supply rather exceeds the demand, and importers are opening a new field by introducing other races of bees.

Hunters should be very careful how they ise fire arms on the prairies. Candidates are unusually thick just now, and we can't see how any-body can shoot at all without hitting one. Some candidates are in more danger from shot than ballots.

#### A Lady Correspondent.

MR. EDITOR:-In a recent issue of your paper writes to know what to do when she has "blues." Now, I have been troubled with that very unpleasant and essentially feminine complaint in the past, and I am quite sure my experience will help her. I don't believe those indigo feelings come ecause things don't go right around us, but because matters don't go right within us, Every lady under tands this and knows the cause. For years I suffered terribly, and I now see that I might have avoided it all had I known what I do to day. I tried ta king Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as an ex-periment, and it did for me more than I could ever have dreamed it possible to do for any woman. would not be without it for the world, and I earnestly advise Daisy B. or any lady troubled as she was to use the means which I did and I am sure it will have

#### A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

#### Rescued from Death.

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

have for the past three years.

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

For fine Merino Rams, enquire of

## A Good Newspaper.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,

The Weekly Inter-Ocean has become the great newspaper of the west, both in point of circulation and cearacter. A most tempting off from them will be found in our advertising columns. It will pay to

#### Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

#### The Rural West,

published at Little River, Kansas, desires the name of every sorghum cane grower, and manufacturer, in Kansas. Send name on postal card or by letter. No stamp required for return information.

See advertisement of P. O. Vickery for agents in another column. Mr. Vickery is Mayor of the City of Augusta, Maine, which is a sure guarantee that all will be fairly dealt with:

## Mr. Patterson Meant What He Said.

I hereby certify that my boy was taken sick with typhoid fever, followed by congestion of the lungs. Dr. Dyer, an eminent physician, stated that the boy had quick consumption. A Mr. Patterson told me that Coe's Cough Balsam healthy as anybody. LYMAN D Huntington, Conn., Aug. 29, 1866.

#### Wool Growers.

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

## Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Those wanting fine Merino Rams should not buy until they see the "Thoroughbreds" at "Capital View Sheep Farm."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO,

#### Enamel Blackboard.

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

#### Nearly all the Ills

that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely, without interfer-ing with your duties as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

# RAMS.

year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

#### BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Topeka, Kas., June 28, 8881.

#### Markets.

#### WOOL MARKET.

#### Boston.

The Boston Journal of Commerce says: Domestic wools have been more active, with sales about 600,000 pounds larger than our last. While

manufacturers are not yet buying freely, they seem to be about convinced that wool is about at its lowest point and hay turn upward at any moment. Holders also are manifesting more confidence, and there is less disposition on their part to sell really desirable wool except at full prices. Advice from the London trade sales which have just opened have also had a strengthning effect here. Our market may be characterized as moderately active and quite firm, with recent ruling prices fully sustained. In view of the activity in the general goods market and the foreign advices, wool here seems to show rather a hardening tendency, especially as to desirable fleeces and fine combing and delaine.

The movement of washed fleeces is about 220,000

less then in our last, with prices fully sustained. Ohio X and above has ranged at 41c to 41½c; XX and above 42½c; No 147c; Michigan X 38c to 40c; No 145c. In combing and delaine the sales are just about double those of last week, consisting mostly of combing, with fine ranging from 46c to 48c. Fine delaine has ranged at 44c to 45c, and together with fine combing is scarce and in demand.

Unwashed and unmerchantable also show just bont double the business of the previous week. The movement of Texas and Territory has been very large being some 460,000 pound more than in our last and forming the leading classification. Noils, scoured, etc., shows a falling off of about 60,000 pounds. California wools remain quiet, with light sales, although footing up 52,000 pounds more than a week ago' Pulled wools are also very quiet but firm, with sales aggregating just about the same

Foreign wools in this market remain quiet but firm. The sales show a gain of about 26,000 pounds, and consists mostly of Australian at 42½ and pt, with some Montevideo moved at 33c. The London trade sale's prices fully maintained. Unless the market in domestic wools therefore considerably improves here, there is little prospect in any considerably importations of clothing wool.

#### Chicago. The Drovers' Journal says:

A very quiet feeling has prevailed in the wool market during the past week. In a general way manufactures have been very slow buyers. Speculators and other dealers have moved in a very cautious way, it being understood that anything like a considerable advance in the wool market in our markets would quickly invite heavy shipments of foreign wool to our markets. The current quota-tions from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Eastern Iowa, dark Western lots generally ranging at 2 to 5

	Per 1b.
Coarse or dingy tub	
Goed medium tub	
Fine unwashed bucks fleeces	
Fine unwashed heavy fleeces	20 to 28
Fine light fleeces	18 to 22
Low medium	23 to 25
Fine medium	28 to 29
Fine washed fleeces	84 to 86
Coarse washed fleeces	32 to 34
Low medium fleeces	35 to 38
Fine medium fleeces	38 to 40

#### Markets by Telegraph, August 30.

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Market higher; No. 1 1 33½ bid; 1 35 asked No. 2, 1 25½ bid; 1 26½ asked; No. 3, 1 15 to 1 18½. CORN—Market weak and lower, No. 2 mixed, 61½c bid; 60c asked; No. 2 white mixed, 64 to 94½c. OATS-No. 2, 38c bid; 401/2c asked. RYE-No. 2, 1 06 asked.

