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Roup in Poultry.

Fanny Field says that roup is the most troublesome, offensive, and with the single exception of
cholera, the most fatal disease that the poultry breeder has to fight against; and I am not quite sure but that a good deal of the so-called chicken cholera is nothing more or less than roup. Roup generally commences with hoarseness and

sneezing, and while in this stage may be easily cured. In the second stage of the disease, the eyes become swollen, and nose and eyes discharge a thin watery substance that thickens and becomes very offensive as the disease progresses; ulcers form in the mouth and throat and around the eyes, the head swells, one or both eyes are closed, the comb turns black, the fowl loses its appetite, wastes away and

Roup never comes without a cause, and the cause may be found in damp, filthy Ill-ventilated houses, wet swampy yards, impure drinking water, food that is insufficient in quantity and quality, crowding too many fowls in one building without paying the slightest attention to the sanitary regulations neces ry to keep them in good health, and lastly, but by no means leastly, the "ravages of lice which so enfeeble the fowls' systems that they are unable to re-sist disease." If none of those causes are to be found upon your own premises, look upon the remises of your neighbor; the disease had a starting point some-

Roup is contagious, and when it once gets started in a district the premises of the most careful poultry breeders are liable to be invaded, but if you permit none of the causes that I have mentioned to exist around your own premises, and provide dry, wellventilated houses, so arranged that the fowls will not be exposed to draughts, it will go a long way towards preventing this insidious disease from get-ting a foothold among your fowls.

Lime in Sugar and Syrup.

Some defecating or clarifying substance seems to be necessary in the manufacture of sugar and syrup Referring to our Amber and orange cane, Mr. H. B. Richards, of La Grange, Texas, a suc cessful grower and manufacturer says that he has now discarded all "processes" and simply defecates the juice with the milk of lime. This is mixed with the juice before it is drawn from one of the two receiving tanks, from which it passes to the main pan by means of a swing pipe. In this way a thin stra-tum of clarified juice is conducted continuously, and

is rapidly evaporated in the main pan.

A writer in Farm and Fireside directs the mode of preparing lime thus: In the preparation of the milk of lime, take an iron or other vessel that will hold about twenty five gallons; fill it two thirds full of water, and after it begins to boil, put in one peck of unslacked lime. As soon as the lime is slacked, add water enough to fill the kettle; stir the contents thoroughly, and as soon as it settles, pour off the clear water and keep the prepared lime closely covered The best rule for using this prepara tion is to stir a little of it into a vessel containing some juice, and poor enough of this into one compartment of the receiving tank to cause a strip of blue litmus paper to assume a slight tinge of red when dipped in the juice. This is sufficient. More than this is very injurious. The prejudice against lime comes from the excessive use of it.

Mr. C. M. Schwarz, who is excellent authority on all matters relating to the culture and manuture of the northern cane, gives an "eye" test which is of much value to all who have not supplied themselves with litmus paper. Stir in thorplied themselves with litmus paper. Stir in thoroughly about one pint of the milk of lime to every transmitted with honor to posterity. Congressmen fifty gallons of juice, and if it settles quickly, leaving be ye faithful to your trust, if you are not an indig-the juice clear, but dark, too much has been used. If turbid without any change of color, not enough has been used, and a little more should be added so that it will settle slowly in streaks, which is an indica-tion that the right quantity has been used. In all cases the lime should be added before the juice reaches a temperature of 180 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sick Cattle.

A friend writes us from Offerle, Edwards county

Our cattle are in good order, have plenty of water and grass of the best quality. But when taken sick become droopy and are inclined to lie down seeming in great pain and in about three days die. Cattle urinate blood at short intervals during the time they are sick and in some cases they keep their jaws mov

ing in an unnatural way.

We wrote a private letter as requested, giving the best suggestions we could from the general symptons described. The disease, we suppose, is either mur rain, Texas fever or poisoning. We would be pleased to have the opinion of some of our readers on this subject.

The Wa Keeney World publishes a letter which gives some facts about the silk farm in Franklin county near Williamsburg. The farm consists, says the writer, of a domain of over three thousand acres of land. The proprietor Mr. M. E. V. Bossier, has been in France for the past year and a half, but is expected home soon. He is superintending the imovement of his estate. He owns five thousand acres of land on the Bay of Biscay. His foreman says this country is better adapted to the raising of silk worms than France as we have less sultry weather They have very large buildings for the operatives and their various industries, together forming quite a village. The largest building is of stone-32x92 feet—4 stories high, and contains sixty rooms It cost ten thousand dollars. Among the improve ments, are twenty acres of artificial torest. The mul-berries were ripe when we were there. They are of two kinds-black and pure white."

We take pleasure in being able to state that the facilities now offered by Washburn College to young men and ladies for securing a thorough education are not surpassed by any except Hartford and Yale. Why send your sons and daughters east when they are offered such good advantages near home. See advertiseent in another column.

Correspondence.

Be Ye Faithful. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Are we farmers faithful to our duty? What duty? Duty as American citizens A duty that is knocking at the door of every farmer's conscience; but alas in hundreds of cases the keys of prejudice, keep it locked. Our forefathers placed in the hands of posterity the cherished institutions of "sweet land of liberty," and also those sacred rights written in the Declaration of Independence It is our duty to keep that which our forefathers fought for; and we are fast losing. Are we faithful to see that "the office seeks the

man and not the man the office?" Are we faithful to see right men nominated for right places? Are we found at the primaries and faithful in exerting our power to influence for good the action of any political party to which we belong. and see that bribery, corruption and trickery are put down? Did you say you had not the power? Truly, you might not influence governments and rulers, but may you not put in motion, or assist the means which shall influence them?

Truly, you might not bring eloquence to bear upor the great subjects before the American farmers, but may not your tongue and pen become migaty by doing something towards staying the ravages now committed? Cannot you exert an influence upon other minds, and enlist them in this work? Or cannot you contribute of your substance towards disseminating right principles upon these subjects. Ere I close, I will make an appeal to those men recently nominated for positions of public trust. I trust they will read and hear my appeal—the appeal of the la boring class of America. How slow and weak comes the expressed opinions, on the great subjects before the agricultural class, from our nominated Congress men. I do not believe that they can, on the floor of congress "face the devil and tell him he is a devil,"

I trust they can. If the people elect you to represent them; you, I suppose are fully aware that not the people alone, but God also has impressed upon you solemn responsibility, and you cannot evade it. He has committed to your guardianship the welfare and interests of many of his creatures and you must account to him as well as to the people for the manner in which you discharge that trust. You take your oath over the open Bible in which God has revealed to you his will, which is the only rule of human right Will you trample upon his edicts, despise his au thority, and brave his vengeance? Will you by supporting monopoly, and defending corporations wreck the peace and prosperity, the virtue and happiness, of those committed to your charge? Pause ere you do it, and honestly and justly consider the end of such a course. Look upon the peaceful homes of this nation, and ask whether yours shall be the tongue to blight them. Look at its commercial interests, and ask whether yours shall be the tongue to whelm them into destruction. Look at our thronged sancturaries, and all the various influence of moralty and religion which are the country's safeguard, and ask whether your hand shall over throw them, and deluge the land with vice and irreligion. Look forward to the judgment day and ask ligion. Look forward to the judgment day and ask whether you shall be ready to answer to the Supreme Judge for those committed to your charge. In conclusion let your voice echo the growing sentiments of the times, in the national council. Exert it for of the times, in the national council. the good of men. So whether successful or not in the fight for the rights of the people, your hands and ton-

Olathe, Aug. 15.

Transportation and the Tariff.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Your course in calling for an expression of opin ion from our Congressional candidates at large on the transportation question, must, I am sure, with general and hearty approval. I hope that you will see fit to invite their attention, also the iniqui ties of the TARIFF as suggested by Professor Canfield of the State University, in enclosed note. Our present members of Congress have most grossly misrep and disregarded the interests o their constituents. Let us hear from them all.

Lawrence, Kas., Aug. 16.

While you are calling, most wisely and appropri-

MR. CANFIELD'S LETTER. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

ately, on our delegates at large for an expre opinion on the great questions—soon to be issues of the day, do not forget to include a demand for a full and explicit statement of their position on tariff re form, or what is more generally called "free trade. The thin covering which the cry of "protection" as thrown over the outrageous system that for more than twenty consecutive years has robbed nineteen wentieths of our laborers at the demand of the em loyers of the one twentieth, is being rapidly torn away; and the people of the great west have at last awakened to the fact that no tax ever laid on man is more far reaching, more uncalled for, more burdensome, and more diametrically opposed to natural constitutional rights, than that laid on the American people at the dictation of those manufacturers who by this very action confess their inability to carry on a legitimate business. A system which has taken out of our pockets more than \$600,000,000 per annum ever since the war, which is to day accountable for every trades union and strike known in the country, which makes necessary the very anti-monopoly movements that it so loudly decries, which sends to Washington each year the most cor-rupt and corrupting lobby ever known, and which

rupt and corrupting lobby ever known, and when is the very embodiement of national short-sighted selfishness and isolation—this system needs a rebuke that shall cause it to wither and die.

Antagonizing especially every interest of this grand commonwealth, it will be a shame if our entire delegation does not enter a united and earnest protest against its further existence.

Yery truly yours,

JAMES H. CANFIELD. very truly yours, Lawrence, Aug. 16.

Some Practical Observations.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer The anti monopoly issue is certainly one of deep interest and importance to all your readers. It has been discussed somewhat in this section but chiefly by Sam Wood, in his greenback harangues, and by he whisky party as a card to play against St. John These two facts do the cause of the farmer great in jury not only among people of other occupations, but among the farmers themselves. There are some things in politics that are fixed, and there are in this case certain conditions, I might almost say laws without the observance of which successes is utterly impossible. There are certain things upon which the majority have decided and from which they will no recede. You may theorize, coax, anathematize, and even bulldoze, but it will make no difference. Just so surely as you attempt to shy in the lost causes of the past just so surely you will find your bark of anti-monopoly hopelessly stranded.

Accordingly, the man whom, in any given case you put forward as standard bearer of anti-monopoly, must be in sympathy with the majority upon those questions which have already been passed upon and

He must not be a Democrat: The people have done with democracy. Opposition to the colored man, his freedom, enfranchisement, education and elevation have in the race of history been hoplessly distanced. Even split or compromise ticke's, how ever, ready many of us would be to vote them, are at once branded as democratic and go to the wall.

He must not be a Greenbacker. The people believe in honest money. Promises to pay are all right in their place, but they believe in real money also. It makes no difference how much of truth the green backers may teach, the people will not, even for a saving in treight, commit themselves to flat money The irredeemable greenbacker must take a back

He must not be an anti-prohibitionist. The people have set their faces like a flint for the suppression of the drunkard making business. They have put it not only in law, but in the fundamental law. They have done it themselves and have set their seal upor it in the most emphatic manner in their power, by the second renomination of John P, St. John. useless to declaim about the "prohibition racket" and the governors "prancius" fore select audiences." The man who does so only injures his own cause. He might as well "go and butt his head against a big tree." The people glory in St. John and prohibition has come to stay. They know, moreover, that the governor is at least abreast with them f not in advance of them on this very railroad ques

The standard bearers therefore, of any anti-monopoly movement must be republican hard money prohibitionists. With such candidates only is there any hope of beating any railsoad candidates that may be in the field. One may wish it otherwise, but the wishes will be as vain as the breeze. ple will never send democrats to Congress to vote on South Carolina election cases, nor greenbackers to manage the national finances, nor anti-prohibition ists to the legislature to maintain and perfect the

laws against rum.

Besides its vague and ill-digested character, one feature of much of the anti-monopoly talk is so trans parent that he who runs may see through it, its utter insincerity. The democrat preaches anti-monopoly not for its own sake, but because he sees in it a p ble means to "bust up" the republican party; the greenbacker declaims about its not in the interest of justice but of soft money; the auti-prohibitionist takes it not in the interest of the farmer, but of the saloonist; not to beat Jay Gould, but to beat St. John. The farmers can scarcely organize at all, even to buy goods together or to discuss the art of Kansas farmers, will finally win, and a basis upon which to ing without having some political hoodlum rise up and inform them that anybody who entered that organization without knowing that they were going into a new political party was "either a fool or drunk,

But whenever the minority shall give way to the majority and allow certain questions to be "dead issues," when anti-monopoly shall be taken up for its own sake and not as a method to steal a march, or, in the slang phrase, to "come a shenanigan" on other causes and their advocates, then will the peo ple take hold of it, and take hold of it strong. They will carry it forward not only to the control of railoads, the fixing of tariffs, but even up to the grand ultimatum, the only true solution of the problem, the absolute ownership of all railroad, telegraph and express property and business by the federal govern-

Short Letters.

ELE CITY, Aug. 11.—The wheat harvest was a large one, and owing to the good amount of rain it was a ery tedious one to harvest; quite an amount of the wheat was cut with cradles; rather slow but better han to let go back to the ground. The yield is good. piece of wheat went 53 bushels. Much would yield from 25 to 35 bushels, some 40. The corn crop is a good one; will go from 25 to 80 bushels per ac All early corn is sure without more rain; the later kinds need some rain yet. We have averaged a rain about once a week. All kinds of garden vegetable have done well-potatoes exceedingly so. Cabbage has met with a new enemy in this pla like the Colorado potato bug, it is ruining all the late crop. Fruit is abundant, hundreds bushels of peaches have been shipped from the county, many are still being shipped. The late crop is nearly ready for market, which will lessen the price. Apples are plenty in all bearing orchards.

Stock of all kinds never did better. Cattle are in the best of condition, no disease among them. Prices range high for all kinds of live stock. Any one wish ing a good home would do well to come among us. E. B. BUCKMAN.

Nickerson, Aug. 17.-Dry and hot up to 15th inst then a heavy rain. Early millet mostly in stack, the rain came in time to save the late sown. Corn was needing rain yery badly before it came. There will

he a large amount of prairie hay put up. Very lit-tle plowing done for fall wheat, Considerable wheat will be drilled in corn where it is clean. Stock generally doing well. Wheat from 65 to 75 cents per erany doing weil. wheat from 65 to 75 cents per bushel. Butter and eggs on the rise. Eggs 15 cts per dozen and butter 18 and 20 cents per pound. How would it do for the correspondents and other friends of the FARMER to have a reunion sometime during the state fair. I move we have a reunion at the FARMER office. Who will second the motion? W. F. HENDRY.

HUTHINSON, Aug. 14 .- I see in the Kansas Farmer an account of rabbid dogs and that some have died of hydrophobia after applying the mad stone. Per haps it was not a good one, there is one at Piasa Illinois on the St. Louis and Rock Islane railroad, 40 miles north of St. Louis, it is owned by Mr. Samuel Tripple. It is a good one. I know of three cases where it cured, one of them after having fits. I send you this for the benefit of numanity if you wish to D. L. TUMSELL.

COPE, Jackson Co., Aug. 18.-No rain for the past en days and the farmers begin to fear that the late orn will be cut short The early corn is almost out of danger. The present fine weather is being well mproved in threshing and having. A large amoun of hay will be put up for market. The high price of hay for the past two years gives encouragement to the farmers to cut and bail all they can. Small grain is "panning out well." Wheat averaging at least twenty bushels to the acre. Oats from 40 to 75 bush els. Flax from 6 to 10 bushels. Stock of all kinds healthy cattle becoming very fat on the grass. Shippers are paying 21/2 for fat cows. No steers being sold yet. Hogs scarce and high.

