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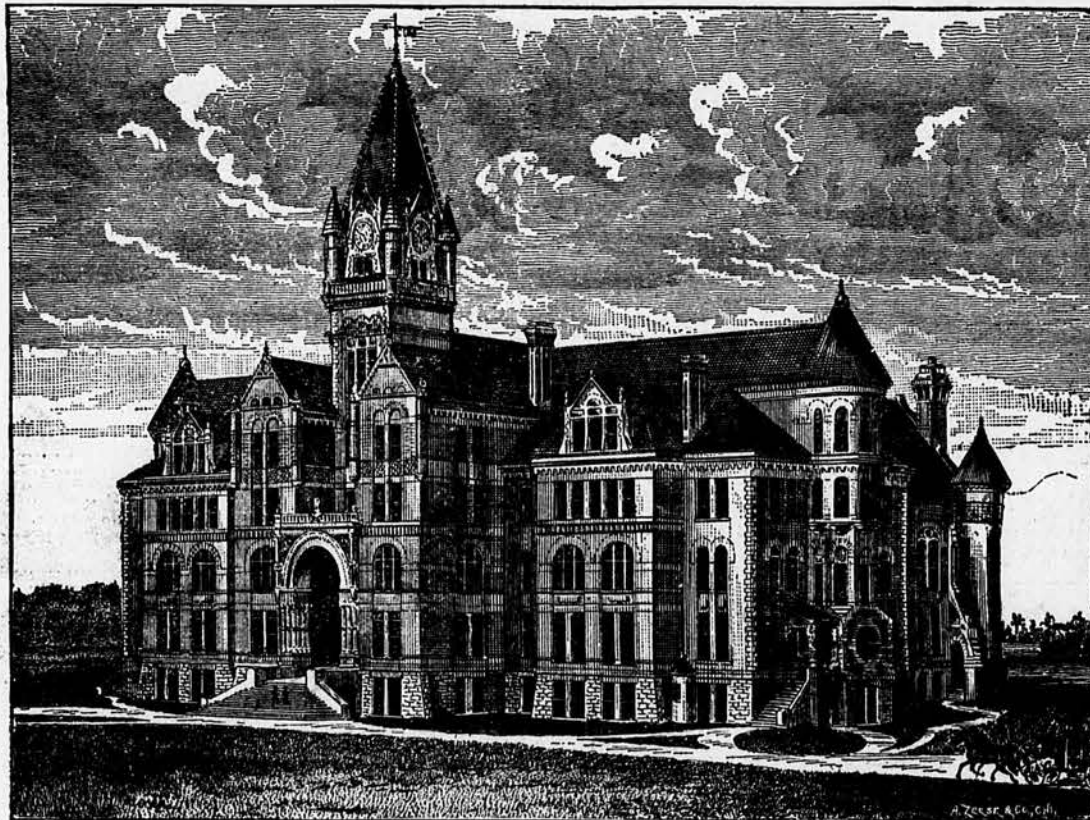
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(Continued on page 20.)

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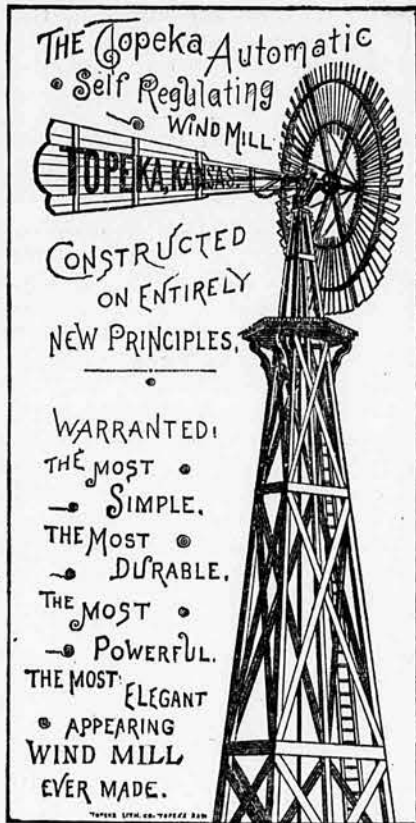
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Agricultural Matters.