EGGS-Market firm at 15c per dozen. BUTTER-Market firm and higher; choice, 25 to 28c

R	eceipts.	Shipments.	In Store.
Wheat	48,253	39,031	2,969
Corn	4,094	2,821	27,239

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 3,115: shipments, 2'330: market steady and fairly active at last week's quotations.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,120; shipments, —; market steady and unchanged; sales ranged at 6 00 to 6 55; bulk at 626 to 6 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 876; shipments, 579; market quiet Colorado half breed wethers sold at 3 00 to 3 50.

#### Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 18,00c; shipments, 4,500; market dull and lower; mixed packing 6 10 to 6 49; light 6 40 to 6 55; choice heavy 6 60 to 7 00; culls and grassers, 4 50 to 6 25; closed weak,

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000; no choice natives here fair to good shipping, 5 50 to 6 00; common to fair 4 00 to 5 25; native butcher 2 20 to 3 50 stockers and feeders, 2 60 to 3 75; through Tezans, cows, 2 50 to 3 00; steers, 2 90 to 4 00; half breeds and natives 3 60 to 4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; searce; the poor to best muttons, 3 25 to 4 25; no good offereings.

#### Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR-Quiet and firm,

WHEAT—Active. firm and higher; rather excited, unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red 1 06 to 1 11; No. 2, 1 11½ cash and June; 1 13½ to 1 13½ July; 1 14½ to 1 22½ Augus; 1 16½ September.

CORN—Moderately active and higher; 44½ July; 46½ to 45½ c Augus; 46½ September.

OATS—Strong and higher; 38½ c ash and June. 37½ July; 28½ to 38½ c August; 27½ to 27½ c ceptember.

RYE—Steady and unchanged; 1 10. 132

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12. PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16 25 to 16 30 cash; 16 35 July; 16 50 August.

Cash; 19 59 July; 10 50 August.

LARD—Demand, active and holders firm: 10 70 to 10 72½ cash; 10 77½ to 10 80 July; 10 80 to 10 82½ August; 10 70 to 10 72½ September.

BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 5 65; short ribs 8 40; short clear, 8 70.

WHISKY-Steady and unchanged; 1 08.

#### New York Live Stock Market.

The The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports: BEEVES--Receipts 5,800; dull and lower for grades choice cattle scarce and firm: extremes, 8 65 to 12 25; general sales, 9 25 to 11 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; market closed weaker, 350 to 3 75; unshorn; 6 00 to 6 00; unshorn year-ling 550 to 6 6324; elipped, 6 70 to 7 75.

SWINE—Receipts, 15,900; quiet, 6 40.

#### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOCS-Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,000; market scarce and active; Yorkers and Baltimores 6 40 to 6 50; packing, 6 10 to 6 50; choice to fancy heavy, 6 60 to 6 90.

to 6 90.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400: shipments, 900; native steers in light supply and smrll ddmand; exports 5 80 to 6 00; heavy shipping steers 5 40 to 5 80; light steers, 5 00 to 5 40; native butchers' steers, 3 00 to 4 00 cows and heliers, 2 50 to 3 50; grass fed Texans in fair supply and good demand; canners and inferior snip pers, free buyers, at 2 60 to 3 75; stockers and feeders dull.

SHEEP--Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 700; market slow, only butcher demand; 3 00 to 4 50 for fair to fancy.

#### TOPEKA MARKETS.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W.

# prices. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice CHESE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh BEANS—Per bu—White Navy "Medium. "Common E. R. POTATOES—Per bu R. B. POTATOES—Per bu S. POTATOES TURNIPS APPLES.

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue. CHICKENS-Live, per doz...... Butchers' Retail.

Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave 

Hide and Tallow Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 130 Kansai
HIDES—Green
No. 2...
Dry.
Green, calf.
Bull and stag
Dry finit prime
Dry Saked, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS.

Grain: Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

WHOLESALE. WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu. No, 2...

Fall No 3...

Fall No 4.

CORN — White...

Vellow...

OATS — Per bu, new...

R Y E — Per bu...

BARLEY—Per bu. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

" No 2.
" No 3.
" Rye.

CORN MEAL.

CORN CHOP.

#### New 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.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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500 Grade Ewes

from 2 to 5 years old. Apply to JAS, J. DAVIS.



#### For Sale.

## Stock, or Sheep Farms

in S. E. Bander of the chart of the chard; plenty of timber; one-half mile months chard; plenty of the chard; plenty of the chard; one-half mile months chard the chard of the char

### Wanted.

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

## 1,000 Sheep for Sale.

D. PRATT, Topeka, Kas.

15,500 SHEEP FUR

8,000 Ewes 1 to 4 years old 3,000 Wethers 2 to 5 years old. 4,500 Lambs. the above are graded sheep, 1wge and well oled raised in Southwest Kansas, and are at Caldwooled raised in Southwest, well, Sumner County, Kansas.

HASSARD BROS. Caldwell, Kas.

# TRIAL!

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ends to bandle, easy
in pocket. To introduce them we will
mail sample, postpaid, for 75c. Have
med um<sup>2</sup> blade 80c; extra heavy 2 blade, made for hard service, 75c; 1 blade 25c; (extra) heavy one blade
Oregon Hunting Knife \$1. Cattle Knife \$1. Sample 6 inch Hand Forged Butcher's Knife, by mail postpaid, 50c, Illustred List Free. Address as above.

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INJECTOR (The above shows the three Combinations.)

price, \$8, Weight the "Potato Bug price postpaid, zinc, \$1.25; polished brass, \$1.75. Send for Illustrated a long list of customers, each of whom has bought from \$58 to \$2000 w You can make from \$10 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere.

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Personal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of each
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All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this
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SMITHS & POWELL,

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The undersigned will sell at Peabody, Marion County, Kansas,

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The sale will be absolute and without reserve; upon 12 months time with bankable notes at 10 per cent Catalogues sent on application.