The Larned Chronicle says: The prosperity of the Iennonite settlements in Kansas is wonderful. There are about 15,000 of these sturdy Russians in that state chiefly in Marion and McPherson counties, and there are now between 150,000 and 200,000 acres of land, of which over 100,000 were purchased from railway companies and the remainder from the gov ernment. Many of them were at first almost penniess, and borrowed money from their brethren in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Nearly all have repaid their indebtedness and hold some of the finest wheat farms in the world. Mennonites who went to Kansas some six years ago with only a few dollars each are now worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000 each, and are clearing from \$1,000 to \$2,000 annually on wheat alone. Their success is extraordinary—yet is due imply to industry and frugality.

Acclimating Fever.

A serious loss is caused in the far southern states by the acclimating of stock. One man, a Mississipp an, says something more than a year ago I shipped from Kentucky 21 head of thoroughbred Short horn cattle--11 cows, 9 calves, 2 young bulls and a heifer I lost 14 head soon after their arrival, saved only two cows, two bulls, two heifers and five calves Southern Live Stock Journal calls it "Acclimating Pever," and says: We have heard of many deaths this season from the terrible ordeal to which all unacclimated stock are exposed in our climate. Three deaths have occurred in this country in less than a week from this cause—two valuable cows in the herd of Col Muldrow and one bull in the Mahoon Farm Herd, the latter, Elmwood Royalist, highly prized by his owner both on account of his breeding and his individual excellence. It requires some nerve on the part of the southern breeders to face these heavy losses and to continue the importation of unacclimated stock. In one season the writer hauled off to the bone yard the one-half of a \$5000 build be secured.

To Club Agents.

The following circular has just been issued from

To any one sending in ten or more subscribers at he reduced price of one dollar each before January, 1883, we will give the Kansas Farmer one year free We will credit you with six months subscription when five names and five dollars are received. The remaining names, with one dollar each, can be sent in if secured before January, 1883; then your scription will be extended to one year. By availing yourself of this arrangement, you can easily secure a club of ten or more before January, and at the same time accommodate your friends with a representative agricultural and family weekly paper at a

The Kansas Farmer for 1883 will enter upon its twenty-first year much larger, better and stronger than before, and will be devoted to the industries and to the exclusive interests of the farmers of Kan-

Now is the time for the friends of the "old reliable" to roll up a large list for the best farm and family weekly in the west.

REGULAR SUBSCIPTION PRICE. One copy, one year

One copy, six months Sample copies free.

Remit by money order, registered letter, draft, or express, at our risk, and address KANSAS FARMER CO.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Any one wishing to act as club agents, if he will When special contracts or terms are desired, let us know what they are, and if they accord with our general plans, they will be granted.

The immigration proper to this country during the year ending June 30, 1882, was 789,003 persons, of whom 249,505 came from Germany, 98,308 from Canada, 85,175 from England, 76,432 from Ireland, 44,760 from Sweden and 39,579 from China.

The Chicago Horse Fair, open to all the world, is to be held Sept. 16 to 23 inclusive.

Fairs for the Next Two Weeks.

Marion Co. Agl. Society, Marion, McPherson Co. Park Asso. McPherson, Aug. 29-31 Marshall Co. Agl. Society, Marshall, Aug. 29-Sept. 1 Harvey Co. Agl. Society, Newton, Aug. 30—Sept. 1 The Blue & Kaw Valley, Manhattan, Aug. 29—Sept. 1 Summer Co, Wellington, Aug. 30 - Sept. 2 Valley Falls Dist. Fair, Valley Falls, Aug. 29 - Sept. 2 Sept. 4-7 Arkansas Valley Agl. Socy, Wichita, Butler Co., Eldorado,

Pottawatomie & Wabaunsee, Wamego, Cloud Co., Clyde, Burlingame Union Agl. Socy, Burlingame, Sept. 5-8 Sept. 6-8 Jewell Co. Mankato.

Jefferson Co, Oskaloose Reno Co. Agl. Society, Hutchinson, Sept. 7-9

Alliance Meeting.

Topeka Alliance No. 37 will meet at the court house in Topeka on Friday, Sept. 1, 1882, to e'ect delegates to the State Farmers Alliance which meets at Junction City, on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, and to elect officers and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. All members of the grange and all other far-

mers who are in favor of the farmers movement are requested to meet with the Alliance. Respectfully,

L. A. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. S. W. WILDER, President.

Trees for Kansas. Most persons are without thought or knowl-'ge of the value of trees in Kansas. A man will buy a prairie farm at ten dollars an acre and go off five or ten miles and pay fifty dollars for an acre of timber land and at the same rate for as much more as he can buy. The value of timber land to him consists in the trees growing on it. Then why not every prairie farmer make timber land for himself? Aside from all other advantages, the value of the trees for timber uses is almost beyond estimation. It takes some time, labor and patience to raise timber; but it does not interfere with any other farm work. Any farmer in Kansas, speaking in general terms, can have ten to forty acres of good timber in ten years. In twenty years he would have a fortune. No crop pays better than trees in a country like this. Three years ago we planted walnuts that were sprouted and now we have trees from five to nine feet high.

The difficulty in the way of successful canning of corn is in the temperature of heat applied. It requires a higher degree of heat than vegetables because of its greater tendency to fermentation. The corn must be thoroughly cooked. After the corn is boiled on the cob, and cut off and put into cans, then seal the cans, punching a small hole in the cover. Then boil three or four hours, close the awl hole, and set away in a cool place. **40**

Oat meal is an excellent diet, and it is good made into a tea for drinking. An exchange says. When you have any heavy work to do do not take any beer, eider or spirits. By far the best drink is thin oatmeal and water, with a little sugar. The proportions are a quarter of a pound of oatmeal to two or three quarts of water. It should be well boiled, then an ounce or an ounce and a half of brown sugar added. Shake up the oatmeal well through the liquid. In summer drink this cold, in winter hot. You will find it not only quenches thirst, but will give you more strength and endurance than any other drink. If at any time you should have to make a very long day, as in harvest, increase the oatmeal to half a pound or three-quarters of a pound to three quarts of water. "Plod" will find a piece of lemon peel boiled with it an improvement.

Referring to the fuel problem, the National Farmer says: The Russian and Mennonite colonies on the treeless plains have settled it for themselves by simply burning their refuse straw and grass, and even raising a late sowing for that purpose. Their stoves or furnaces are arranged for that purpose, being immense heaters with such a capacity of holding fuel, that it needs rene wing but three times in twenty-four notify us, will be supplied with proper blanks, hours. The material chars with an intense smouldering heat, throwing out a surface glow far greater in circumferance and more powerful, than that of coal or wood. Another method of overcoming fuel famine may be used for a series of years, which may be made to extend to a century by the necessary rotation of crops; and that is the burning of corn, which, in combustion gives the greatest degree of heat known outside the gasses. The oil in the kernel burns with an intensity and volume, that as a heater supersedes any other substance produced in sufficient quantities to supply fuel.

Che Stock Interest.

The French Canadian Horse

A. B. Allen, in the New York Tribune, writing of the French Canadian horse, says:

This was kept for a long time in Lower Canada as a true breed, and still exists to some extent. But latterly it has been considerably mixed with English horses, more particularly where the old boundaries of Upper and Lower Canada approach each other. The true Canadian horse was usually about 14½ hands high (58 inches), and weighed about 900 pounds; the extremes might be 14 to 15 hands, and 800 to 1,000 pounds. They are pony built, that is, very compact in form, with legs of medium length. They have a good crest, fine head, broad forchead, and glowing eyes. The neck is rather thick and short, than long and slender. If they showed the latter it would denote an English cross. The mane is thick, the tail bushy, and the fetlocks somewhat shaggy. Their limbs and joints are very strong, and their hoofs clear, tough and well set up at the heels. They are extra hardy and enduring, kind tempered, courageous and docile. They scarcely ever refuse a pull, and are not apt to balk even at the hardest sort of work. Their action is free, easy and smart, both on the walk and trot. Occasionally one turns out a very fast tro'ter.

They are economically kept on rough forage, except when hard at work, and then of course they require, like all other animals, better feed, For light farm and road work I know nothing equal to the well bred French Canadian horse. The best places probably to purchase these horses would be Toronto in Upper, and Quebec, in Lower Canada. They may be found, however, at other towns, and in some districts of our own states bordering the Canadas. But I should think these horses rather too small for Iowa farm work, and that it would be better there to use a larger breed of horses like the Percheron or Norman, which, except in considerably greater size, are essentially like the French Canadian in all their points. These have been extensively introduced into the western states during the past ten years. There must be plenty of the half-bred now there, or at least near Chicago, got by these stallions out And here let me say I wish the State Fair of good sized native mares. I presume such may be had at moderate prices, though not so low relatively as the Canadians. If the latter were taken to Iowa to breed, in that milder climate, reared with more abundant grain, the size of their produce might be easily increased from generation to generation, till at last they became as large as a moderate Percheron.

Yields of Holstein Heifers.

Messrs. T. G. Yeoman & Sons, in the Country Gentleman, gives some wonderful figures.

One thoroughbred Holstein heifer Aaggie 2d 1360, personally selected by the senior member of our firm in Holland, which has been frequently mentioned as making the most remarkable milk record ever made by any cow of any breed, has recently completed her record as a two year old which we give herewith, the correctness of which by actual weighing of each milking, we are prepared to prove by affidavits and correborate by evidence of disinterested

Her milk record is 61 pounds and 5 ounces in a day, 1700 pounds 2 ounces in 30 consecutive days, and 17,746 pounds 2 ounces in one year, a yield so wonderful as to seem almost incredible when it is borne in mind that it exceeds by 4,174 pounds 15 ounces any 2 year old record ever reported, except that made by Sadie Vate, also of our own herd, and is 3,136 any yearly record ever reported of any mature cow, excepting only her own dam, Aaggie 901, by 922 pounds 8 ounces, and is only 258 pounds has given such a flow of milk the tests which we have made prove that her milk is not wanting in quality. When she had been in milk 3} months she produced 13 pounds 6 ounces of butter in one week on dry feed in November, and when 10 months and six days in milk, 11 pounds 3 ounces of butter in one week. And in neither tests was there any increase of feed above her regular ration.

We have in our herd the following very satisfactory records for the year just closed: Sadie Vale (2 years) gave 58 pounds 4 ounces in a day, and 14,609 pounds 5 ounces in one year. which is 1,035 pounds 2 ounces more than any record ever reported of any 2 year old except Aaggie 2d. Georgie (2 years) gave 59 pounds 6 ounces in a day, 1.610 pounds in 30 consecutive days, and 13,209 pounds 9 ounces in 343 days. She made 12 pounds 2 ounces of butter in one week. Superb (2 years), while giving 51 pounds one ounce in a day, made a record of 13,872 pounds 12 ounces in one year.

While we do not understand the value of a large daily or monthly product, we esteem high average as of far greater importance. We find that our mature cows, including one 3 year old heifer, gave in one year an average of 14,-288 pounds 9 ounces each; and the fifteen 2 year heifers (not excluding one which, by reason of an accident, gave scarcely any milk for three weeks) have given in one year an average of 10,8621 pounds each, which exceeds by more than 1,100 pounds each any averages ever reported of so large a number of animals in one herd.

An Italian engineer proposes to freeze silk-worm eggs, with an loe-machine, thus retarding their development without destroying their vitality. The object is to keep the eggs, in years when the development of the mulberry trees backward, until a more anapticous period, and thus avoid he losses incident to such seasons.

Stock at the State Fair-Grades, etc. to the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

I notice in the premium list of our state fair that the managers are trying to discourage the showing of these overfed barren old cows that have been pampered up for the purpose of taking the premiums over their more useful, well bred, and graceful competitors.

It is well enough to feed up these barren cows to show what can be done because it shows that it is not all theory, for here we see it demonstrated, or in other words we see the result of breeding to our fancy, and then the flesh upon the carcass. I am glad that the managers of our fair have made two classes, one for animals in breeding condition and for animals intended for the butchers' block. I hope the Judges will remember that rules laid down in the catalogue concerning the beef cattle and breeding cattle and those that are shown as three years old and over to show for themselves that they are breeding animals.

Some people attend these shows and with all your argument still claim it is the feed that makes the breed. Well, the feed does give the finishing up of the fat animal of course, but there are different breeds of cattle as well as of hogs or different races of the human family, (if I may be allowed the comparison) for we have the Americans, English, French, etc., among the enlightened, and we have the negroes, Indians, etc, among those that are more in their natural state. For these last two we will substitute the Texas and Cherokee cattle, and for the enlightened people we will substitute Short-horns, Herefords and Polled Angus. Now if we should say it was the feed (or victuals) that made the enlightened nation superior to the uncivilized, we would have some of the fair sex in our hair, to say the least.

We may also take a geneting, winesap, or

any variety of apples we see fit, and whether we cultivate the tree to its utmost or whether we let it go without any cultivating, it is still the same apple,or no one will dispute its being a geneting, winesap, or whatever apple it originally was; it still is the same kind of apple and shows that it pays to take good care of the tree, and I hope I have shown that it will pay to take good care of our cattle, also that there is big money in grading up our cattle. Association had offered premiums on grade cattle, as it should try and stimulate all branches of improvements, and what is of more importance than the improvement of our beef cattle in the western country at least, for we cannot all have all our cattle thoroughbreds for some time yet, and I doubt not if a good grade steer does not make as good beef as a thoroughbred; but we all know that by using a thoroughbred to grade up with we can do it so much faster than by using a graded animal; for a good thoroughbred you can always depend upon to breed well while even a high grade is apt to breed back to the original stock. Some say cattle are all grades, or in other words, they have all descended from scrubs, and here I shall compare them with the human race again. At the time of the flood there were only Noah and his three sons and their wives, and from them we have all the different nations of the earth; so, from the cattle that The northern polls have the reputation of beentered into the ark comes the different breeds of cattle. All the breeds of cattle come from different countries, the same as the human family. The English people come from England, Scotch people from Scotland, and so on. So the Jersey cattle come from the isle of Jersey, Holstein cattle from Holland, Hereford cattle from a place by that name in England, Short horns or Durhams from Durham, England. There were two classes of cattle in England called Durham-the long-horned Durham pounds 12 ounces over hers. It exceeds also and short-horned Durham. The long horns, like a great many other things, are numbered with the past, but the short horns are very nu-13 ounces less than the enormous yield given by her dam when six years old. While she they can tall how the different races of marking prices. In this country Galloway cattle breadmerous. I have been very frequently asked they can tell how the different races of mankind prices. In this country Galloway cattle breedoriginated they can perhaps find out how the different breeds of cattle originated. Suffice it to say it has only been about one hundred years since they have been bred for beef purposes. Before that they were bred for work cattle and for milk. When Bakewell began the importation of the long horns 100 years ago they were large, coarse animals, and he went to inbreeding and using small horned animals which soon changed the notion of those that raised cattle; and many to-day carry this to extremes. You take two young bulls of eight or ten months, one a small boned, fat young bull, with his shoulder blades snugly laid in, joints small, hind quarters square as a heifers, his horns small and turning in, and the other larger boned, closely built, ribs rather flat, his shoulder blades somewhat prominent, his horns seem large and rather flat, points turning backwards, and nine times out of ten the buyer will take the former calf, and three years after you are doubtful whether it is a cow or steer you see as he comes out of his stable; while the rejected bull advances with a noble head and front, open and inward curved horns, immense width of breast and in fact a grand, massive animal, weighing nearly twice as much as the cow-like bull; his ribs have well rounded out and well covered with fat, for the ribs of such an animal will arch up as he grows to maturity. I have often been asked what is meant by a thoroughbred, a grade, and a cross bred animal. A thoroughbred (of whatever breed you

choose) must have come from the country

where it derives its name, or must trace direct

ly through its descendants (without a cross) to an animal that was from that country. A cross

A grade means commencing with our com-

mon stock and breeding them and their produce to pure blood animals of some particular breed; then the grade takes its name from that

breed as grade Short-horn or grade Jersey, etc. P. S. I wish the State Fair management would give premiums on grade cattle so the farmers as well as breeders could have a chance to patronize the fair and all have one common interest in the one great object.