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An essay prepared by E. S. Taylor, of Beloit, and read before the Mitchell County Farmers' Club, by which organization it was forwarded to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

It is not only the right but the duty of every farmer and of every man to study and act with diligence to secure a livelihood for himself, his family, and all classes of his countrymen. In order to accomplish this duty the farmer must plow, plant, cultivate and market his products with industry and intelligence. The farmer may work hard fifteen hours a day, raise and harvest a good crop, and still by some fault of his fail to obtain a just market. It is as much the right and duty of the farmer to exert himself to secure a reasonable market as it is to use judgment and labor to plant and harvest it. I have known farmers who worked hard early and late, were economical, raised good crops, were loyal to their political party, but were out of luck in the markets. When they had corn or wheat to sell the grain dealers would talk of a down market and scarcity of money; when they drove their fat cattle and hogs to market the buyers would read them a fresh telegram from Kansas City or Chicago announcing a heavy decline in prices, etc., etc., without end, as you all understand.

Now, brother farmers, we have done a great deal of talking and consulting about the best time and methods of planting, as to what crops pay best, etc. Why not look a little out about our markets, the manner in which they are controlled, and the influences that are brought to bear in establishing prices, and for the protection of our homes against any and all parasites that we find robbing us. Let us investigate and see if we are receiving a just reward for our labor. Let us examine the double-tree and see if the fulcrum is in the center and fair play being had, or whether we are tugging on a very short end and being swindled by pretended co-workers, well wishers and necessary associates. It is claimed that law is enacted for the protection of our rights to maintain justice and punish wrong. Are our laws a protection and do they punish the wrong? If they do not, let us see who is to blame. Hence we have to go to the people, which means ourselves, who are responsible for the law-making power. We delegate to a few individuals our rights to make the laws for us. It is unnecessary for me to be minute; all are familiar with the details of the party caucus and convention. One man is put in as a delegate to represent a constituency of about 100 in the county convention which is to select our law-makers and officers to enforce the laws. How are those law-makers and officers selected by our delegates? Are they nominated in a bold, straightforward manner? No, not by any means; but they are chosen by a cowardly secret ballot. The constituency of 100 does not and cannot know whether their delegate voted according to their will and instructions or not. You can prove nothing against the delegate for he has made no record, and what he has done no man knoweth but himself. The Bible says of those that love darkness rather than light that "their deeds are evil." If that convention was organized in the interests of honesty to do clean work, why resort to secrecy and shirk all responsibility. That convention is not organized in the interests of the people, but it is organized in the interests of a few, and it is doing dirty work, and the organizers and managers should be branded as demagogues and hypocrites.

But what do we do? We submit, take it for granted that it is all right, require more economy in our family work, later renew our faith in the party, ratify the dirty work of the secret convention and toil on, hold farmers' meetings, try to keep body and soul together until the next campaign is set up, and then we get all fired up again with party enthusiasm, and the same Esaus, the same Judas Iscariots and shylocks get in their work as they have done for years. Thus nominations are made and the party newspapers proceed to sanctify them in regular orthodox style and establish the apostolic succession in each individual case, and the blood of martyred patriots is called into requisition for the purpose of reviving the affections of the lukewarm and answers to the questions of cranks who possess inquiring minds as to the results of such nominations, the platform and the manner in which they are made.