II. H. LACKEY, Proprietor.

P. L. COCHRAN, Auctioneer.
Peabody, Kas., Aug. 20, 1881.

The above advertisement is recalled, and the sale indefinitely postponed. I will continue breeding. H. H, LACKEY. Peahady Kas. Aug 30, 1881.



HOW TO MAKE THE

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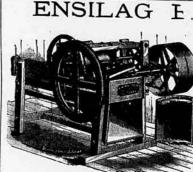
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Live prop disc bowe tion, was

#### Biterary and Domestic

#### Do Your Best.

Have you failed to-day, good heart.? 'Tis no cause for sorrow; Try again; the clouds may part— Perhaps may part to-morrow, If you are a brave, strong man, You will do the best you can, Do your best, and leave the rest, Better may come to-morrow

Have you lost your land or gold That's no cause for sighing; One bright hour doth oft unfold Many a year's denying. Be not weary or downcast.
"Patience holds the gate at last." Do your best, and leave the rest. And never give up your trying

Rich or poor, be all a man; Wear no golden fetter. Do the very best you can, And you'll soon do better. Every day you do your best Is a vantage for the rest. Don't complain; every gain
Is making your best still better.

#### JEZ'S EPOCH.

#### A Kansas Story.

BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

"Yes, you kin have accommodations here for the night provided the accommodations suit you. I'm all'ys ready to share and share alike jest tell him to move on."

"Thank you, stranger. I am about tired out. and I can tell you I was glad when I saw your camp from the top of the rise back there. I had decided before I got high enough to see over the ridge that if there was no camp in sight when I did get up there, I would lie right down in the grass until morning, wolves or no wolves. And I looked nearly all around as far as I could see before I spied your little knees were getting weaker and weaker every minute, when all at once the smoke from your fire out there rolled up like a beacon to cheer me on, and I made for it as fast as I could."

"I seen you, stranger, when you fust come up onto the divide; I wuz settin' here studyin' when somethin' in the air 'peared to liken it to the times when we used to lay out a calm at sea, an' all at onc't I seen a black thing a comin' up an' up, little by little, 'twixt the yearth and sky yonder, jest like ships does at sea, and purty soon I seen it wuz a man. Where did you come from, anyhow, and how do you happen to be footin' it out here alone, without no traps nor nothun? Hungry, I reckon?"

Well, yes, I am hungry, decidedly," said the traveler, answering the last and most important question first; "but I am not as hungry as I was about noon to-day, though I have been tramping hard ever since daylight."

"Set right up, pardner, the bacon's warm in then, he gits over it." the pan yit and the coffee's tolerble hot, too. I gif three hot meals every day and yistidey I and grease and bread for Sundays the year an' I don't look so very near starved yit, do I?"

For answer the stranger took another swalhe wondered vaguely why his appetite had never craved johnny cake and bacon for supper at home, it was so delicious. We sometimes read that men who live a long time alone grow morose, and when again thrown in companionship with other men talk but little and in monosyllables, but these instances must be rare; the instinct to interchange thoughts and feelings with our fellow-men is too strong to be outgrown, or lived down, even in a life time. A man must have something more than solitude to crush out of him the desire for human felly by accident. His camp, though a hard day's journey, to the stranger, from a small frontier town, was really but a few hours' ride on a Texas pony, if the rider knew the lay of the land so as to be sure of his footing. There was a big semi-circular slough between the headquarters of this particular herding ground and the outfitting town, and if a traveler chanced to get inside the crescent, the only thing he could do was to round either one horn or the other, but it he knew this to start with and would veer to the right round the shorter horn, he could reach Jez's cabin in four or five hours on a good coyote pony. Our traveler did not know this, and then he did not start to go to Jez's either. He was going no difference where, but he blundered into the big slough, then round the long horn, and so to Jez's, after

a hard day's walking, and he brought back

with him the story of Jez's epoch, for of course things he very naturally asked Jez if he did life that I'd never forgit, an' I tell you it did. crusts. not sometimes get lonesome out there.

"O yes, of course I does," said Jez, "it stands to reason that I should. I ain't no sour, broodin' chap. I likes my mates and a yarn now and then with the best uv 'em, but you see a feller doesn't all'ys git what he likes most in this wurald; you've lived long enough to know that. I reckon, but sence five year ago, come next fall, I haint been as lonesome as I was afore that, sometimes. I seen a man then that I hope than I ever will be."

"How was that, Mr:-" "Jez is my name. I hev another name that I use when I go down in the states, but tain't no use out here, an' I reckon you don't keer to know it. I kalkerlate you'd find out that everybody'd know who 'Jez' is if you ever go to Mr. J. B. Elhorn, I seen it writ on your handkercher, but that J don't stand for Jez, I expec', now does it?"

"No, it don't exactly. I guess your J has a nonopoly on that name, hasn't it? I never heard it before. What does Jez stand for?"

"Well, I reckon that don't matter neither. It'll do to call an ugly feller like me by, an' I'll allys come when I'm wanted bad enough."

"Certaiuly, it will do well enough for me, but what of that lonesome man? I would enjoy a good story immensely, thanks to your ef a man's countenance suits me; ef it don't, I hospitality; and with your permission, Mr. Jez, I'll just stretch out here on the grass and listen while you tell me about him."

"Don't Mr. me, jest right out with it and done with it. Do you see that jag of hazel brush ud there on the ridge—to the north uv where you come in sight-up above the head of this ravine?"

"Yes, I see it."