M. WALTMIRE. Carbondale.

Demand for Polled Cattle.

As evidence of the increasing interest in polled cattle, we present the following from an English paper:

With the increased demand-altogether unparalleled in its intensity in Scotland-prices have since last year almost if not wholly doubled are now very high indeed for anything decently good looking and fairly well bred. And we do not think they are at their highest point yet. Scotch breeders of polls have been tempted of late to part with animals that only a considerable encroachment on the "three figures" would have secured; but when foreigners come so many thousands of miles especially for stock, they will stretch a point even in dollars rather than return without the object of their long and expensive journey. Remote and insignificant indeed is the polled herd that has not been visited oftener than once during the last twelve months by intending purchasers, either from home or foreign countries. Many a breeder, too, has been "held at his first price," and considerable margin still left for profit.

A gentleman who has been repeatedly over the polled country since this time last year in search of stock, assured us the other day that polls were now very difficult to procure, and dear to buy. All the stock that would be readily sold or could be bought at what used to be considered moderate prices he said had been 'picked up.' Breeders had reduced their herds numerically as far as they had any desire meantime to do. Gold has a powerful effect, and the long purses of the foreigners may still induce several breeders to cut deeper into their breeding stock. It would be a mistake, however, it they were thus early to yield to the dollar and weaken their parent hive, so to speak. They need not fear the continuance of the demand and high price, now that the Americans and Canadians have got a fair taste of the material of which the polls are composed. A few weeks ago a Fiteshire gentleman informed us that an American friend of his was about to visit this country, or send a commission, for some forty polled animals. Later still the editor of a London newspaper asked us where a Kansas stock owner should go to get about a hundred polled animals during the present

It thus seems obvious that the demand for the northern polls is greatly in excess of the supply. A question naturally arises, would the polled Gallaways be, a good substitute? We have no doubt they would. A considerable number of Scotch breeders there are who would give the choice to Galloways. For moist climates, and where most of the animals' existence is passed out of doers, we believe there are few it any sorts equal to the Galloways. ing earlier maturers, but of course the system of feeding has much to do with that, and, moreover, it is not every breed that has the good fortune to have a M'Combie or man like the late bearer of that name to bring the stock into fame over the world. The Galloway polls are capital grazers, and curry a large quantity of good flesh. If they were treated to as liberal diet as Short-horns and polled Aberdeens intended for exhibition usually are, they probably would compare, from a butcher's and graz ier's points of view, favorably with them.

As it is, several consignments of Galloways have crossed the Atlantic, and have proved remarkably well. Some bulls of the breed sold ing pure has not spread beyond the counties of Dumfries, Kickudbright, Wigtown, and Cumberland; but throughout the east Border coun ties, as well as in several parts of England, the cross between the Galloway cow and Shorthorn bull has long been popular, and deservedy so. There is every likelihood, however, of a stronger American demand for pure Galloways at no distant day. The hardiness of the breed, and its adaptability for grazing purposes, on by no means the richest of keep, should be special recommendation in the vast prairies of the far west. Galloways will live and thrive where some varieties of cattle would almost The flesh they accumulate, moreover, is of the very best character. These qualities specially fit them for exportation and for "roughing it" on the large American and Canadian ranches.

Interesting to Draft Horse Breeders.

I. H. Dahlman, New York city, the largest horse dealer in America, said: I handle from 9,000 to 10,000 horses annual America, said: I handle from 9,000 to 10,000 horses annually The great proportion, nearly all the draft horses thandle are one-half and three-fourths blood Percheron-Normans. They are docile, intelligent, easily broken, steady in harness, powerful, compactly built, short in back, deep in body, and broad in chest, and the best feet of any horse in hoody, and broat in class, that the best tect of any notice in America, standing work on the pavements better than any other breed."—Chicago Tribune. The introduction of French horses is largely due to Western enterprise, and the country, in this respect, is greatly indebted to M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., who has imported and bred nearly 1,000 of them, which have been distributed to all parts of the United States and Canada for breeding purposes. He now

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and Young Mary, Duke of Elmwood.

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

Keeping Sweet Potatoes in Texas. J. P. Magee, in the Farming World tells how he keeps his sweet potatoes. It may be interesting to our readers, though they do not live in Texas:

First, the potatoes must be dry externally when put up, though sometimes I dig them out of wet earth on dry days, and after eight hours sunning they are ready to house. I handle them carefully, I take a small stack-pole, about seven feet long. sharpen both ends, put the large end into the ground about eight inches on a dry place, stand it erect, pile the potatoes when dry closely around the pole till they have a base of about 4 feet, which makes the pile about 3 feet high in the center. I then cover the pile as light or thin as possible with dry straw—fine straw preferred—to prevent the dirt from mixing with the potatoes. I then dig a ditch around the pile of potatoes, leaving a margin of about fourteen inches next to the potatoes to bank and stack on, throwing the dirt dug up on the potatoes so as to have them covered, in this climate, about six inches thick, which is about twenty-nine and a half degrees north latitude. In Wayne county, Miss., about twelve inches thick; in Mobile county, Ala., less. If I want more dirt I get it outside the ditch. The bottom of the ditch must be lower than the bottom of the potatoes in the bank, with an outlet to take off all rain water. I cover the bank of potatoes six inches thick, excep a space of about one foot wide on top of the bank on which space I put straw, and then cover that with well pulverized earth from one-half to one inch thick, after all the dirt except the top is made close and compact by beating it with the back of the spade I have put up in wet dirt, and the potatoes have kept, but I prefer dry dirt. This done, I commence for base of the stack next to the ditch, so that the water draining off the stack of hay will fall into the ditch; then make up a full round stack of hay to the top of the pole. The hay is warm and gives all the vent necessary for the preservation of potatoes, and the hay is not injured. In this climate, I take up the bank about March 1, and sometimes a little sooner; otherwise the potatoes are liable to sprout: I some times put them on a dry floor in an open pen or loghouse well covered, but when I can put them in the smoke-house loft, giving plenty of vent, and occa-sionally smoke them. When I raise a large crop, instead of a round bank, I put poles about four feet apart in a row, and put the potatoes in a large ridge, covering and stacking as above in a long stack. As I want to use I take off hay and dirt, and take out from five to twenty bushels at a time, as I want them,

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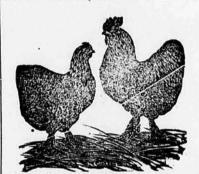
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The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various breeds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or cal and see the stock. son of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses,

SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE.



Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTEIN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNE-APOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAIA, the COM-INCIAL CENTRES from which radiate

EVERY LINE OF ROAD that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pa-cific Slope. The

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. NO TRANSPERS BY CARRIAGE! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! No hudding in til-ventilated or un-

named. No Transfers by Carriad in the initiated or un-connections! No hudding in the initiated or un-clean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Feat Express Trains.

Day Cars of unrivaled magnificence, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, and our own world-famous Dining Cars, upon which meals are served of un-surpassed excellence, at the low rate of Seventy-Pive Cinter Each, with ample time for healthful endoyment. Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwanked Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other mads.

We ticket do not forget this directly to every place of importance in lowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyonling, Utah, Ideho, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyonling, Utah, Ideho, Kevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico,
As liberai arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who fornish but at the of the comfort.

Does and tackle of sportamen free.

Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

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BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.

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No 14 South Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS. MO.

Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnish diffee to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal drances made on consignments.

FARM FOR RENT.

A first class grain and stock farm, 12 miles north of opeka, on Little Soldier. 260 acres in cultivation. A splendid chance for one who wants to rent for part A splendid cnance for one and of the crop or cash. Address,
C. P. ALLISON,

Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kas.

One dollar a year KANSAS FARMER.



A TON per HOUR.

Run by two men and one team.

Loads 10 to 15 tons in car.

Send for descriptive circular with prices. Send for descriptive circular with prices, to GEHRT & CO., 216, 218 and 220 Maine St., Quincy, Ill.

Sheep For Sale.

My flock, consisting of good grade ewes and wethers only one year old. These sheep are a bargain Also dipping apparatus, portable corral, grain troughs, etc. E. F. KNIGHT.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. atisfaction guaranteed. Can give good referees. Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMPBELL

FOR SALE. 600 Acres A No. 1. Kaw river bottom lands, situated on the U. P. R. R., 52 miles west of Kansas City, and 12 miles east of Topeka, 400 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, 200 acres in good timber well wa-tered, three good farm houses; and also out-houses on the premises; would make from three to five good farms. I will sell all together or divide it up, so as to suit purchasers. Price reasonable, at terms easy. For further particulars apply to me, at New Market Mo., or to Mr. Geo. R. Hines, my agent, whose Postoffice is Perryville, Kas. W. A. SINGLETON.

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM



For Creamery Use.

Manufactured by DAVIS & FAIRLAMS Dealers in Creamery Supplies, 170 Lake street, Chicago

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE. I shall offer at Public Sale, at my farm near Avon, Ill., on

My entire herd of DEVON CATTLE, onsisting of about 50 head; four head of GALLOWAYS, ne pair of POLLED ANGUS cuttle, and twenty head of Polled cattle of mixed blood. Ten head of NORMAN HORses, including one five year-old Norman Stallion and some fine Brood Mares. 40 head of Poland China sows and pigs.

My herd of Devons has no superior in America. The bal-My herd of Devons has no superior in America. The bal-ance of the stock is first-class. Sale without reserve. Terms Cash—but 12 months time can be had at 8 per cent interest

f well secured. Catalogues will be ready Aug 15.

L. F. ROSS, Avon, III. SAW MILLS The Best is Cheapest For Descriptive Circular & Prices write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.



PRICE LIST 200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, IV It is said that sheep taken to the island of Key West will

in two years invariably become changed into goats—that is, their wool, after the second shedding, will grow out into a coat of soft, short hair, almost like a goat's. Lambs drop-ped there will retain their wooley coats just about the same jength of time as an old sheep.

CATALOGUE

AND

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

opinion that artichokes will not do well in

It is said that the ashes of burned leather will cure galled shoulders of horses, if applied a few times to the sore places.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its 13th annual meeting at Omaha, Neb., September 12 and 13, 1882. Mr. Shaw, residing near Salina, a farmer and stock

raiser, threshed the wheat of 170 acres of land re-cently, and he says the average was 34½ bushels per

Our readers may expect an interesting letter soon from A. N. Miller, of Miller Bros., Junction City, breeders. He has been on a tour of inspection among swine breeders.

One of the provisions of the bill appropriating money for the agricultural department is, the collect tion and monthly publication of freight rates of transportation companies.

We want good, active agents everywhere. Any one wishing to get up a club or act as agent will find it to his or her advantage to write to us for terms.

We are sending out club lists to a number of our friends this week. Will they kindly see that they are put in proper hands? If you do not desire to get up a club, give it to your neighbor who will.

Bartholomew & Co., of Topeka, advertise pure bred Merino rams and ewes for sale. This is a reliable firm. We would place full confidence in anything they represent. See their card in the FARMER.

Will our correspondents or friends, who are anxious that the KANSAS FARMER should be in every family, kindly see that our club lists are put in the hands of energetic parties who will roll up a large list?

The Coffey county Fair Association offers the Kansas Farmer as premiums in a large number of cases. The same is true, also, of Atchison, Cowley, Sumner, Harper, Butler, Crawford, Morris, and some others.

The Messrs, Smiths & Powell have favored us with a copy of their record of Holstein cattle. From a private letter we learn that they intend to exhibit some of their famous stock at the State Fair at Topeka, Sept. 11 to 16. They have received recently 325 head of Holsteins direct from Holland. It will be be worth a trip to Topeka to see specimens of this impor-

Speaking of the "yellows" in peach trees, a southern writer says the nature of the disease is not exactly known, it has been proved, however, that it is highly contagious. It is said that in cutting down and rooting out a tree suffering from this disease, it should not be allowed to touch a healthy tree, for by the contact of a diseased branch the blight may be communicated. It is also carried all over an orchard by the pruning knife,

Silk Culture.

We are in receipt of the Title Page of a pamphlet on silk culture prepared by Mary Matilda Davidson, Junction City, Kansas. The work is designed especially to simplify the production of silk by the use of the Osage orange as a food plant in localities where it naturally grows in abundance.

It will be published early in September, and will, we doubt not, be a useful little book for beginners in silk culture.

Canning Corn.

J. W. S., in Home and Farm says: I get cans made that require to be soldered. I cut the corn off the cob and fill the cans within three-quarters of an inch of the top. Do not pack the corn. I then pour in water until the corn is covered. I then put the cap on and solder it up perfectly air tight. I put the cans in a kettle and boil them two and a half hours I then take them out and punch a hole in the top o the can; a hole the size of a large pegging awl will do. I let them set until all the steam has passed out which requires about five minutes. I then stop the hole with solder, and put them in the kettle and boil them two and a half hours again. I then put the cans in a cool, dark place, and they keep well.

H. L. J. will please accept the thanks of the editor of this paper for the full and intelligent expression of his opinions on the "Tidal Wave." He neglected to give his postoffice address, hence he did not receive a private acknowledgment to which he is entitled. If he sees this note, will he not favor us with his address? We have something to say to him which we hope will be assuring and we!come.

Put Veterans in the Lead.

In the trying times of the war, we utilized the expression is permissible. Grave problems are in process of solution and on subjects which are arousing the people to universal exertion. The "Tidal wave," referred to in the FARMER recently, is coming, and its volume and power will increase with its progress. Revolution it is, though the times are most peaceful. It is fortunate that the weapons in use are better suited for building up than for tearing down.

But, though in peace, the time is critical. The nature of our institutions is that of great vitality. We are apt to regard conservatism as fossilism." We operate on the high pressure principle, and we are always under full head steam. When a free people move in solid column the world hears the tramp, because their earnestness gives vigor to every step. Perhaps in all the land there is not more real and intense determination on the subject of transpor tation anywhere than in Kansas. And there is no other spot on earth where there is greater The editor of the Independence Kansan is of danger of failure through improper management than in this hot-bed of political parasites. We need to be very cautious and prudent. The good Father has given us a prolific soil where weeds grow up and shade even our mammoth corn. Our political fields are badly set in weeds of the most injurious kind-a gigantic growth of rankness-single specimens sapping the substance of all surrounding growth. Every community is infested with these destroyers. They run primaries and pack conventions. They are always in front when the people move or when they think they are moving. These bummers and spend-thrifts are always ready to take charge of any movement and run it astray. They are practical enemies of all good work among the people, for they are devoid of everything which tends to purify politics or ennoble men. They play with the public conscience as other gamblers do with wheat and corn. Such men must be choked off. The people must see to it that they do not ride into power on the crest of the tidal wave. We must put veterans in the lead. Raw recruits and camp followers must go into the ranks. Tried, true, faithful men on y are fit for leaders now. When deep waters are moved filth comes to the surface; and when some great agitation stirs society, addlepated, howling people spring over the heads of pioneers and cry from the house tops -"Hear ye! Hear ye!"