Farmers, have I told the facts, or am I laboring under a delusion? If I have told the facts what can we expect to be the result of such a start? Here in our townships and county is the fountain head; from it flows the power that runs the machinery of the government. It is said that a "stream cannot rise above its fountain head." We have reviewed the manner in which our law-makers are enthroned; now let us examine their stewardship and our condition. It is a well established estimate that 1 per cent. of our population own one-half of the nation's wealth, and that our laws and institutions are so enacted and organized that the one man can and does regulate the price of the products of the ninety-nine. We find that the men who grow the corn and wheat and the cattle and hogs are not consulted as to what the market price shall be, nor are the natural laws of supply and demand allowed to fix the price in this day of monopoly. We have seen one man control the pork products of the nation so as to buy it up at \$8 to \$10 per barrel, and then unload it onto the people at \$20 to \$22 per barrel, and this too in a very brief time, far too short to admit of any perceptible increase or decrease in the natural supply. Thus one man made a profit on one deal requiring only a few days' time, a sum equal to twice the assessed value of Mitchell county. We have known corn and wheat to double in price at our great market centers within a few hours, and then, when the edict came from the one man power, the products of our toil would be as speedily and mercenarily slaughtered; and so it goes throughout the entire range of industrial products as well as the sugar, coffee, the transportation and the many other jobs that are continually being sprung upon us.

What about our circulating medium, that which represents values and which is necessary in the transaction of business and the exchange of commodities as established by the laws of the country? This idea of a circulating medium is a very ancient one and its necessities have been well defined for centuries. No country can flourish without a well organized and just financial system. The monetary commission recently authorized by Congress say in their report, "An increasing value of money and falling prices have been and are more fruitful of human misery than war, pestilence or famine." James A. Garfield spoke logically and truly when he said, "Whoever controls the volume of the currency is absolute master of the industries and commerce of the country." The immortal Lincoln, when the dark clouds of the rebellion were vanishing and our people were rejoicing because of the restoration of the Union, said: "It has indeed

been a trying hour for the republic, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before even in the midst of war." I quote again from one of the very last speeches Mr. Lincoln made. He said: "I affirm it as my conviction that class laws placing capital above labor are more dangerous to the republic at this hour than chattel slavery in the days of its haughtiest supremacy." Now, gentlemen, I will add the warning words of one more of the great statesmen who have admonished us of the dangers to which we have been heedless because of blind partisanship. Daniel Webster said: "Liberty can no longer endure in any country where the tendency of legislation is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few." Farmers, are not these the words of wise and patriotic men, and is it possible that we are not yet sufficiently entangled into the meshes of which we have been warned to appreciate our civil rights and duties and to exercise them as enlightened human beings?

It is universally considered that the legitimate lines of business do not pay on an average more than 3 per cent. profit on the capital invested. In Europe money loans at 1½ per cent., and the United States could find ready sale for 2 per cent. bonds. Why should farmers, business men and mechanics be bled to the extent of 8, 10, and 20 per cent.? Is there any justice in that? It will be said in the latter case that the security is not good. If the security is good for cut-throat rates would it not be far better at just rates? But the moneyed autocrats have control of the circulating medium and of our law-makers as completely as did Phil Armour have of the hog products, and they are extorting prices just as their greed may dictate. When money is forced up from two to ten times its real value, what can we expect to be the effects on the industries of the country? Lincoln, Garfield, Webster, and many other of the greatest and purest men have warned us. The founders of this government knew of the corrupting influences which aggregated capital possesses and its blighting influences on the prosperity of the people; hence they made provisions whereby the people might establish by legislation a limit beyond which the money-loaner must not go, but that principle has been overridden and sarcastically scorned into disuse till now we submit to the terms of shylock without a murmur. In Great Britain they have a landed despotism; a few individuals own all the land and dictate to the tenantry the terms of the lease. We all know what the terms are and the condition of the tenants. The tenants have to accept the terms or starve. It is a condition of abject serfdom from which there is no relief within their power. They deserve sympathy. We the producers of the United States are struggling under a moneyed despotism that is incumbering and rapidly enslaving us as completely as are the serfs of Europe. Shall we submit? If we do I don't think we will receive much sympathy or respect from that part of mankind to whom we have been boasting of our intelligence, our independence, and inborn pluck. Is it not time we were

putting a just limit on the value of money? If the business of the country will not pay more than 3 per cent., why allow the money-loaner to exact such unjust premiums? It destroys our values. Why overburden and cripple every useful enterprise to satisfy the avaricious greed of the money leeches? Is it not time for the ninety-nine to throttle the one-man power? While our stock-in-trade is figuring us 3 per cent. interest, let shylock take his choice, accept that for his money or go into business, (he will not let his money lie idle), either of which will start the wheels of business rolling with new life and give a new and happy glow to the face of every laborer of the land.