"An' by kinder shuttin' one eye and squintin' the other, kin you magine you see a big Pennsylvany woods, er a big York woods, er s big woods of whatever pertickeler state you was raised in, it don't matter, with chestnut burs layin' under some uv the trees and squirrels pickin' beechnuts in others?"

After propounding this puzzling question, Jez leaned back against the eaves of his dugout and waited for an answer, so that his guest was obliged, in politeness, to turn over and try the experiment.

"I am inclined to think that with a little practice, and a few years' absence from a genuine woods, I could make out to see such an il-

"I thought so. I all'ys like to tell the story better to a man that kin see that. It's as plain as daylight to me. You see a man has to amuse hisself in a great many ways out here, she'd wait fur him an' she bleeved he'd come and that is one of my favorite ways. On a rainy day, now, a feller has to do somethin' else, and he sometimes gits a little down, but

"Hows'ever, I reckon you'd ruther hear 'bout that other man-well, he come in sight right wuz down store way, and by that means I have there. I'll never forgit the fust glimpse I had a bit of butter on hand. Queer, ain't it, that a uv him. I wuz lookin' off into the bushes man that lives on bread and grease week days, with one eye half open that a-way, when apparently a giant riz right up among'm and round, should want to buy butter the fust thing walked right down the side of the ridge toward when he gits in reach uv a store? But that's me. Uv course it didn't take me long to dismostly the way. Now, I'd give more for a kiver that he wuz only an ordinary man, but pound uv strong butter than fur all the canned that wuz my fust impression uv him an' I nevgoods they've got. I've lost my appetite fur er could quite git it out uv my mind as long canned goods. Time wuz when we thought as he stayed here, an' that wuz nigh on to three they wuz a big thing out here, but if you can't days. One night I thought it wuz going to be have things in their nateral state you mostly till all eternity, he come so near giving up the settle down to the old fare. Not that I'd pre- ghost, but he revived like. Afore he get to fer strong butter, but there ain't no other kind camp, after I seen he wuz headin' this way, an' to be got in these parts-they don't manyfac- I know'd he would from the fust, fur there's no ter it. Eat hearty, pardner, there's plenty uv other place to put up uv a night in these parts, it, an' more where this come from. 'Stonishen', I'd got the fire agoin' an' the kettle nigh boilisn't it, how soon a fellow comes down to it! in'; that's the welcomest sight a traveler kin Now I've been livin' on it fur a most ten year, see when he strikes a camp mostly, but it didn't seem to have no effect on him, he didn't seem to netice it even, but he put out his hand and low of coffee and looked at his host as if to say, said 'How'dy, pardner,' and looked ez if he "I should think not, by a great deal," but he wanted to make friends, and ez if that wazn't had no time to speak, scarcely to think, though what he wanted neither. I never seen a more discontented nor yit a resigneder look on a man's face. I seen that right away, but I couldn't account fur it till I found out how lonesome the man wuz aw that he'd give up all hope. I never asked him of he was hungry. I felt sure he'd say no, an' I know'd he'd orter an' said to him to set up. He did, an' he eat a bit without relishin' it I know, jist fur manner more'n anything else, an' then he asked ef it'd be presumin' ef he stayed all night. I tole lowship, and the most natural thing in the him he could stay uv course, and asked him ef world for a man who has been long alone is to he'd like to turn right in, or ef he'd stay up a want to talk a great deal to the first one he while. You see it wuz jest sich another night meets. The proprietor of the hospitable camp ez this, clear an' still an' peaceful like, an' I was talkative by nature, he was a hermit mere- felt ez if I'd like to hear the news, 'specially to hear about him; but I've seen enough of human natur to know that a man kin hev feelin's that's too deep to be disturbed, an' I know'd this man'd had trouble, serious trouble, too, so I thought I'd let him alone an' ef he wanted to turn in I'd fix him a bunk. But no, he said he didn't keer to go to bed for he couldn't sleep no how, an' he'd jest set out with me.

"I picked up the things he'd left, kivered the coals and puttered round the camp a while, feelin' kind uv sensitive about settin' down by a man that seemed to hev so much to think about, an' I hardly know how it come around at last that we got to talkin'. I guess he must hev s'posed what I wuz foolin round fur, an' broke the ice, likely more for my sake'n his'n But aft r he onct got started it seemed to do him good to talk-it mostly does folks-and finally he said that ef I keered to hear a little night; so that the stones will slip out easily;

somethin' about a friend of his'n he bleeved it'd stew in some water with as many raisins as you he had to stay all night at the camp, and after do him good to tell it. Uv course I told him wish, and sweeten; use less water than for became talkative too, and among many other that man's story would make an epoch in my two lemons and fill the pie, allowing two

"He said he come to the west about the time the free state troubles was broilin-you've hearn uv them, I reckon-an' he stopped in a little settlement that wuz then s'posed to be the capital uv this state. He didn't rightly say ef he come to take part in the settlement uv the troubles, but he did say he come from the south and whatever he may have come fur, he soon found somethin' that interested him more'n anythin' he'd ever knowed uv previous to that was a sight lonesomer than ever I've been an, time. He put up at the only tavern there wuz there, an' it wus kept by a free state man, it seems, and he had a daughter. Uv course the most nateral thing in the world wuz fur them two to fall in love. Politics and religion don't count fur much with young men and young ripe tomatoes; add them to the liquor; stir women-and it wuzn't long afore the young very hard, and boil half an hour; season with southerner wuz glad he come away out west, ef pepper and salt; strain again, and add a tableinquirin' round hereabouts. I reckon yourn is fur nothin' but to find that gal. An' she must have been a precious one from his description, purty as a picter and good to match.