The people of Kansas have this year spoken as they never spoke before on two matters of great moment—transportation and prohibition. Party platforms are giving expression to the public judgment. Soon we will be called upon to elect members of the national and state legislature when these subjects are to be discussed and methods of law formulated. The men who are entrusted with these responsible duties ought to be of the very best men in the state. They ought to be of strong convictions and honest motives. They ought to be radical and yet conservative-builders, not destroyers. They ought to be positive and aggressive, but only to be just; earnest and persistent, but only to ascertain and legalize the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The law which should govern the carrying business of the country has no relation whatever to the law which shall prohibit traffic in intoxicating liquors. Both are very important, but they need not be considered together, and while the thoughts hereinbefore expressed apply with equal force to both and are so intended to apply, yet we are now writing more specially on the subject of transportation. It is, and must be a national question. The state has jurisdiction within its own borders only. It may prescribe rates within its own lines but cannot go beyond them, while our danger lies in respect to public morality and common demore in what may be done outside of than in what may be done in her limits. The railroad system of one state is matter of great magnitude, but that of the whole country is vastly greater. It has been growing for half a century, and many of its leading minds are intrenched behind enormous possessions of wealth. Railroads cross and recross the land like the lines of a net. If our railroads were put into one continuous line it would girde the earth four times at the equator. The capital invested in them is equal to half the value of all the farms. The men employed in their management run into millions. They have become so intimately connected with our civilization that if they were instantaneously stricken out of existence society would be chaos in a fortnight. More than half of our population would be absolutely helpless without railroads. Were it not for the capacity and avarice inherent in men, these great civilizers would be as sun beams carrying warmth and light among men. But law given from Sinai came because men are a little lower than the angels. If men did not do murder, nor commit adultery, nor covet their neighbors property, there would have been no use for the law against such practices. If railway managers dealt with the people who give them all the rights and privileges they enjoy according to the golden rule, there would not be any need for railroad legislation. But they don't. They are human, and like other humans, they will take an ell if you give them an inch. Hence, the people must protect themselves, not against the good qualities of partic-

men organized to make money. We have said this a subject of great magnitude It may be added that every year will add to its proportions. The sooner it is attacked the easier it will be to handle and control. We

ular individuals, but against the rapacity of

need our best men to do this work. We must have it well done or we will be put at great experience, and in grave emergencies, put our disadvantage. There must be no foolishness trained soldiers on guard. If the army was in nor boys play. The people, being aroused, motion, in perilous times we put veterans in must remain awake ready for duty till the work advance. To-day we have a war of peace, if is done. They must choose good men to take command; men who have brains and conscience; men whose lives and habits are guarantee against fraud and cowardice. They must be men of courage and honor. Set the pimps and barnacles aside; put the professional bawler in the awkward squad; place the baffled aspirants for office in charge of the Hospital Steward; put none but trusty sentinels on guard, and put veterans in the lead.

Letters from the Candidates.

Having heard nothing from Messrs. Morrill and Peters in reply to inquiries of the FARMER, the editor, a few days ago, addressed a private letter to each of them. In reply we have a letter from Major Morrill's business partner stating that he (the Major) has been absent for some time, and that when he returns, which it is expected will be soon, he will reply to the subject matter of our letter.

Judge Peters responds promptly and gives his reasons for not replying earlier. These easons, written in a private letter, are not published, simply because they are private, but they are satisfactory to us. We have all along believed that so good a man as Judge Peters could not be behind the people on this subject; indeed we had good evidence that his mind has been running in this channel for a long time. It therefore affords us special pleasure to publish the following letter over his signature :

JUDGE PETERS' LETTER.

NEWTON, KAS., August 17th, 1882. My DEAR PEFFER:-Your kind letter of resterday is before me, and I hasten to reply. In 1875 I had the honor to be a co-laborer in the Senate of the state with you, and during that session, as you will well remember, I introduced a concurrent resolution relating to the improvement of Galveston harbor, which passed both Houses early in the session.

I think the subject is still worthy of the careful consideration of the people of this

During the same session, I also instituted an inquiry, in the Railroad Committee, relative to the merits of the "Potter law" of Wisconsin.

In consequence of my serious illness during the last part of the session, I was unable to folow up this inquiry as intended.

The necessity of just and equitable legislation upon the transportation question is no ess apparent to-day than it was in 1875. I am strongly in favor of sending our produce to the markets of the world by the shortest possible route. Every attempt to give us direct lines of transportation to the head of winter navigation on the Mississippi, as well as to the harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, should be encouraged. I am in favor of granting the rightof-way through the Indian Territory to all railroads, the construction of which promises to promote this object. I am in favor of "such fair and liberal legislation as will put it beyond the power of common carriers to discriminate in favor of or against particular individuals, places or communities." I believe in equal and exact justice to the producer and consumer, as well as to the common carrier.

"Fair and liberal legislation" cannot be unjust. Objection to such legislation will only be made by parties or corporations interested in or benefited by unjust discriminations. The common carrier, making no unjust discrimina tion, has nothing to fear from "fair and liberal legislation." This is a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Yours, truly, S. R. PETERS. Whisky and the State Fair.

In the name of twenty-five thousand readers; on behalf of all the decent people in Kansas; cency; and in deference to the wishes of good people everywhere, the Kansas Farmer requests the city government of Topeka to close the whisky saloons of at least during the State Fair from the 11th to the 16th days of September next. The Mayor, J. C. Wilson, the City Marshall, and every policeman on the force know that these saloons are run ning every day in open and flagrant violation of the law. The decent people of the state make the request for simple decency's sake. It is only one week. This harvest of villainy has been reaping a long time. Surely you can afford to shut it out from the public gaze one short week. It will be that much honor to you, and a great satisfaction to the people whose will and law you are shamelessly defying every day. Are you not willing to give us just one week's freedom from this repulsive business? We expect no permanent relief until the people, enranged beyond endurance, take the matter in hand; but you may give us this much.

You know the location and manager of every rum hole in the city. Just put a policeman at that place closed during the fair week. You need not fear any suits against you for this bit of good work. It is in the line of your lawful duty, and the people will pay all damages you sustain in performing it,

A correspondent asks whether there is market for millet seed to be made into oil. Millet seed is sometimes used for making oil, but there is no separate market for it on that ac-

The Spirit of Rum.

Prof. R. B. Welch, one of the best men in the country, late president of the State Normal School at Emporia, a cultured gentleman of the purest personal character, a short time ago moved to Topeka, and with his brother, engaged in the practice of law. His habits and training have made him a temperance man, and his strong, aggressive mentality renders him a formidable enemy to the unlawful traffic in liquors. Soon after his removal to Topeka he was engaged by the county attorney to assist him in the work of his office generally. This, of course, includes the whisky cases, and Mr. direction. He has, also, delivered several addresses in favor of obedience to the laws and in opposition to the sale of prohibited liquors.

His high moral character, his usefulness as a citizen, and his arguments as a man of peace were met, a few days ago by one of the most influential liquor sellers in Topeka with a (Welch) here; and last Saturday night his barn vas entered by some one or more persons, his buggy damaged, his harness badly mutilated, and his horse's mane and tail shaved.

This shows the spirit of rum. It shows the character of citizenship that whisky makes. It is another evidence of the criminal nature of the traffic. Mr. Welch offers \$50 reward, and the mayor of the Topeka offers \$100 reward for the capture of the villains that did this devilish work, and we predict that they will be found in less than 20 days. R. B. Welch is just the kind of man to attack. He is kind and good natured, and has the courage which such men usually have. He has both heart and brains. and there is no back down to him.

This is a declaration of war. Let the people prepare to meet it. It required an attack apon a United States garrison to teach timid people that friends of slavery would fight. Here is the beginning of the whisky war. These scoundrels mean fight. Let them have it to their hearts content say we; and let it go on till every rum hole in the state is gutted and all their fillings destroyed. We are ready. If blood they must have, give it to them. Let the long roll be beaten.

Fair and Liberal Legislation. In our questions to candidates for congress

we used the words "Such fair and liberal legisation as will put it beyond the power of common carriers to discriminate in favor of or gainst particular individuals, places or commu-We want just such legislation-fair to all parties interested and liberal to the carriers. We helieve in paying good wages to all workers. We would have every person properly employed in the railway service paid liberal wages for his labor; we would draw a wide margin for the uncertainties of the business, resulting from fires, floods, wear, improvements, changes, etc., and on that margin place liberal figures to cover all doubts. We would encourage all legitimate railroad building, and would in no case throw a straw in the way of any expansion of the business which the people need. In consideration of these guaranties we would require a discipline in management which would give to all patrons precisely equal privileges, all things considered. We would expect the shipper who occupies a whole car to have lower rates per pound than another who ships but a hundred weight the same distance; but we would not permit the taxing of one person more than another for the same or equivalent service. We would not expect the rates to be precisely the same in all parts of the country, but we would require them to be uniform in their operation upon the people, and we would cut off all power of the carrier to raise tariffs at will. The people are willing to be liberal. They always have been. But they want equality and uniform honesty in all public business affairs. They don't want that one should have to pay a dollar for what another may have for ten cents or nothing.

The A. T. & S. F. at Denver.

The exposition now open at Denver affords another opportunity for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company to advertise Kansas. At the Centennial display, our State exhibit was neatly rivaled by that of the railroad company; at Atlanta last year, where the state was not officially represented at all, its name and fame were preserved by the Santa Fe managers; at the Kansas State Fair last fall the railroad display excelled all others; and now at Denver the state of Colorado is dwarfed by overshadowing Kansas, as exhibited by this great railway company. It is one of the few corporations that is not wholly devoid of soul; and while its advertisement of Kansas is a business matter, it none the less operates to the advantage of the state.

Look Out for Him.

The following letter explains itself: MANHATTAN, KAS., August 21, 1882.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I have had sev eral letters of late inquiring about an insur ance company that sails under the name of National Stock Insurance Co., of Westville, the door of every shop and direct him to keep Ohio. The canvasser's name is J. A. Johnson. He represents to parties that he has insured stock for me. I have not seen or heard of the party or insurance company, except through the letters of inquiry. He has not been to my place to insure my stock. Think it is a swin

> The American Forestry Congress and the American For cerry Association will meet at Montreal, August 21st, at which time an effort will be made to unite the two into one organization, which will push with double zeal the interests and aims of the societies.

The New Kansas Farmer.

It has been definitely decided by the proprietors-First, That the KANSAS FARMER will be enlarged nearly one-third; Second, That the form will be 16-page of 4 columns to the page; Third, That the new form will appear in a new dress-that is, new type; and Fourth, That the change will take place with our first issue in the next volume, January 3, 1883. Besides making a handsomer paper, we expect to make a much larger and a better one. We find that to keep abreast with the times we must have more space. We want to give more attention to the tamily in the house. Welch has been giving excellent advice in that Our paper is a farmer's paper; and the most important part of the farmer's business, though many of them don't believe it, is raising a family. Many farmers do not take any other paper than this, and we desire to make it so comprehensive that they need not. Then, we want to devote a little more time and space to current news and discussion of public affairs, to threat that it would soon be too hot for him the end that our readers may be generally well posted on all important matters. We want to improve the paper every way.

This change will require heavy expense. Not only the new material, for that, once paid for, is with us to stay; but the extra cost of getting out a larger paper will continue to be a daily charge. That will continue right along, and in a year will amount to a large sum. Our readers and friends can aid us greatly without any expense to them, by helping us extend our circulation. We want you to do this, but do not ask or expect you to do it for nothing. Look at our offer to clubs and club agents, published in two other places in this week's issue. We now have, as we believe, a larger circulation than any other paper in the state, and its influence is growing better and stronger every day. We want to double our list to commence the new volume with. With your help, we can do it. The new Kansas Farmer will be a propose in the leaf will be a power in the land.

Cleveland, O., August 21.—A Corry, Pa., special reports a heavy white frost in that region last night, but no apparent damage to vegetation.

Taln the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cents than in any 15 or 25-cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

Chicago, Ill., August 18 .-- The Tribune says through the short sighted policy of the roads leading from Chicago to Missouri river points in advancing grain freights, very little grain is coming this way, but is taking the cheaper line route to the sea from Missouri and Kansas.

***Troubles often come from whence we least expect them." Yet we may often prevent or counteract them by prompt and intelligent action. Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole sys-

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature n making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hep Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the u Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few hottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Wil few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. you let them suffer?

The crop of small fruit is excellent in nearly all the eastern states. The markets are well supplied, and large quantities are being canned.

Should you be a sufferer from dyspepsia, indigestion, ma-laria, or weakness, you can be cured by Brown's Iron Bit-ters.

Tobacco is not known as a field crop in Kansas, although it does well in nearly every county in the state, as is shown by the plants raised in gardens.

Youthful Vigor

Is restored by Leis' Dandellon Tonic when everything else fails. It contains all the elements necessary to repair nervous waste.

The United States is fast becoming, if it has not already become, the first wool-producing country in the world. If it is second, it is second only to Australia, of which wool is the largest product.

A Few More Left. And a happy circumstance it is, too, that notwithstanding

the rapidly increasing demand for Hunt's Remedy, there are a few more bottles left. This is, indeed, joyful news for the afflicted. People are beginning to find out that they have kidneys, and that weakness of the back and Joins, and many supposed rheumatic pains, come from those de and may be precursors of serious troubles like organs, and may be precursors of sections to state of the Bright's Disease, and of death, People are also finding out that the sure specific forall aliments of the liver, bladder, and kidneys is Hunts Remedy, and hence the great and increasing demand. And still we are able to say of the boiles of this great remedy, there are "a few more left.

It is estimated that the wool clip of Texas this season will ents per pound, will bring \$6,300,000. The number of sheep n the state is placed at 7,000

An Iowa paper complains that the more creameries there are in that state the less butter there is in the home market and the higher the price. The creamery butter commands the highest price in the eastern markets, and is sent out of

Sheep for Sale.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

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

"Cupital View Sheep Furm." Topeka, Kas.

Atlanta, Ga., August 18 .- The embalmed body of Senator Hill lies in state upon a catafalque in the north front park of his residence. Hundreds of peo-

ple looked on it to-day. ness after taking Lydla E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Chicago, August 19.—Crop reports this morning are favorable, and the weather is fine. There is some complaint of shrunken grain in Minnesota, and rain in Wisconsin and Michigan has done some injury.

No general damage has occurred.

HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1889.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

The northwest, through which the line of the Manitoba company, and the Northern Pacific penetrate is not far along in harvest, but is making admirable progress. With clear 'skies and moderately warm weather, the farmer is hopeful and sanguine,

EASILY PROVEN .. - It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kid neys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives nev life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

Long Branch, N. Y., August 20,-The Tariff committee will hold its sessions at Cleveland, O., on Thursday, 31st of August; Detroit, Friday, 1st of September; Indianapolis, Saturday, 2nd of September; Cincinnati, Monday and Tuesday, 4th and 5th of September; Louisville, Wednesday, 6th of September; Chicago, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 7th, 8th and 9th of September.

**"Facts speak plainer than words." Proof: "The Doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did It was just the thing for my billiousness and consti-pation, and now I am as well as ever."—A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

Chicago, Ill, August 20.—The committee that has been sitting for the last three weeks in arbitration of the July deal in oats, reported yesterday, fixing 60 cents a bushel as the settling price. The buyers wanted 62 cents for the price, but are generally well satisfied with the result. The shorts, who hoped to have 40 cents adjudged are squirming, but it is be lieved that they will not resort to the courts, although there are some heavy losers.

Greatest of All.