"You know you sometimes hear uv a handsome woman, and while you bleeve that she is tolerble handsome, you know it's mostly in the man's eye that looks at her, specially if he's in love, but this woman you cculdn't hear about without knowin' that she was jest what he said she wuz, beautiful and graceful and agreeable every way, an' that considerate of everybody that you couldn't help but like her.

"Uv course the old folks made some fuss about them goin' together, fur they wuz the rabidest kind of free-staters, but they didn't hold out long. He wuz a gentleman, and then he didn't take no active part along with the outsiders that come in an' tried to run things; he jest let 'em alone, an' worked industrious, an' wuz devoted to Mary, that wuz her name; it's old, but they ain't no better.

"But he hed nothin' but what he worked fur, an' good payin' work wuz scurce then, an' Mary's folks wuz poor as poverty an' she wuz a great standby in the house, all'ys smart an' well an' strong; she wuzn't none uv your weak ly heroines, an' she tuk a heap of care an' work off'm her mother, an' they couldn't see how they could git along without her, but I shouldn't wonder if they'd had to find out a way if only he'd had anything to keep her on, He hadn't, though, an' like thousands of other young fellers in the same fix he concluded to go to Californy an' make his fortune an' then come back an' marry.

"That wuz a hard time for Mary. hardly yit think uv how he said she cried, an' broke down at her work; he thought onct she wuz goin' to git down sick atter he told her he wuz goin' away, but young folks is full uv hope, an' she got more reconciled finally, an' said back. Then he went.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK ]

#### Fruit Stains.

In the season of fruits, the napkins used at table, and often the handkerchiefs and other articles, will become stained. Those who have access to a good drug store can procure a bottle of Javelle Water. If the starms are wet with this before the articles are put into the wash, they will be completely removed. Those who not get Javelle water can make a solution of chloride of lime. Four ounces of the chloride of lime is to be put into a quart of water, in a bottle, and after thorough shaking allow the dress to settle. The clear liquid will remove the stains as readily as Javelle water, but in using this, one precaution must be observed. Be careful to thoroughly rinse the article to which this solution has been applied, in clear water, before bringing it in contact with soap. When Javelle water is used, this precaution is not necessary; but with the chloride of lime liquid it is, or the articles will become very harsh and stiff.

#### Recipes.

#### APPLE MERINGUE.

To a quart of sifted apple sauce add the yolks of three eggs, butter the size of a small egg, a little nutmeg, a pinch of salt and sugar to taste. Put the mixture into a neat baking dish and cook until a light brown on top. Coveat, so I went right along and made him a good er with a meringue made with the three whites stiff cup uv coffee an' sot him out some victuals of the eggs beaten with three tablespoonsful of powdered sugar and a little lemon juice until stiff. Sift powdered sugar over the top, return to the oven long enough to color delicately and serve cold with sweetened and flavored cream ANOTHER APPLE MERINGUE.

Pare the apples, core them carefully, and arrange them in a neat pudding dish in which they can be served. Fill each apple with sugar mixed with a little grated nutmeg or cinnamon, put a bit of butter in each one and bake until just done and not until they go to as will enable them to entirely remove the larve of pieces. Make a meringue as already directed; redations for three years. Address. cover each apple with it, color a light brown in the oven and serve cold with sweet cream.

PEACH TAPIOCA.

Soak a cup of tapioca over night in a quart of warm water. In the morning half fill a medium sized pudding dish with peeled peaches cut in halves. Pour the tapioca over them. Cover the dish and bake an hour in a moderate oven or until the fruit is done and the tapiocs cooked to a jelly. Serve cold with sweetened and flavored cream. Apples peeled and cored may be substituted for the peaches.

PRUNE PIES.

Take a pound of prunes and soak them over

supper he became so much refreshed that he to go on, an' fore he got through I felt ez ef sauce; when both are soft grate in the rind of

ICING FOR CAKES.

Whites of three eggs; one pound of sugar; flavoring of vanilla or lemon. Beat the whites of the eggs to a high froth, then add to them of a pound of white sugar pounded and sifted; flavor it with vanilla or lemon, and beat it until it is light and very white, but not quite so stiff as meringue mixture. The longer it is beaten the more firm it will become. Beat it until it may be spread smoothly on the cake. TOMATO SOUP.

Boil three pounds of lamb in one gallon of water, so that the meat will be in shreds, and the water reduced one-half, and strain through a fine sieve; peel and cut up two quarts of fresh spoonful of butter; serve hot. Chicken broth is often preferred to the lamb; boil the chickens for dinner, and use the water in which they were boiled to make the soup.

TO BROIL FISH.

A clear fire is required. Rub the bars of your gridiron with dripping or a piece of suet, to prevent the fish from sticking to it. Put a good piece of butter into a dish, work into it enough salt and pepper to season the fish. Lay the fish on it when broiled, and with a knife blade put the butter over every part. Serve

The 20 mile running race by Miss Cricket Still of Kansas, and Miss Nellie Archer of Missouri, at the Fair at Bismarck, is creating in some localities an intense excitement These young ladies will ride Thoroughbred stallions, and will contest for the championship. Miss Cricket is a Kansas girl, fifteen years old, a graceful rider, and all Kansas believes she will win the race; but Miss Archer is also a dashing rider and the contest will be an exciting one.

#### Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet lote. Windlow &Co., Meriden, Os.
50 ELEGART CARDS, Sostyles, with name, ice. & Beaning Trust lov. Stamps taken. W. Moore. Broskpott, N. T.
568 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Majne.
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\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Ago Outfit free, Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Cost. Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 50 Landscape, Carono Cards, etc., name on, lec. 24

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A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suit-ble for farm use, has been used but little and kep-coused, is in good repair, made by O. K. Diedrick & Jo., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water pow-

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

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#### President CARFIELD.

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THE AMENDMENT AS SUBMITTED. THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE BY COUN-

TIES UPON THE AMENDMENT. THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE UPON THE VALIDITY OF THE

AMENDMENT. THE LIQUOR LAW PASSED BY THE LEGISLA-TURE TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

E OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL UPON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE LAW.

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Topeka, Kas.

#### Kansas Fairs.

Below is a list of Kansas Fairs, with places where and dates when they will be held as officially reported to the State Board of Agriculture. The list is yet no doubt somewhat incomplete, and any omissions we shall be glad to have supplied.

Anderson-Garnett, Oct. 4 to 7. Atchison-Atchison, Sept. 26 to 30. Bourbon-Ft. Scott, Oct, 18 to 21. Brown-Hiawatha, Sept. 27 to 30, Butler-El Dorado Oct. 4 to 6. Chase Cottonwood Falls, Oct, 5 to 7. Cherokee Columbus, Sept. 21 to 24. Coffey-Burlington, Sept. 20 to 23. Crawford-Girard, Sept. 28 to 30. Davis-Junction City, Oct. 4 to 7. Doniphan-Troy, Sept. 20 to 24.

Douglas (Western National Fair,) Law-rence, Sept. 5 to 10.

Elk Howard, Sept. 27 to 39.
Elis Hays City, Sept. 28 to 30. Ellsworth-Ellsworth, Sept 29 to Oct. 1. Franklin-Ottawa, Sept. 27 to 30. Greenwood-Eureka, Oct. 4 to 6. Harper-Anthony, Sept. 22 to 23. Harvey-Newton, Sept. 20 to 23. son-Oskaloosa, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. Jewell-Mankato, Sept. 7 to 9. Kingman-Kingman, Sept. 1 to 2. Labette-Oswego, Sept. 14 to 17.

Linn— { LaCygne, Sept. 20 to 23. — { Mound City, Sept. 27 to 30. Lyon-Emporia, Sept. 20 to 24. Marion—Peabody Sept. 28 to 30. Miami—Paola, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1. Marshall— { Marysville, Sept. 6 to 9. — { Frankfort, Oct, 5 to 8. Mitchell— Beloit, Sept. 28 to 30. Montgomery-Independence, Oct. 6 to 8. Morris-Parkerville, Sept. 13 to 15. Neosho-Chanute, Oct. 5 to 8. Osage-Burlingame, Sept. 27 to 30. Osborne-Bloomington, Sept. 21 to 23. Ottawa—Minneapolis, Oct. 4 to 6. Pawnee—Larned, Oct. 4 to 6. Phillipsburgh, Sept. 27 to 29. Reno—Hutchinson, Sept. 6 to 9.
Riley—Manhattan, Sept. 19 to 23.
Robin—Stockton, Sept. 28 to 30.
Saline—Salina, Oct. 5 to 7.

Sedgwick— Wichita, Sept 20 to 23.
Wichita, Sept 27 to 30. Shawnee—(Kansas State Fair,) Topeka, Sept. 12 to 17.

Summer—Wellington, Sept. 7 to 9. Woodson—Neosho Falls, Sept 26 to Oct 1. --

#### Western Fairs.

The following is a list of the leading western State and District Fairs for 1881.

Illinois—At Peoria, September 26 to Octo-

ber 1; S. D. Fisher, Secretary, Springfield. Ohio-At Columbus, August 29 to Septem ber 2; W. I. Chamberlain, Secretary, Colum-

Indiana—At Indianapolis, September 26 to 30; Alex. Heron, Secretary, Indianapolis. Iowa—At Des Moines, September 5 to 9;

John R. Shaffer, Secretary, Fairfield. Wisconsin-At Fond du Lac, September 26

to 30; Geo. E. Bryant, Secretary, Madison. Nebraska-At Omaha, September 12; Y. C. McBride, Secretary,

Minnesota-At Rochester, September 5 to 10, R. C. Judson, Secretary, Farmington.

Chicago Exposition—At Chicago. Ill., September 7 to October 22; John P. Reynolds, Secretary, Chicago. St Louis Fair-At St Louis, October 3 to 8; G. O. Kalb, Secretary, St. Louis.

Montana-At Helena, September 26; C. G. Reynolds, Secretary, Helena.

Michigan-At Jackson, September 19 to 24: J. C. Sterling, Secretary, Monroe.

Tri-State Fair Association-At Toledo, O.,

September, 12 to 17; John Farley, Secretary, Kansas State Fair Association-At Topeka

September 12 to 17; George Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka.

Western National Fair Association-At Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas; September 5 to 10; Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary, Law-

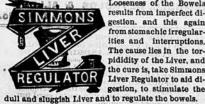
North-Western Exposition-At Minneapolis, Minn., September 5 to 10; Charles H. Clarke, Secretary.

Central Ohio-At Mechanicsburg, September 13 to 16; T. E. Shepherd, Secretary.

St Joseph (Mo.)-Inter-State Exposition, Sept. 5 to 10.

Kansas City Exposition-Sept. 12 to 17; J. Y. Leveridge, Secretary.