The Buffalo Express of a recent date, has the following concerning Forepaugh's colossal show. It was published after the exhibition had departed from that city As Forepaugh is coming here on the 14th of September, we copy the utterances of the Ex-

The old way with the circus men, at least a good many of them, was to advertise more than they had Often the bills made considerable more of a show than was to be seen in the show itself. People went with the expectation of being disappointed and were; vowed they would never attend the circus again—and pushed for the front seats of the next one that came along. But Mr. Adam Forepaugh has quite reversed this order. He actually shows more than he advertises; and he is a liberal advertiser, too. His establishment came to the city by its own railroad trains yesterday morning, and two exhibitions were given. The first one was attended by the largest crowd ever seen at any afternoon entertain ment in Buffalo. The evening attendance was ye larger, so great that although the ring pavillion will accommodate 15,000 with seats, the doors had to be closed and thousands turned away. Of the show itself, and as a whole, the statement may at once be made that it proved the best that has been here under canvas, which is a broad assertion, but is war ranted by the facts.

The feature of the forencon was the street process sion. Immense crowds were out to see the pagean of which the attractiveness had not been magnified even by the florid descriptive text of the bills. The people were all seemingly agreed that it was a free show par excellence.

In speaking of the performance in and above th two rings it is difficult to determine where to begin and where to leave off. For the most we must per force generalize, and say that there is complete nov elty, with positively every part admirable. It is a long programme. There is nearly too much. One is weeried by the almost interminable success Forepaugh will exhibit here Thursday, Sept. 14.

The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats," It clears out rats mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, files, ants. insects. 15c per box.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Bachupaiba. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

500 SHEEP.

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

Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, Att'y at Law.

L. T. COLDREN,
Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

Money on Farms at 7 per cent.

180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, To-peka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO

Wholesale and retail dealers. ERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.)
Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Head-stones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy sireet, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cattle and Swine.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups. 100 Wethers. Jersey Red Swine, from prize winning ani-mals. Can furnish pedigree. Correspondence solicited. Address, H. Wilber, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kas. Address, H. Wilber, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kans.

SMALL BROTHERS, Hovt, Jackson Co., Kansas,
Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and
JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE Farm and entire stock of C. Pugsley, deceased,
consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and
Poland China Hogs for sale. Address
S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo.

S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo.

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

Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland chinas, from hest breeds in III. and Ohio. H. B. Scorri, Sedalia, Mo. J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, HORN CATLLE, JERBEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles cast of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor,

GREAT BISMARCK FAIR.

THE FINEST EXPOSITION GROUNDS IN AMERICA. THE GRANDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK EXHIBIT EVER SEEN.

IN PREMIUMS. \$8,000 TO LIFE-STOCK.

A Grand Rowing Regetta on the Kansas river during the week of the Fair by Clubs from Pantucket, (R. I.,) Chicago, St. Louis, Burlington, (Iowa,) and Moline, (Ill.) An Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and an Indian Encampment. Excursion Rates on all Railroads leading to the Grounds, ONE CENT a mile.

visit this year to the GREAT BISMARCK FAIR will be an epoch in the lives of all those who attend. All previous efforts of the kind in the West will be totally eclipsed by this E. A. SMITH, Sec'y. EXPOSITION.

Berkshire Hogs.



I have now for sale a choice lot of Berkshires of all ages, including 70 pigs from 2½ to 6 months old; 25 or more youngows from 9 to 14 months old now ready to be bred as well as a few older. All have first-class pedigrees cligible to record in the American Berkshire Record, tracing directly to the best imported families of Berkshires of the day and the get of such noted Boars as Lord Liverpool 221, Sovereign II 1757 and Grand Duke 147. My prices will be found within the reach of the general farmer as well as the fancy breeder. It is my aim to produce hogs that will weigh at least from 500 to 700 pounds each at maturity with good form and fattening qualities. In founding my herd I bought the best Berkshires I could find, paying in cash at one time \$1,800 for 3 hogs, at another time \$550 for a single sow and I paid \$100 or more each for quiet a number at different times. I believed the best would prove the cheapest in the end and that good Berkshires as well as good things in any other business would always command good prices. My highest priced animals have as a rule made me the most money with the best satisfaction to the purchaser. My sales last year alone were to Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkanasa, Texas, Indian Territory, Dakota and California. I can show many letters from any customers expressing entire satisfaction with stock which I sent them. My winnings for the last several years at our leading shows, I think proves, beyond a doubt, the quality of stock I am producing fromycarto year, and that I am not behind the most progressive breeders of this and other countries, with whose stock I havecome in competition at our best shows. Last year I showed only at 3 fairs, namely: Sedalia, Kansas City and St. Louis and won in all 35 prizes, amounting to \$484, beating at latter place hogs that won the same year at leading shows in England, and also at Illinois state fair, Minnesota state fair, Chicago and other places. In winning these 35 prizes I mad I have now for sale a choice lot of Berkshires of all ages, including 70 pigs from 21/4 to 6 months old; 25 or more your

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED

BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished airymen of America with an excellent dal color for butter; so meritorious that it

Dairy Fairs.

13 But by patient and scientific chemical
search we have improved in several points, a
search we have olor as the best in the con-

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, And, while prepared in oil, is so compound that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

BEWARE of all imitations, and of all roll colors, for they are liable to become id and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "improved" and the second that it is not considered.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS -The Manhattan

nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowerin plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

HE YORK NURSERY COMPANY. HomeNurseries at Fort Scott Kansas, Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton, Texas, Parsons Branch Wholesale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas, A Full Line of all Kinds Nursery Stock, embracing every thing adapted to the New West form Nebraska to Texas. Reference:

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83.

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock.

BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas

WINDSOR DRUG STORE, NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE, Prescription Druggists, 213 Kausas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION or Topeka, Kansas. Home office, 187 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary

Attorneys at Law.

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the la test and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged test and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed No. 174, Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts

GEO, B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kans°s Avenue Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets. Office open and tele grams received at all hours of the night.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder' irectory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each ad-titional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sen to advertiser during the continuance of the card.

Cattle.

M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-Horn cattle: Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Ma and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and lung Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch riesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central llinois fairs, and ist and 2d prize young herd at St. ouis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

HOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE LINWOOD HERD

W. A. Harris, Proprietor Lawrence, Kas.

FUNDS TO LOAN, on improved farm security in Shawnee and adjoining counties, at low rates, no commission
Address, WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kas,

and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

First National Bank, Fort Scott.

WELCH & WELCH,

FAIR DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI COUNTY Agricultural and Mechan sociation will hold its Tenth Annual Fair and Exhibition Oct. 4 to 7 at Paola, PREMIUMS, \$5,000.

Send for Premium List. List, H. M. McLACHLIN, See'y, Paola, Kas.

THE BLUE AND KANSAS VALLEY AGRICUL-TURAL SOCIETY

Will hold its 13th Annual Exposition at Manhattan Riley county, Kas., Aug. 29, 30, 31, and Sept. 1, 1882, \$5,000 in premiums. For Premium Lists address. O. HUNTRESS' Secy. Manhattan, Kas.

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

\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS. One halt to Live-Stock. The Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Kas., Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1882, at Shermans Park, edge city limits. Address for premium lists. C. S. EICHOLTZ, Sec'y... Wichita, Kas.

BROWN COUNTY EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION Will hold the 3d Annual FAIR at Hiawatha, Kansas, September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1882. Send for Premium T. L. BRUNDAGE, Sec'y.,

Hiawatha, Kas, COWLEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL and HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold their First Annual Fair at Winfield, Sep. 21 22 and 23, 1882. Send for Premium List. F. A. BLANCHARD, Secy

Poultry.

Winfield, Kas.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahmas, Ply-Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers Meggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1 60 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2 50 per dozen.

B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry: Plymouth Rocks, Houdans. American Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list. W. MOHLER, artist, 111 Fifth st., Topeka, Kansas,
Photographs \$2.00 per dozen, Eularging in crayon, India ink or water colors. No work done on
Sunday.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 13 for \$2 00, or 26 for \$3 50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas;

Swine.

7. D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Koloko, Washing-ton Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choicest strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Corres-pondence solicied. D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which is sell at manufacturers price

W. JONES, Richland. Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breed L, er of pure bred Poland China swine of the choic-est strains. My breeding stock are all rec rded in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

AM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1 00 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not akin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods. J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas.

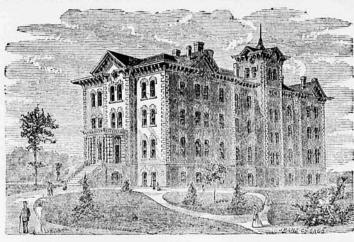
Breeder of grade Short-horn and Jersey Cows and Heffers. Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Embden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for useful or pet stock. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

Cattle and Sheep. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROP-SHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

GEO, BROWN, "Shephard's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so licited.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breed er of Thoroughbred American Merine Sheep, Empo ria, Kas. Rams for sale.

C.P. ALLISON. Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas, Breeder of Pure-blood Merino Sheep. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.



WASHBURN COLLEGE.

FALL TERM begins September 13th, 1882. F or Courses of Study-Business, Scientific, Academic and Collegiate. Exact scholarship and correct deportment required. Personal supervision exercised. Reports of scholarship and deportment sent to parents at the close of each mouth. Open to both sexes. Separate grounds and buildings for young women, under care of Matron and Preceptress. Expenses very low.

For further information, address

PETER McVICAR, Pres't., Topeka, Kansas.

WOOL-CROWERS

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip steed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in

Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it. LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

reased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

City Stock Yards,

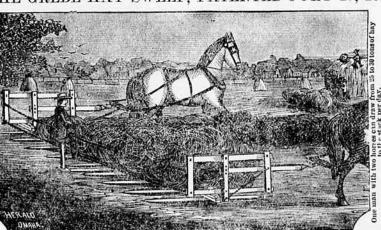
H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers fot the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best triket in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs,

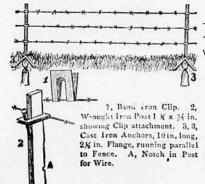
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THE GREBE HAY SWEEP, PATENTED JULY 15, 1879.



For sa e n ansas by Blatter & Blakely, Junction City; J. C. Bonebrake, Abilene; L. M. Libby, Marysville; and J. M. Griffith, Emporia.



SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMP'Y

Will furnish material: or take contract, for constructing a

CHEAP SUBSTANTIAL and PERMANENT

FARM FENCE

Material for 45c per rod and upward.

Contracts taken at 60c per rod and upward. POR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO.,

TOPEKA, KAS.

Old Fashioned Mothers.

Thank God some of us have had old fashioned mothers. Not a woman of the period, enameled and painted, with her great chignon, her curls and bustle, whose white jeweled hands old fashioned, sweet voiced mother, with eyes in whose clear depth the love light shone, and brown hair just threaded with silver, lying smooth upon her faded cheek. Those dear hands, worn with toil, gently guided our tottering steps in childhood, and smoothed our pillow in sickness, even reaching out to us in yearning tenderness. Blessed is the memory of an old fashioned mother. It floats to us now like the beautiful perfume from some wooden blossoms. The music of other voicemay be lost, but the entrancing memory of he will echo in our souls forever. Other taces may fade away, and be forgotten, but hers will skine on. When in the fitful pauses of busy life our feet wander back to the old homestead and, crossing the well-worn threshold, stand once more in the room, so hallowed by he presence, how the feeling of childhood, inno cence and dependence comes over us, and we kneel down in the molten sunshine, streamin through the open window-just where lonyears ago we knelt by our mother's knee, lisp ing "Our Father." How many times, when the tempter lured us on, has the memory of those sacred hours, that mother's words, her faith and prayers, saved us plunging into the deep abyss of sin. Years have filled great drifts between her and us, but they have not hidden from our sight the glory of her pure, unselfish love .- Family Companion.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning-Baltimore.

The opinion seems to be that the forthcom ing peach crop will not be so large as recent reports would lead one to suppose, but all the packers unite in predicting a crop large enough to meet all reasonable demands. Peaches will be cheap and plentiful and of good quality, but no "gluts" are either anticipated or desired This state of affairs will be even more profitable to the growers than if they secured full crops and then had to bring the fruit to overstocked markets." Judging in the light of past seasons, the number of peaches to be packed this summer in Baltimore will be about 600,000 cases, or 14,400,000 cans, weighing 43,200,000 pounds. This enormous amount, which by some is considered much too low an estimate, has never been equaled before in Baltimore, and may be attributed to the growing profits of the trade and the consequent rapid increase of facilities. Since last summer seven or eight new packing houses, some large and small, have been established, and are now in active operation. The packing of tomatoes is not carried on so generally as in former years, as it has been found more profitable to establish the packing houses in the country, near the growing regions, and thus save cost of transportation. Peas, stringbeans and pears are also largely canned, par ticularly the former, of which it is estimated 2,000,000 cans have been put up this season The packing of peas has been found highly profitable, and all the firms have made a large increase in their out-put in this line. Of string beans about 300,000 cans will be put up at vari ous intervals. The packers as a rule only can them when they are unable to obtain other vegetables of fruits. There is some complaintin this particular about the habit of some of the firms of buying the beans in large quantities and putting them away in salt until they can find time to can them. This process is in bad repute, as it destroys the flavor of the vegetable entirely. Of pears there will be possibly 100,000 cases put out; and thus on all sides a general and highly flattering increase is anticipated .- Baltimore American.

American Crocodiles. crocodile is to be found in the less frequented parts of Florida, where it has long been confounded with the alligator, and a single specimen is now among the collection of reptiles at the Smithsonian Institution. The great point of difference between crocodiles and alligators is that the former live in salt water bayous or creeks near the sea, while the latter are to be found only in the fresh water streams. The crocodile, cayman, gavial, and alligator are all types of one group, the Crocodilia. In these reptiles the heart resembles that of birds more than that of any cold-blooded animals. The ventricle is completely divided by a septem into two chambers, the venous and arterial blood join outside of the heart, and the brain is bird-like. The muzzle of the aligator is in a straight line, but that of the crocodile is much narrower behind the nostrils. There are also other anatomical differences. The crocodile is known among the Indians as the "long-nosed alligator." The Florida Crocodilus acutus of Cuvier, and is entirely identical with the Jamaica species, but entirely different from the cayman of Guiana, South America. One of the most interesting characteristics of the American crocodile is the care that it takes of its offspring. During the breeding season especially the reptiles utter loud cries or shreaks that have been compared to the yelping of hounds or puppies.

After the eggs have been buried by the female she frequently visits the nest, and when the young are about to come out she has been seen to move about the nest with clumsy tenderness, scratching and pawing the shells and uttering a curious bark-like sound that seems to excite the half-hatched young to renewed exertions to extricate themselves from the broken eggs. This accomplished, the mother leads her young from the river to the marshy pools, safe from predatory visits of the male

If hunted at this time the female crocodile exhibits the utmost ferocity and shows great cunning in guiding her young to places of safety. The young are fed by the mother, as are many of the young sea birds, by masticated food, disnever felt the clasp of baby fingers; but a dear, gorged for the purpose. The movements of the crocodile on land, when in danger, are tetally different from those of the alligator, whose clumsy gait is so well-known. The crocodiles stand with their bodies off the ground, erec upon their legs, and make their attacks by successive jumps. The American crocodile is not so savage as those of the Old World, yet numbers of instances are known where their attacks have resulted in the loss of life.

The Suez Canal.

For many years the Isthmus of Suez has atracted the attention of civilized nations. The fact that a canal connecting the two seas would greatly shorten the distance to India and China was a sufficient inducement to cause numerou attempts to be made to overcome all the difficulties in the way of the completion of such a work. There are numerous traces at this point

of canals constructed by the ancients, built at various times, all of them, however, falling into disuse, probably because the sand filled them up too quickly. The following facts connected with the construction of the present canal are of interest:

The first man to give attention to this pro ect in modern time was Bonaparte. He caused his engineers to survey the Isthmus. They concluded that the level of the Mediterranear was thirteen feet below that of the Red sea This conclusion, however, was false. In 1847 England, France and Austria sent out a commission to ascertain the respective levels of the two seas. The commissioners arrived at the conclusion that the levels of the Mediterranean and Red sea, were the same. There was a dif ference of five feet in the tides. The English commissioner was opposed to the building of canal, but planned a railway across the Isthmus, which was built. The French representative believed that a canal could be cut through by connecting Alexandria, the Nile and Suez.

In 1856 M. De Lesseps, who was then a member of the French diplomatic corps in Egypt, secured from Pasha a permit and exclusive right to construct a canal from Tynch to Suez M. Lesseps' plan differed from all the previous plans which had been carried out, or only intended to cut straight through from Tynch to Suez, and not to connect with the Nile river.

The minimum width of M. De Lesseps canal at the surface was to be 263 feet, at the bottom 144 feet; the depth 251 feet. At each end there was to be a sluice lock 330 feet long and 70 fee wide. The most difficult feature of M De Les seps' plan was the construction of the harbo which he intended to make at each end of the canal. The Miditerranean end was very shallow. So an artificial channel had to be dredg ed. The intention was to carry out the harbor for five miles in order to obtain a permanent depth for ships drawing twenty-three feet of water.

The construction of a harbor was made nec essary by the large amount of sand which the Nile discharged yearly. The quantity of stone required to complete the harbor has been calculated at about 4,000,000 cubic yards, and there were no quarries except at a great disance. This difficulty was overcome by manufacturing stone of two parts of sand and one of hydraulic lime, ground into a paste. This composition was put into wooden moulds and left in the open air to harden for about four months. ... Each stone contained ten cubic me ters and weighed about twenty-one tons. That at Suez was to extend three miles into the

& The English opposed M. De Lesseps' scheme and it was dropped for the time. In 1855 the question was again taken up and a company formed with a stock of £8,000,000, and the work was begun. In December, 1864, the excavation was nearly completed. By taking advantage of depressions of land and bodies of water, only one-third of the distance had to be excavated. The length of the canal is about eighty-five miles.

When the canal was finally completed piers were run into the sea for a distance of six thousand feet. At the shore the piers were forty hundred feet apart; at the other end wenty-three hundred feet.

Within this barbor is another which is kep at a depth of thirty feet by constant dredging There is a lighthouse with an electric light a this harbor.

The cost of the canal finally reached £11, 500,000. On November 16, 1869, the canal was formally opened in the presence of several of the crowned heads of Europe. Some days later the Brazilian, a steamship 380 feet long, 30 feet wide, and drawing about twenty feet, went through the canal.

From London to Bombay by way of the cape is 11,200 miles, but by the way of the canal is 6,300, so that the voyage is shortened twentyfour days by going through the canal.

In 1874 the canal was made use of by twelve hundred and sixty-four vessels, aggregating in weight two and one-half millions of tors. Steamers are allowed to go through the canal at the rate of five or six knots an hour. Ten francs per ton is charged for vessels and ten francs per head for passengers.

The Studebaker wagon works, of South Bend, Ind., em The Studebaker wagon works, or South Bend, and, employ 1,200 hands and are the largest in the world. They run full time summer and winter, and ship wagons to every part of the globe. The works are lighted by 35 electric lamps. There are 20 acres of flooring in the buildings. One of the features of the Studebaker works is a trained fire brigade of volunteers among the workmen. Water mains par into the yard from the works, and pipes are carried to roofs and upon every floor of the buildings.

Some one estimated that the cotton worm destroys \$15,000,000 worth of the cotton crop every year.

Samples of white Russian oats, six feet high, with heads eighteen inches long have been left at the office of the Indiana Farmer.

A full feeling after meals, dyspepsia, heartburn, and gen eral ill health releived by Brown's Iron Bitters.

American methods of conducting many departments of agriculture are being introduced into almost all parts of the

For Colic and Grubs in my mules and horses I gave Simmons Liver Regulator

I have not lost one that I gave it to. E. T. Taylor, Agt. for Grangers of Georgia.

The west now surpasses the east in the excellence of its butter and cheese factories. The largest combined factory in the world it is said, is located at Tremont, Neb.

S. B. Prentiss, M. D., a prominent physician of Lawrence, Kas, certifies that he has carefully observed the effects of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and he regards it an excellent alter-ative tonic well adapted to the climate of Kansas and the The amount of buckwheat raised in most of the western states is very small, and is generally decreasing. Kansas has put 2,223 acres in this crop, a decrease in one year of 65

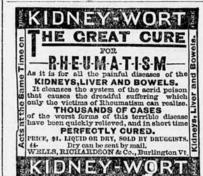
A Good Healthy Appetite.

A patient says: "I have taken a great many different things, but never in my life took anything like the Combound Oxygen. I feel so strong and well, and have such a ood, healthy appetite." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen"

> DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

More labor-saving machines for doing work in fields and gardens have been invented in the United States than in all other countries combined, and these are fast finding their way into all parts of the world.

Barbed wire for fences is fast superseding all other kinds of materials in almost all countries where land is inclosed It is now very extensively used in South America, Africa, and on the islands in the Indian Ocean.



Know

That Brown's Iron BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.

For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing Blown's IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.

Mrs. L. F. GRIFFIN.

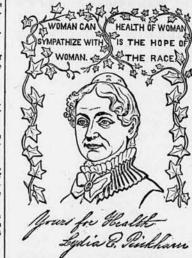
Brown's Iron Bitters will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

" Rough on Rats." The thing desired found at last, Ask druggists for "Rougi on Rats," It clears out rats, mice, roaches, files, bed-bugs on Rats," 15cboxes.

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

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

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



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Leucorrhon, Ir-regular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-

LAPSUS UTERI, &c. To Pleasant to the taste, officacious and immediat in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and re fleves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. ty for all Weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidners it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. THE KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are pre-pared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. pared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass, Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt, of price, \$1 per box for either, Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper. LYDIA E. PINEHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constlpa-tion. Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. 85 Sold by all Druggists. 64 (8)

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

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

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

Stock Farm for Sale.

Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from couny seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter, 360 rods of stone corral fence. S. L. SHOTWELL, Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas.

Auction Sale. By the Lyon county (Kansas) Breeders

Association.
The above association will sell at public auction at the Fair Grounds, Emporia, Kas., Thursday, Sept. 7, 1882, one hundred and fifty head of thoroughbred and high grade cattle of different breeds, viz: Durhams, Herefords, Galloways, Holsteins and their crosses One lot of 75 pure-bred Short-horns that have been bred for their beef and milking qualities. Among these are some fine show animals. One lot of 25 Gal oways, part of which were imported last year and the balance are Canada bred. In this lot is the celebrated cow Princess of Kirckonnell and her calf, This cow has been awarded more premiums in her native country than any other cow that ever crossed the ocean. One lot of 29 pure bred Holsteins of the best milking families. The balance are Herefords and high grade Short horns. The Galloway bull McLeod of Drumlenred, bred by the Duke of Baclue Scotland has been freely used on all the different breeds offer ed at this sale. The whole lot is composed mostly of cows, heifers, and calves of both sexes. TERMS. A credit of of six months, and one year will be given on bankable paper.

Col. H. W. Pearsoll, Auct'r.] Emporia, Kas



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A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind,

Female Weaknesses.

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Short-Horn Cattle.

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information, or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

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or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

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Immediate Relief Warranted, Permanent Cure Guaran-teed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Re-liable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Acoustic Physics of the Continents of the Continents of Acoustic Physics of the Continents of the Continents of which exists in the Blood of Rheumante and Gouly Patients, §1, a box; 6 boxes for §5. Sent to any address, free by mail, on receipt of price. Indorsed by Pysicians, Sold by al Druggists. Address

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HOLSTEINS! 450 PURE-BRED

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

CLYDESDALE

HAMBLETONIAN HORSES:

Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on ap-lication. Mention name of paper.

Smith & Powell,



up Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storchouses and Agents. P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N.Y. FOR SALE.

Ranch and Cattle.

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

RANCH AND SHEEP For Sale.

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

A, T. GALLOP. Mound City, or Harper, Kas.

SORGHUM MILL FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my sorghum mill, consisting of mill, horse power, evaporators, furnace irons, &c. Capacity of mill up to 150 gallons per day, Also a jack for gearing up motion for other machinery. The mill is on J. A. Stayt's claim, 10 miles northeast of Wa-Keeney. The mill will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to

JACOB HOKE,

Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kas

The application of dynamite to the breaking up of masses of iron too great to be broken by other means, fully tried near Chicago recently.

Zadies' Department.

Only A Boy.

I am only a boy, with a heart light and free; I am brimming with mischief and frolic and glee I dance with delight, and whistle and sing: And you think such a boy never cares for a thing

But boys have their troubles, though jolly they seem.
Their thoughts go farther than most people deem. Their hearts are as open to sorrow as joy, And each has his feeling, though only a boy

Now, oft when I've worked hard at piling up wood Have done all my errands and tried to be good, I think I might then have a rest or a play: But how shall I manage it? Can any one say?

If I start for a stroll, it is "keep off the street!" If I go to the house, it is "mercy! what feet!"

If I take a seat, 'tis "here, give me that chair!" If I lounge by a window, 'tis "don't loiter there!"

If I ask a few questions, 'tis "don't bother me!" Or else, "such a torment I never did see!"

I am scolded or cuffed if I make the least noise Till I think in this wide world there's no place for

At school they are shocked if I want a good play; At home or in church I am so in the way;
And its hard, for I don't see that boys are to blame And most any boy, too, will say just the same.

Of course a boy can't know as much as a man, But we try to do right just as hard as we can; Have patience, dear people, though oit we annoy, For the best man on earth once was only a boy.

Woman's Mission.

[Written for L. D. of K. F.]

BY MINNIE.

Woman's m'ssion! Yes, that's the cry On ev'ry lip both far and nigh. Some even say 'tis that of love, All other missions for above; But now to you my views I'll give, Of woman' mission where I live; Just on this earth beneath the sun, God gives to all; yes, every one.

'Tis not tosing nor yet to pine Although for these there is a time; 'Tis not to laugh nor yet to play,
As time moves on from day to day; But stop—I promised you 1'd give
What's woman s mission where I live,
What's not, no more to you I'll tell, Until I've done the other well.

Her mission then's to sew and sweep, Dishes to wash and house to keep, Washing to do, babies to tend, Clothes to make and clothes to mend; Knitting socks, and darning, too, Gives ready hands all they can do; The sick to nurse, the well to feed, And thus supply the household's need

Butter to churn and milk to skim, Gardens to weed and hearts to win; And so her work on earth doth blend, To her duties there seems no end. And the men, too, her love must share, Which should be plenty as the air, Enriching all in its embrace; Certainly those of Adams' race.

Children, too, must be trained aright, Train she may with all her might; If all her strength is in her tongue,
This work will never be well done;
Deeds must be many, words be few. That teach the children what to do: If to the path of truth she'd lead, Words must be true as well as deed. If she would have her children kind, She must be gentle while they mind; Of this she may be very sure-

Where she is weak she cannot cure.
So if it's her delight to rage,
She needn't wonder, should they engage In quarrels, broils, and childish strife, That make her tired of her life.

So woman's mission is to live In such a way that she will give As well as take the sweets of life, While ev'ry act with good is rife; And as for skill there is demand, So true it is in our free land, That woman, too, will take her spere, As to the goal she still draws near.

In every place where man you see, The woman, too, is sure to be, And when he finds that she will bear, Of life's burdens her rightful share, He'll still make room for her fair hands, And still will list to her demands, Till farm, and shop, and every place

Will from her presence take new grace. If to the polls she'd like to go Here's old advice she ought to know "Do well the work you've now on hand Before still more you do demand." So on and on she still will find

There's always work for ev'ry mind; And when her work on earth is done, Who knows how much more still will come?

MAKE CHILDREN HAPPY.

This pretty trimming is made of waved braid. For the edge, work one double into point of braid, two chain, one double treble into the depth of scallop, three chain, one double into first of three chain, on d while treble into the depth of same scallop the last double treble was worked into, three chain, one double into the first, one double treble into depth of same scallop, two chain, one double into point of braid; repeat from beginning of the row. For the heading: 1st row, work one double into point of braid, four chain, repeat; 2d row, one treble into center or four chain of last row, five chain, repeat.

Jerusha Clem, I am sorry you have no fruit; if my wishes were any good then you would have plenty. Old Maid, I don't think that your pansies will do very well out of doors, but think you could have them in the house; the hot winds in southwestern Kansas are hard on plants, and pansies require a great deal of shade and need to be kept cool, they are such beautiful flowers it is a pity that one cannot have all they want.

"Pansies, pansies, look up at me!

Don't you think you can almost see? I am not sure that you have any eyes, But you've saucy faces and look so wise."

Mother, I like your ideas about boys. How careful one ought to be in bringing the little one up; how anxious we are to have them do right, and how would shield them from all care and trouble in after years; but as we cannot do that let us make their childhood as happy as possible. Be firm and gentle with them, and they will certainly become better children than if you are fretty and scolding them all the time. Teach them to be orderly; show them how to help you instead of saying don't bother me, I can do it better alone. They will have to learn sometime, and who can teach them

Did you ever read "Little Boy Blue?" The last two verses are like this:

"Waken him? No! Let down the bars, And gather the truant sheep; Open the barnyard and drive in the cows, But let the little boy sleep. For year after year we can shear the flee

And corn can always be sown: But the sheep that visits Little Boy Blue, Will not come when the years have flown."

EXCHANGE-BREAD-HOME DUTIES.

Some of the correspondents have spoken about ar exchange column. I think it would be more practical to exchange names and postoffice address, and by that means be enabled to do our own exchanging part at least, without taking the time of our edi tor, or the room in the paper for private business that would not be of general public interest. Thus any one wishing for anything could say so in the

paper, and any one having the article desired could ver direct; in that way we could also exchange ideas, perhaps to our advantage. I fully agree with Aunt Sue about cold bread be ing much more healthy for children (and adults too) hot biscuit, although sometimes the best of

know of nothing better than the following: Hot cakes for breakfast. To one pint of sour milk, buttermilk is best, add soda sufficient to counteract the acidity, (there is no rule for that, every cook must be her own judge,) one egg, two large spoons-tul melted butter, or fryings, and thicken to a batter with shorts or middlings; cook as batter cakes; use as bread or with sauce for desert. If you fail for the

housekeepers will have to resort to something warm for various reasons, and to supply that deficiency

first time try again; we know them to be good, American Girl is quite correct about the duties of men and women helping each other with their work. When a man and woman enter into the marriage relation they form, or ought to at least, a lifetime partnership. What is the duty of one is the interest of the other. If either of them fail to perform the labor generally assigned them, it is to the interest of the other to assist if possessed of the strength and skill. There are some duties which seem naturally to fall to the men, others to the women, and a great variety of labor might be done by the one having the most help and strength. In a household where the children are all or mostly boys, or the farmer employs help for himself and not for his wife, there are many things the men should do, such as milking, churning, tending garden, bringing vegetables and fruit to the house, and unless the water is very convenient, to carry water on wash days. When if the family is mostly daughters, such should never fall to the duty of a father. Helping a father in his outdoor work will never injure the modesty of a laughter or unfit her for the duties of a true woman Neither will bringing a bucket of water or a load of wood for his mother unman any son who has the true instincts of manhood in him. In expressing these ideas I mean to help as occasion may require these ideas I mean to help as cooking.

not make a lifetime of exchanging work.