#### Chronic



Looseness of the Bowels results from imperfect di-gestion, and this again from stomachic irregularities and interruptions pididity of the Liver, and the cure is, take Simm REGULATOR Liver Regulator to aid di-

"For twenty months I was afflicted with Diarrhoa ers of physicians prescribing for me miss case—their medicine, mostly astringent, aggravating my condition. I was advised to use the Simmons Liver Rgulator. This medicine soon indicated the proper diagnosis—an impure matter, secreted from a disordered Liver, and coursing the passage of the bowels, irritated and inflamed to a diseased condition. In a few weeks the medicine corrected it. I was restored to perfect health and have remained so over two years, no symptoms having returned. I use it in my family as a specific for all disorders originating in disordered Liver.

"JAMES G. TISON, Bagdad, Texas."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, pre pared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

## THE STRAY LIST.

#### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mall, notice containing a complete description or said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FANERS, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltic for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat day of April, except when found in the lawnilenclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the seach stray was taken up. (ten days after posting) make a such stray was taken up. (ten days after posting) make a sacr seturn to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the writting and value of such stray.

dre numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from betime of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any tutics of the Passes of the country, having fart notified the akerup of the time when, and the Justice before whon proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the wner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of the pa

of the Peace shall issue a summont to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the describe and truly values sold stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

period of the state of the state and the state of the sta

#### Strays for the week ending August 31.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MULE—Taken up on the 7th day of August 1881 by J W
Fugate of Lawrence ene brown mare mule 16 hands high, 3
years old, valued at \$75.

MULE—Also by the same at the same time and place one
brown borse mule 14 hands high, 2 years old, and valued

at \$40.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one light bay horse I year old, 3 white feet, snip in face, valued \$140.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one light bay horse 2 years old, 2 white feet, snip in face, valued at \$40.

Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. COLT.—Taken up by J W Roar of Delaware township Au-quet 24th 1881, one dark bay yearling horse colt, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

Montgomery county-Ernest Way, clerk. STEERS—Taken up August 7 1881 by 0 A Miller of Sycamore township, three 3-year old steer, two of them dark red with stubby horne; the other one a cale red and, white spotted steer. The largest steer has a small bit out of the under side of left ear. Valued at 50 sech.

Morris county A. Moser, Jr., elerk
FILLEY Taken up by Jason Loomis in Diamond Valley
township on the 18th day of June 18th one bay filley 2 years
old, hind not white, valued at \$25.

Eine county W. H. Marshall, clerk.
PONY—Taken up on the 25th day of July 1881 by Thom
as V Birong in Clay township one fiee blitten grey mare nin
years old. 12 hands high, two scars on right shoulder, valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee county,—T. N. Watts, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Canicil in Wilmington to the state of the state

Strays for the week ending August 24.

Doniphan county.—D. W. Morse, clerk. GELDING—Taken up by J C Hale in Iowa township Ju-19 26 1881 one sorrel gelding pony 3 years old, bald face, both hind feet white, valued at \$20.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. MARE—Taken up on the 1st day of August 1881 by Jacob temick of Eudora one bay mare four years old, white spot n forehead, valued at \$45.

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

#### Chicago Advertisements.

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to last's month, \$3; No. 2, tunficient to effects permanent, ours, unless in severe cases, \$5; No. 3, dasting over three months, will restore those in the more condition, \$7. Sent by mai, in plain wrappers, \$2. Sent for \$2. Sent by maintain and trastimony, which will convince the meast skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces there'ly re-established same as \$1 never affected. Soid ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISS. HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'O. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

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personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and lavised, List of questions to be answered by pulsent desiring treat-



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A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous de bility, premature decay, etc. having tried in vain ev-ery known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-suffer-ers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.



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forms the basis for all our medicines for domestic animals. When combined with iron it has no equal in arresting blood poison, contagion and infection.

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Scott's Carbonized Is meeting with universal success in all diseases of Horses and Cattle, arising from blood poison, contagion, loss of appetite, etc.

## Scott's Chicken Cholera Powder

A small book containing full directions, sanitary suggestions, testimonials, etc., accompanies each pack-

age of medicine. Also sent tree on request. Our pampniet "Ino riog, His Diseases and Parasites," price 250, mailed free on receipt of price All our medicines are put up in 5, 10 and 20 pound boxes, and sold for 30 cents per pound. In packages 50c. Sent on remittance or C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Orders will receive prompt attention. Try them.

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2 Ton Scale. Platform 6x12, \$40; 3 Ton, 7x13, \$50;

6 TON (8220) \$100; 6 TON (8x22) \$110; all other sizes in proportion. Beam Box, Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, and full directions for setting up. Platform and Counter Scales, Trucks, Money Drawer, &c., &c.
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of PRESIDENT GARFIELD. os. Able Authors. Fine Illustrations, New, Complete. His early life, rise into promin-oldier and Legislator; election to the Presi-formation of his Cabinet; the contest in Conon his Life; his Surgical Treatment an fully discussed. The Fastest Sellin, AGENTS WANTED Everywhere is address at once. URDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.



MICHULS SHEPARD & CO Battle Creek, Michigan,

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STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Pleas Traction Engines and Plain Engines were seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber or the form three to styles of manufacture of the following of the following the



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# CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, III,



Perfectly Adjustable.
THRE SIZES.
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cranks. Prices as low
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Circulars giving full description sent free.
WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO.,

## PURE SUGAR.

By a recent invention, starch or corn stigar (more generally known as glucose), heretofore quite extensively used by confectioners, brewers, etc., has been made sufficiently dry and white so that it can be powdered and mixed with yellow sugars. It raises the standard of color largely, but not being so sweet reduces the saccharine strength, making it necessary to use more of the article to attain the usual degree of sweetness. Large quantities of this mixture are now being made and sold under various brands, but all of them, so far as we are aware, bear the of them, so far as we are aware, bear the words "New Process" in addition to other

As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in yiew of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public, as the results of analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, will seem to confirm the false and malidious statements of interested persons, who alleged it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mic glucose with their sugars. While not intimating that a mixture of glucose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent consumer of just so much sweetening power. In order, therefore, that the public can get sugar pure and in the condition it leaves our refineries, we now put it up in barrels and half barrels. As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in vie

and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents as follows:

We hereby inform the public that our refined sugars consist solely of the product of raw sugars refined. Neither Glucose, Mariate of Tin, Muriatic Acid, nor any other foreign substance whatever is, or ever has been, mixed with them. Our Sugars and Syrups are absolutely unadulterated.

Affidavit to the above effect in New York papers of November 18th, 1878.

Consumers should order from their grocer, sugar in our original packages, either half or whole barrels.

Consider well the above when purchasing sugar

for preserving purposes. HAVEMEYERS & ELDER, DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO. 117 WALL STPEET, NEW YORK.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

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#### Why We Grin.

#### What Imagination Will Do.

They worked a racket on young Griph at his boarding house recently. They detected him raiding the pie closet and found that he got a mince pie, some cookies, some doughnuts and some cheese. The landlady and her daughter together resolved on vengeance. They waited till Mr. Griph had devoured the food he had taken and made his appearance in the sitting-room. Then the landlady said to her daughter: "Mary, you know the pie we made out of the meat we bought of the strange butcher, and which proved to be mule meat" "Yes, mother." "What did you do with it?" "Put it aside to give to tramps" That made Griph, who overheard, uneasy. "And Mary, you know those cookies that the cook carelessly spilled the kerosene over. What did you do with them?" "Put them with the pie" Griph recollected that there was a queer taste to those cookies and kind of felt like a man who had just started in on the miseries of a first sea voyage. But he tried to shake the feeling off. "And Mary," continued the old lady, "you know the cook used some very bad eggs to make some doughnuts, Where did you put the doughnuts?" "I put the doughnuts aside for tramps too; and I guess when they come to eat 'em, they'll think they've swallowed an earthquake." Griph felt that he had. The seasick feelings seemed to grow instead of shaking off. He grew pale and shivered, The ladies were delighted. "Mary," said the old lady, "when you give those things to the tramps, don't give them the cheese that's with'em, for I put poison in it to kill the rats." Then Griph wanted to be sick. With a melancholy howl he sprangup, rushed to his room and took an emetic that nearly brought his feet up. And he had a chill and a headache and went to bed and stayed there for two days. And most of the time the landlady and her daughter laughed consumedly.

A lightning rod man drove up to a fine new house out west and told the man sitting in the door that he ought to have lightning rods on it. The man said he had not thought about it, but had no objection. So the lightning-rod man put up a rod on the corner, and asked the man, who was still reading the newspaper, if he had any objections to his putting up rods on the other corners, and the man said no. When the job was done the peddler presented his bill.

"What's this?" said the man, yawning and

folding up his paper.
"Bill for the rods," replied the peddler.

"Rods! I didn't order any rods," "Why, certainly you did."

"Not at all. I only said that I had no objections to your putting them up. And I hadn't. This is the county court house. I don't even live in the county. Of course l had no objections."

A woman said to her husband: "You have never taken me to the cemetery," "No dear, replied he; "that is a pleasure I have yet in anticipation.

The man who has never seen two women in Shaker bonnets trying to kiss each other has never experienced the rejuvenating power of a laugh that could throw him down and kick him in the ribs.

"Your meal is ready, sir," said the waiter to a guest just from the rural districts!" "Meal, exclaimed the ruralist, contemptuously, "do you think I'm a hoss? Get me some corned beef and cabbage, young man."

Where ignorance is bliss: Miss Featherfuss, sitting in the front-pew in her gorgeous new hat, was totally oblivious of the innocent tag that told to the congreg that little stunning spray of flowers cost her just "62 cents."

A friend advises that people should be careful to pull down the blinds when retiring. The other night the whole fire department assembled clear out at Thirty-first and Hamilton streets, and discovered after all that the alarm was occasioned by the reflection from the street on an old maid who was going to bed in a suit of red flannel underclothes.

"Who is that pretty girl with blonde hair and deep blue eyes there in that jaunty hat?" asked Alfred at the lawn party. 'Who, replied Annie, 'that taffy-hared girl, with the tallow eyes, and that nightmare of blue rags on her head? I never aw her before; nobody we want to know," That, brethren, is the way different people look at a pretty girl in a pretty hat.

A gushing young lady who purchased a bottle of Dr. Quacque's Health Bitters-none genuine unless the doctor's name is blown on the wrapper-sent him the following testimonial; "Dear Doctor-I think your bitters are too awfully lovely! After taking half a bottle I could sleep until nine o'clock in the morning while ma was getting breakfast ready. My health is now too sweet for anything, and your delightful medicine is just too nice.

A priest in Ireland, having preached a sermon on miracles, was asked by one of his congregation, walking homeward, to explain a little more clearly what it meant. "Is it a miracle you wish to understand?" said the priest. "Walk on there forinst me, and I'll think how I can explain it to you." The man walked on, and the priest came after him, and gave him a tremendous kick. "Ow!" roared the man, "why did you do that?" "Did you feel it?" asked the priest. "To be sure I did," said the man. "Well, then, it would have been a miracle if you had not."



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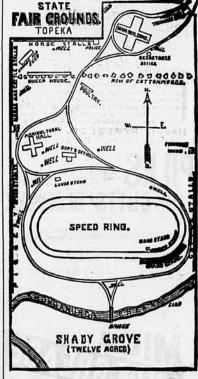
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