Mrs. A. A.

CARPET-TEMPEARNCE. I am a stranger as a writer but not as a reader. I have been waiting to see if there would be any hints on making carpets; I would like the advice of an experienced hand. I want to know if the expense would be much more to buy plain red and green calico for the fancy stripe, or buy the dye and color; would not the calico be much brighter and more

Rebecca, I for one would like to read John B Gough's speech; his lectures and writings are all good. My father who rests to-day, heard him lec-ture in Buffalo, New York. He went an hour before the time for the lecture to commence and then could just get standing room. We all know, or the most of us do, that he was a reformed drunkard. When in a state of intoxication a friend came to him tapping him on the shoulder and said "Come let's go to temperance meeting." From that very hour he commenced to look up and take steps in hour he commenced to look up and take steps in that direction. Never give any one a push that is going down hill; they will go fast enough. Every father ought to be proud that can say he has a boy that is twenty-one years old that neither drinks, chews nor uses profane language. Certainly if one boy can be raised without such evils another can Let us encourage them and never forbid them as forbidden fruit is tempting.

HERE IS OLD SCOLD.

I am very m 1ch interested in the FARMER and am thankful for the kindness of the Editor for allowing us such a privilege. Will or can any of the many readers tell me through the FARMER how to take care of broccoli for winter use? I am raising some for pickling and seedmen fail to tell how to prepare

Sister Old Maid, if you sow pansies in February or March and get them well started before hot weather you may make a success of them, removing them to some shady nook and moist place like the north or east side of building or fence. Perhaps fine worms are in the dirt of your ivy. Take strong lime water and pour on; as soon as run through rinse off with clear water. I can start you with maderia vine bulb and some such things, and ground ivy.

I agree with Aunt Maria on soaked clothes; give me

Kirk's saving soap and half the work is done.

I think from the way Jerusha Clem speaks she

in Colorado. Am I right? I can't see after 4 p. m.

I cannot find any fault with Uncle Joe and GERAL DINE; am going to make a book of it as I am not able to buy. I guess he'll not care.

Suct pudding: Scald 1 quart of milk and while boiling stir in corn meal to make thick, not a stiff batter add salt; remove from fire; stir till cool; pick over half pound of suet cut in pieces the size of a chestnut, stir in when half cooked; beat 2 eggs with 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar and 2 of mola-ses; season with ginger cinnamon; wet pudding bag in hot water, tie closely; have only half full; boil 5 hours; add dried fruits of any kind except sour apples; serve

with cream or sauce.

N. B. Will any one tell me if catalpa seed will ome up the first season?

CORRECTION. The last stanza of "Mercy Hides the Future," ought o read thus-

And our sad hearts could ne'er a smi'e have lifted, To greet the warmth and gladness from the skies; Twas mercy kept the veil from being rifted, While Hope still bears us upwards as time fles.

Interesting Scraps.

The number of farmers in the United States in 1880 was 4,00,8907, of which 2,984,305 were occupied by their owners, 322 357 were rented at a fixed money rental, and 702,344 were rented for shares of the pro

The Egyptians exhibit great skill in their manner of cultivating the bee. As the flowers and harvest are much earlier in Upper Egypt than in Lower, the inhabitants profit by the circumstance in regard to their bees. They collect the hives of different villages on large barges, and every proprietor attaches particular mark to his hives. When the boat is loaded the conductors descend the river slowly, stopping at all places where they can find pasturage for the bees. After having thus spent three months on the Nile the hives are returned to the proprietors, and after deducting a small sum due to the boatman for having transported the hives from one end of the quired river to the other, he finds himself suddenly enrich of Age ed with a quantity of honey and wax, which is immediately sent to market.

lows: William H. Vanderbilt, said to be worth \$260,-000,000; Leland Stanford, \$100,000,000; Jay Gould, \$80,000,000; Collins P. Huntingdon, \$50,000,000; Chas \$60,000,000; Collins P. Huntingdon, \$00,000,000; Chass Crocker, \$40,000,000; Mrs. Hopkins, \$40,000,000; estate of Tom Scott, \$20,000,000; Cyrus W. Field, \$15,000,000; Russell Sage, \$40,000,000: Samuel J. Tilden, \$15,000,000; John W. Garrett, \$10,000,000. Total, \$670,000,000.

Of ice tea, an exchange says that it you wish to have it periect and without the least trace of bitter, put the tea in cold water hours before it is to be used; the delicate flavor of the tea and abundant strength will be extracted, and there will not be a trace-if one's taste is the Judge-of the tannic acid which renders tea so often disagreeable and undrink able. You need not use more than the usual quantity of tea. If it is to be served at 1 o'clock meal, put in water soon after breakfast, and ice in a few minutes before serving. The best way is to have ice broken in a pitcher, and put one lump in each glass.

Of the 3,603,884 square miles of land contained in the United States, 1,500,000 in round numbers is stated to be grazing lands. These lie principally on the plains, the west and southwest, and the valley region of the Rocky mountains, and the region be ween these and the Sierra Nevada.

The ancient Romans made better roads than any other nation before or since. The thousands of cities of the empire were connected with each other and with the capital, says Gibbon, by the public highways which issuing from the Forum of Rome traversed Italy, pervaded the provinces, and were terminated only by the frontiers of the empire. These public roads were accurately divided by mile stones and ran in a direct line from one city to an other, and no regard was paid to natural obstacle or private property. Mountains were tunneled and the large bridges over rapid streams were arched The middle of the roadway was raised into a terrace which, commanding the adjacent country, consisted of several strata of sand, gravel and cement, and was paved with large stones, or in some places near the capital, with granite. Such was the solid con-struction of the Roman highway, whose firmness has not entirely yielded to the efforts of fifteen cer

The egg trade of the United States amounts to about \$75,000,000 annually. The aggregate transactions in New York city alone amounts to fully \$18 000,000 per annum.

Dr. Richardson gave it as his opinion, some time ago, that "were England converted to temperance the vitality of the nation would be increased one third in value; or, in other words, nearly 227,000 ives would be saved to us every year."

An exchange says-We understand that the manu facture of thread or yarn from wood for crochetting and other purposes has recently been commenced in Sweden. It is wound in balls by machinery, either by hand or steam, which, with the labeling, takes one minute and twelve seconds, and the balls are packed up in card-board boxes, generally ten in a

Napkin rings to dress the table, and especially to please the children of the household, are made of soft unbleached twine. Make a chain the require: size, then crochet round and round until the rive i wide enough, finish with a small scallop, then starch them very stiff, slip them over a bottle to dry and smooth out all wrinkles. When dry run a differen colored ribbon in each ring, and tie in a tiny bow.

The oldest church in New York state is in Tarry town, it is built of stone and brick, the latter having been imported from Holland for the express pur pose. It has an antique belf.y, high windows, place ed above the range of Indian arrows, and a hipped

A new industry is reported as being developed in Texas, in the collection and utilizing of a gum considered fully equal to the gum arabic of commerce. It is the product of the mes wite tree, which is said to closely resemble the acads of the east, from which the imported gum is ou ained.

Flax is more extensively and more successfully cultivated in Belgium than in any other European country, particularly in South Brabant, Hainault and West and East Fanders, in which the most beautiful flux in Europe is produced, employed for the manufacture of the Brussels lace, and sold for that purpose.

A German scientist finds that the true color of perfectly distilled pure water is a fine, deep bluegreen.

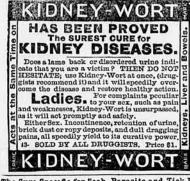
Ten thousand tons of sand are annually dug from Neversink mountain, near Reading, Pa., for use in the foundries of that place. Plateau, the eminent French naturalist, finds that

a June bug can exert as great a torceproport in ion to its size as a locomotive. It is stated that a pound of metal worth twenty

five cents, can be converted into watch springs worth a great many thousand dollars. According to Sir Edmund, Henderson, London ex-pends \$50,000 a day for cab hire; other authorities maintain that this estimate is too low.

A French statistician has calculated that if all the would reach forty-six times round the world.

It is said that a tree was recently felled in a western state in which was found growing, about seven ty feet from the ground, a gooseberry bush of quite large size and full of blossoms.



The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



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

T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky.

Sold at manufacturers prices by D. Holmes, Bruggist, Topeka, Kas

Advectisements.

advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$777 AYEAR and expenses to agents. Outsi Free.
Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to
poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.
\$72 A WEEK, \$12a day at home easily made. Costly
Outsit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Mo. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfi BIG PAY For introducing Buckeye Churn. Address Buckeye Churn. Address Buckeye Churn. Co., Republic, Seneca Co. O BEATTY'S GRGANS 27 stops, 960. Pinnos \$297.50 BEATTY'S Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.



FARM MILLS For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use.

10,000 IN USE.
Write for Pamphlet. Simpson & Gault M'fg Co. Successors to STRAUB MILL Co. CINCINNATI. O.



CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST

KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and iriends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Crinary Organs, Droys, Gravet. Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain the Side Back, or Loins, General Debitity, France Diseases, Disturbed Steep, Loss of Appetite Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side Back, or Loins, General Debitity, France Diseases, Disturbed Steep, Loss of Appetite Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Billious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, Etc.

Bilious Reducer, Dyspepen, Son Piles, Etc.
By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.
HUNT'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the only cure for all kinds of kidney dis-

cases.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is a sure cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when all other medicine fails.

HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has accer been known to fail.

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES

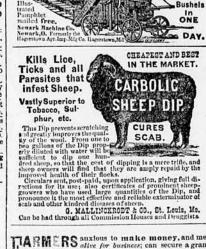
Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, th 88th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and short w 16 Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood SOUTHWEST KANSAS A. S. JOHNSON,

Topeka, Kansas.

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me





HARRERS anxious to make money, and men chance by applying at once for control of territory of Hanning S.

chance by applying at once for control of territor, Manning's LIVE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

This pre-eminently useful and practical work control. This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Mand S, and I read I froquois, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Dogs. North 1100 pages, over 400 illustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terns the

We manually the self-resulating solid wheel WIND MILL, O. E. Winneroved \$20 FEED GRINDER, Also Jobbers in Iron, Force, and Lift Also Jobbers in Iron, Force, and Lift PUMP'S, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE, etc. Agents wanted everywhere Prios List and Catalogue FREE, Address DONATHEN & WINGER, Kansas City, Mo

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. A violim of youthful imprudence causing Proma-are Decay, Norvous Debility, Lost Manhood, otc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has dis-covered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REIEVES, 43 Chatham Ct., N. X.

Farmers Read This.

100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out at cost. Write for price list.

THEWEEKLY CAPITAL

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

WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas,

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Poughkeepsie. N. Y. A complete coilege course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.

Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, - - PROPRIETORS. Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo. Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building, Armour Bros, bank, Eank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri, House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms \$2 00 and \$2 50 per day.

College Home for Young Ladies. Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Ill. Best Literary, Musical and Fine Art facilities. Five Courses, Buildings Modern. Address for catalogue, REV. W. F. SHORT, D. D.

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

NEARLY 1,000 Percheron-Norman Horses

Imported and Bred by M. W. DUNHAM. OAKLAWN FARM, Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois,

250 OF THE FINEST Imported from France by him THIS YEAR.

NEARLY 400 NOW ON HAND.

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

than one could see in their native country in months.

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

CANCER. OFFICE, 202
New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent
PREE to any address on receipt of stamp. Address,

Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, Box 598, Cincinnati, O.

THEMARKETS.

By Mail, August 19. Chicago.

Western Rural reports.

The movement of grain for the week shows a de crease in the supply of wheat corn, oats, rye and barley. Operators in grain look for an increased receipts during the coming week.

CATTLE Shipping grades sold at 5a6 10 for common to fair steers, with good to fancy lots quotable at 6 40a7 75. Nebraska and Wyoming Texans sold at 4 60a5 15. Colorado natives at 5 55. Through Texans at 3 75a5 25. Native butcher stock quiet and unchanged. Stockers and feeders sold at 3 25a4 60. The market closed at the following quotations:

| Extra export steers | \$7 50a7 85 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Good to choice shipping steers | 7 00a7 40 |
| Fair to medium shipping steers | |
| Common steers | 5 00a5 50 |
| Texans | 2 5044,75 |
| Feeders fair to choice | |
| Stockers, common to good | 2 50a3 50 |
| Good to choice cows | 3 25a4 00 |
| Common to fair cows | 2 50a3 65 |
| Rough and mixed lots | 2 60a3 00 |
| Good to choice bulls | 2 7563 20 |

HOGS Light bacon lots were fair in request and sold at 7 65a8 40, chiefly at 8 15a8 35. Packing grades were in good request, and sold at 8as 79 according to quality, with the bulk of the sales at \$ 25a8 50. Shipping grades moderately active, and even lots gold at 8 10a8 80, mainly at 8 40a8 60.

SHEEP Fair to choice 83 to 118 lb lots, sold at 8 10a

BUTTER Creameries Choice and fine makes 22a2336. Ordinary to good makes 18a20. Dairies Good to choice 16a18; fair to good 12\%a13. Grease 8a10; ladle packed, good to choice, 14\%a15; common to fair 121/4a13

BROOM CORN Choice to best hurl and carpet brush 10a111/2c per lb; self-working green 91/2a101/2c; do red tipped 9a91/2c; red brush and stained, 7a8c; crooked, inferior to good, 4a7e.

CHEESE Full cream cheddar Outside in a small way, 10% alle; somewhat off in flavor, 7a9c; skimmed better grades, 7a9: common, 3a4c; flat Prime slight ly skimmed, 6a7c; common to fair, 2a4c.

The Price Current reports: The cattle market yesterday still seemed to have a depressing tendency at all the leading points. At Chicago shippers stock remained at previous quotations and fairly active. Natives were in good supply and weak. The New York market still shows weak ness for all grades, with a decline of 1,per head for Texans, natives and common. St. Louis reports sales light and market dull. Indianapolis and other interior points showed a slight decline and market

NATIVE CATTLE The receipts of natives were fair, and included a good run of cows, which were moderately active. The best grades were in most demand, and prices on them were firm, while medium and common lots were only steady. There was but a light supply of choice native steers on hand, with poor demand, and no change in prices. Stockers and feeders continue slow and weak.

WESTERN GRASS CATTLE The receipts of this class of cattle were the largest of the week and mainly Texas of an extra good quality. Shippers were on hand and as reports from the east showed steady markets they took hold with some spirit. All the best of the offerings were disposed of at strong yester

| REPRESENTATIVE SALES. | |
|---|---------------------|
| 132 grass Texas steers978 | 4 20 |
| 107 grass Texas steers553 | 4 271/6 |
| 87 grass Texas steers1002 | 4 25 |
| 82 grass Texas steers1003 | 4 2236 |
| 86 grass Texas steers1036 | 4 25 |
| 110 grass Texas steers979 | 4 25 |
| 137 grass Texas steers987 | 4 25 |
| 111 grass Texas steers10.6 | 4 25 |
| 111 grass Texas steers989 | 4 25 |
| 459 grass Texas steers877 | 8 75 |
| 44 southwest steers968 | 3 60 |
| 18 southwest steers823 | 3 20 |
| 26 southwest steers855 | 3 40 |
| 17 southwest steers865 | 3 25 |
| HOGS Heavy The receipts of hogs to de | y were |
| 마니일 (경기를 가는데 내리를 하고 있다면 모든데 집에 있었다. 일반이 나를 위한 구시를 이 성경이 될 것이다. 그렇게 다른데 되었다. | CE EVIDENCE CONTROL |

light but included a number of choice heavy loads. As advices from the east showed higher markets, packers, who were the only buyers, took hold and soon cleared the pens, paying a full 5c higher than

Representative sales: 69, 251, 8 29; 33, 252, 8 10; 63, 81, 8 30; 67, 249, 8 10. MIXED This class constituted the bulk of the

receipts. The market ruled active, as eastern markets were higher. Packers secured all the offerings at an advance of 5c per cwt over yesterday's figures. Representative sales: 73, 223, 7 95; 55, 209, 7 95; 68 222, 8 05; 73, 210, 8 00; 15, 207, 7 75; 72, 217, 8 00; 70, 227,

8 00; 59, 223, 8 00 hogs on hand to-day, and as the demand was greater than the supply, sellers soon disposed of them to packers at an advance of 5c per cwt. Representative sales: 58, 186, 7 50.

By Telegraph, August 21.

Mansas City.

WHEAT The market to-day was decidedly weak, and there was considerable activity in No. 2 for spot and August delivery, while the other futures were neglected No. 2 cash opened at 85c-1/2 lower than Saturday, and after liberal sales, prices were borne down, offerings having been made at lower figures wtihout takers; August opened at 84%c and sold down to 84%c, closing steady, while September sold at 831/4c-3/4c decline, and was afterward offered at 1/30 lower. No. 2 cash was somewhat stronger, and in steady demand at 81c, and No. 1 cash sold at 88% a89c-1c off, closing weak at the inside figures.

CORN This cereal ruled quite dull and weak on change to-day, there being very little demand for either cash or futures. No 2 cash was offered on call at 68c. 1/4c below Saturday's selling price, with 671/4c bid, and after the call one car sold at 68c OATS No 2 cash, 34c bid, 35c asked; August, 341/4c

bid, no offerings. September, 28c bid, no offerings; Rejected cash, 26c bid, no offerings. RYE No 2 cash 521/c bid, 55c asked; August, Sep tember and October, no bids nor offerings.

Live Stock.

The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,520 and ship-ments to-day 2,414 head. There was a rather slow and weak market to day for Texas steers and native feeders, while butchers' stuff ruled steady and un-

changed. Sales were:

97 Texas steers.

39 native shipping steers....1,53 20 Kansas half breed steers......1.171 4 60 20 Kansas half breed steers.... 56 native feeding steers1.085 23 native feeding steers......1.057 4 15 19 native feeding steers......1,090 4 00

18 native feeding steers......1,227 4 00 19 native feeding steers..... 20 native feeding steers......982 4 051.077 4 10 Receipts since Saturday 1,035, and shipments, 750 head. This market ruled very slow and

dull to day, packers holding off, and about a third of the receipts went forward in first hands. Prices were not materially charged. Sales ranged 6 75a 830; bulk at 8 05a8 30.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

| Produce. | |
|---|--------|
| Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. V | V. Man |
| BUTTER—Per lb—Choice CH ESE—Per lb ENGS—Per lb ENGS—Per doz—Fresh B ANS—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common NEW FOTATOES—Per bu SUGAR—A 9½ bs. for. Granulated, 9 bs XC, 9½ bs. C, 10 bs Brown, 11½ bs COFFEE—Good & b Best Rio, & b Best Rio, & b Roa ted Rio, good, & b " Java, & b " Java, & b " Java, & b " Mocha, best, & b | 3.2 |

| Hides and Tallow. | |
|---|------|
| Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. A | Ave. |
| HIDES—Green | |
| No. 2 | |
| Calf 8 to 15 lbs | |
| Kip 16 to 25 lbs | |

Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
No. 2
Dry Sakted, prime
No. 2. Coarse less .03 a 05
Earthy, dingy, dung-lockedless .03 a 05

Grain.
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHEAT-Per bu, No. 2....

| ; | " Fall No 3 |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| | Fall No 4 |
| J | CORN - White |
| ı, | " Vallage |
| 1 | Yellow |
| 1 | OATS - Per bu, new, |
| 1 | RYE-Per bu |
| | BARLEY-Per bu |
| | RETAIL. |
| | FLOUR—Per 100 lbs |
| | " No 2 |
| | " No 3 |
| Q | " Rye |
| ι | CORN MEAL |
| | CORN CHOP |
| | RYECHOP |
| | CORN & OATS |
| • | BRAN. |
| u | SHORTS |
| 1 | GRASS SEELS-Hungarian, per bushel |
| | Mass sames—Hungarian, per busher |
| | Millet |
| | Timothy |
| ۲, | Clover |
| £. | Flax |
| ī | English Blue Grass |
| | Kentucky Blue Grass |
| 3 | Orchard |
| 18 | Red Top |
| | |

Fat Stock on Foot.

Corrected by Wolff & Schiegel,
GOOD STEERS, per pound....
HOGS, shipping...
SHEEP, per pound...

Corrected by McKay Bros

5th **Avenue Hotel**

Cor 5th & Quincy Sts. TOPEKA, KAS.

COOD LARCE ROOMS. FIRST CLASS MEALS

FAVORITE HOUSE For Commercial Men and Visitors to the City.

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

TERM8:-\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY.

HARRIS & WCARTHUR, Prop'rs. 200 Merino Sheep, EWES AND LAMBS and some FULL-BLOOD MERING CLAASSEN BROS.,

Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb. Sheep For Sale.

About 475 MERINO EWES, coming two years old. Perfectly healthy and in fine condition. Will shear from 6 to 7 pounds. Price \$3.00 per head. For further particulars call A. G. WILSON

400 SHEEP.

I offer for sale 400 HIGH GRADE MERINO SHEEP, These are a part of my lot from Ohio and are guaranteed to be healthy and have not been exposed to scab. Write soon fo_r

For Sale.

We offer for sale, at our ranche, 6 miles south of Manhattan, Kas,, 100 head of High-grade Cows and Heifers, with Calves at their side, and now in calf to thoroughbred bulls. To farmers and stockmen, who are contemplating purchasing improved stock, (that is always the best and mos profitable to raise) this is a most favorable opportunity to buy at moderate prices. Do not delay, but go at once and make your own selection from our herd of over 200 head. To make an examination of the stock, and for further infor

mation please apply to Mr. Owen T. Dix, who is in charge C. P. & A. B. DEWEY.

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 straye exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description 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 FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 60 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

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 be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.
No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up at an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being neitified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.
Any person taking up an estray, must immediately adverse.

places in the consense, process in the consense, process in the consense, process in the consense in the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten

days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such streets.

he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value of such stray,
where the same and its cash value of such stray,
The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the
time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make
out ann return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the
description and value of such stray.
If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it
shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from
taker up of the time when, and the wind first motified the
taker up of the time when, and the wind stray shall be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the
owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of
all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within
twelve months after the time of taking, a complete titleshall
vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice
of the Peace shall issue a summons to the bouseholder to appeace and aparasis such stray, summons to be served by the
appraise ment of the stray stray, and make a sworn return
of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall

benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfelt double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the Week Ending Aug. 2.

Harper county--E. A. Rice, clerk. STEER—Taken up A M Milton, in Ruellen tp, July 19, 1 red steer, 4 yrs old, W on left hip, valued at \$25. STEER—Taken up by same, I spotted steer, Y 4 and ear marks, valued at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by same, I spotted heifer, W on left hip, valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. R. Robinson, in Lowell tp, July
5, 1883, 1 bay horse, 5 yrs old, 1514 hands high, harness and
saddle marks, branded J on left shoulder and J under mane
on right side of neck, valued at \$40.

Douglas county--N. O. Stevens, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by F P Shirley in Lecompton tp. July, 1882, 1 light bay mare, 3 yrs old, black mane and tail, me in left shoulder, valued at \$35.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C M Ladd, in Fairview tp, 1 re, and white helfer, 2 yrs old, crop on left ear, valued at \$20, PONY—Taken up by Samuel Root, in Clifford tp, 1 mar pony, 10 or 11 yrs old, star in face, 3 white feet, brand or right shoulder. ony, 10 or 11 yrs old, star in face, 5 white feet, 6 who deer, 1 black colt, 1 yr old, 4 whit cet branded with WL value of pony and colt \$45.

Strays for the week ending Aug. 9.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk

HORSE—Taken up by J L Denning, in Elm Creek tp., 1
chestnut colored horse, about 9 yrs old, 4 white feet, white
spot on forchead, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by James Coffin, in Elm Creek tp., 1
sorrel mare, white hind feet and legs, white strip in face,
about 19 hands high 3 years old, valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by M A Dean, in Warren tp., 1 sorrel
pony horse, 10 yrs old, 14 hands high, white face, left hind
foot and ankles white, valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by G W Kiger' in Warren tp., one bay
mare, medlum size, 3 yrs old, star on forchead, dark mane
and tail, thick neck, large head.

and tail, thick neck, large head.

Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C H Gray, 5t5 miles s e of Shawnee,
June 26, 1882, 1 red cow, 8 or 9 yrs old, slit in right ear, some
white under belly, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Mrs S J Davidson, in Oxford tp,
June 20, 1882, 1 brown horse, valued at \$16.

MARE—Taken up by Hugh Penner, in Lexington tp, July 18, 1882, 1 dark bay mare, supposed to be 10 yrs old, 15
lands high, barness marks and three flesh wounds on left
fore leg and point of shoulder, shod all round, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by same, 1 light bay horse, supposed
to be 7 yrs old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, shod
all round, valued at \$50.

Wahaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clark.

all round, valued at \$50.

Wabanusee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Enoch F Ecker, in Rock Creek
July 15, 1881. bay horse, if shands high, 9 yrs old, few wh
half an forthead, saddle marks on back, ring of white h
half an forthead, saddle marks on back, ring of white h
HORSE—Taken up by same, in a saddle marks, scar on left hip, ri,
hind foot white, valued at \$60.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk,
HEIFER—Taken up by John Howell, in Harrison tp, July 20, 1882, 1 red heifer, 3 yrs old, swallow fork in each ear,
left horn broke, has short tail, valued at \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by same, 1 red heifer, 3 yrs old, white
spot in forehead, some white on belly, white on end of tail,
no other marks or brands, valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk STALLION-Taken up by R. Fowler, in Silver Lake tp bay stellion, 3 yrs old, white strip in face, branded with etter Y on right shoulder, valued at \$15.

Hodgman county—L. M. Miller, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Lawis Larson, in Marena tp, July 3,
1882, I light bay mare pony, 4 ft 6 in ligh, 3 yrs old, star in
forehead, white spot on right fore foot, scar below left fore
knee, no brands, valued at \$20.

Davis county-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. MARE COLT—Taken up by John K Wright, in Jefferson p, June 10, 1 black mare colt, with long narrow white strip n nose, about 1 yr old, valued at \$25.

Sheridan county--Wm. Stevens, clerk.
PONY-Taken up by D M Ball, in Adel ip, June 7, 1882,
1 bay horse pony, 7 yes old, 2 indescribable brands, 1 on left
shoulder and 1 on left hip, rope marks on left hind foot,
valued at \$45.

Anderson county-Thos. W. Fester, clerk. HORSE.—Taken up by J T Liber, in Jackson tp, 1 bay horse, 6 yrs old, snip on nose, 2 left feet white, valued at \$40 MARE—Taken up by Chas, Axe, in Lincoln tp, June 3, 1882, 1 bay mare, about 15 hands high, branded W A on left shoulder, small star in forchead and lump over right eye, valued at \$40 Market.

Marshall county .- W. H. Armstrong, clerk. MARE—Taken up by B F Tidd, in Blue Rapids tp, May 18, 1882, 1 brown mare, weighs 750 lbs, white hind feet, anchor brand on hip, also brand on top of hip, valued at \$30, HORSE—Taken up by Wm Dowling, in Clear Creek tp, June 18, 1882, 1 bay horse pony, about 7 yrs old, white on sides, white strip in face and blind in left eye, valued at \$25.

Strays for the Week Ending Aug. 16. Neosho county-A. Gibson, clerk.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, olerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ezra Burr of Tioga tp, on the 18th of July, 1 sorrel mare about 13 hands high, supposed to be about 23 years old, branded with the letters TJ on the left shoulder, blind in the right eye, white strip in face, and had on when taken up a small bell without a clapper.

Miami county.—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

MULE—Taken up in Mound tp, July 18, by W. L. Benjamin, 1 light bay horse mule with knot on belly, 12 years old. Aiso 1 light bay mare mule branded with letter R on left shoulder, 16 years old, valued at \$60.

Harvey county-J. C. Johnston, clerk. MARE—Taken up the 14th of July, by M. McCanly, 1 sorrel Texas mare 7 years old. blaze face, piece out of one ear, slightly hipped, and brand similar to the letter O with an inverted T beneath it and had on a common head stall; valued at \$20.

Morris County—A. Moser, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Keith Kennedy, Highland
tp, 1 sorrel mare, white spot on forehead, two years
old, valued at \$20. Taken up on the 16th of May. Stafford county-T A Hays, clerk. PONY—Taken up on the 22d of July, by Rober Ardray, Cooper tp. 1 pony mare, dark brown, brand ed with \(\frac{\text{TE}}{2}, \) valued at \(\frac{\text{SO}}{2}, \) Hool pony mare, ligh brown, branded I R L, valued at \(\frac{\text{SO}}{2} \).

Strays for the week ending Aug. 22d. Harper county--Ernest A. Rice clerk. DW—Taken up by Geo W Lombard, in Anthony tp. e 31, 1882, 1 blue-roan cow, C on left hip, hole in left ear,

inderbit in right ear, valued at \$18. Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk, PONY—Taken up by Ichabod amith, in Sumner tp, Aug, 1882, I roan mare pony, 8 yrs old, two figure 5's and other rands on left hip, T on left shoulder, valued at \$25.

Elk county.-Geo. Thompson, clerk. PONY—Taken up by S E Hanel, in Greenfield tp. June 14, 1882, 1 dark brown mare pony, white in forehead 3 white feet, branded O M B, about 5 yrs old, valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by A M Robb, in Wild Cat tp, June 25, 1882, I brown horse, about 15 hands high, valued at \$50

State Stray Record.

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

WAIT FOR THE BEST!

Mark Well the Date. SEPT 14

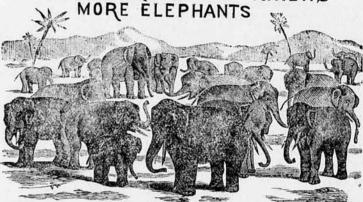
22 TRAINED ELEPHANTS

WITH THE

Great FOREPAUGH Shows.

Will Exhibit Afternoon and Evening at

ADAM FOREPAUGH EXHIBITS



THAN ANY INDIVIDUAL INTHE CIVILIZED WORLD

Topeka, Tuesday, September 14, 1882

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

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

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

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

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

ALL THE SHOWS ON EARTH COMBINED.

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

BOLIVAR, Largest and Heaviest Elephant known to exist.

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

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

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

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

EQUAL TO ANY!

Four Great Circus Rings!

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

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

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

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

CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt! AND

LALLA ROOKH, Princess of Delhi! WITH THE

Handsomest Woman in America!

Personating "Lalla Rookh," and the Barge of Cleopatra, with Egypt's Queen, the most magnificent spectacle ever beheld upon the streets of an American city.

Living Wild Beasts Loose in the Street.

A SCORE OF SUN-BRIGHT, SUMPTUOUS CHARIOTS. ALBION, SWEEPING ALONG WITH HIS 9 FEET HIGH BICYCLE. A REAL SIMON-PURE TROUPE OF SOUTHERN GAMP-MEETING MELODISTS, SINGING AS THE PROCESSION MOVESSION.

3 CREAT BANDS OF MUSIC.

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

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