But to accomplish this we must revise our laws, and to revise our laws we must have different material for law-makers, and in order to secure different material we must pursue a different method of selecting the material. We have been delegating our rights and authority to a shaky outfit. A delegate who asks to and does use his delegated authority in a private, cowardly manner is unworthy of confidence. It is *prima facie* evidence that he is working policy not principle. Shame on this system of using delegated power in secret! Shame on the schemers that resort to it! Shame on the unscrupulous element that is led into it for small pay! Blushes for the sycophants who are led into it at the bidding of the ringmasters as a coach dog follows the vehicle! Politics have come to mean personal profit, a sacrifice of human beings to autocratic avarice. How much longer will we continue to believe that the shadows of the departed are still with us and possess all the party power and patriotism of the original substance and are to-day as of old protecting our rights and leading us on to that liberty for which Bunker Hill was consecrated?

Bees, when frightened by smoke or by drumming on their hives, fill themselves with honey and lose all disposition to sting, unless they are hurt.

Much injury is done by the use of irritating, gripping compounds taken as purgatives. In Ayer's Pills, the patient has a mild but effective cathartic, that can be confidently recommended alike for the most delicate patients as well as the most robust.

It is claimed for the mutton breeds of sheep that with the same method of keeping them on the farm as is in use in England, land worth as much as \$100 per acre might be profitably devoted to sheep, and that if farmers would hurdle them, instead of giving them the range of the farm, large profits could be made.

CARBONDALE, KAS., April 22, 1888.

Mr. C. A. Booth, Topeka, Kas.:

DEAR SIR:—The Advance Stock Hydrant you have put in for me eighteen months ago, is doing the work to a charm, as in the beginning; it never froze the least for the last two winters, and I would not do without it for three times the amount it cost me.

Yours very truly, JOHN J. DEITRICH.

The kind of sheep to keep depends on the soil and pasturage. The Southdown is the best breed to cross with native ewes that are made to forage a great portion of the time. Merinos do better in large flocks than do the heavy mutton sheep. Heavy breeds can not range as easily as the small sheep, and therefore require more attention. Using the improved breeds for crossing means that a larger allowance of food must be given if success is expected.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,
Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised, or are to be advertised, in this paper.

AUGUST 23.—W. H. H. Cundiff, Short-horns, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

A Western View of the Cattle Market.

The following from the *Hoof and Horn*, of Arizona, gives the Western view of the cattle market:

As the summer wears on there appears less and less hope for the revival in cattle prices looked for during the earlier months of the year. Neither east nor west is there a strong tendency visible towards better prices, while there are many indications that lead to the belief that even should there be an improvement in the market it will be cut short by the inauguration of a flood of cattle, whose owners are now holding them back solely in expectation of being able to obtain better figures for them than now prevail. So far as beef cattle are concerned there seems to be no lack of them at present in any portion of the West. From all accounts the North as well as the South has been favored with an unusually favorable spring—one which has been prolific in fat-creating qualities. In no section has there been reported any late and severe storms to check the spring growth after it had once set in. The consequence of this has been to put all the territories on nearly the same footing as far as the present supply of beef is concerned. While Arizona and New Mexico and other southern ranges might have had some advantage in the way of fatter heaves in March and April, that advantage has now disappeared, and the purchaser seeking cattle for the shambles can find them in almost any section. In consequence of this beef has already declined to two cents on the hoof for the California market, while a proportionate decline has developed in Kansas City and Chicago in the same period. The truth is that prices are down, and it will require time for them to regain their old basis. So many men have lost confidence and become tired of waiting that any indication that seems to give them an opportunity to unload some of their hold-over stock at slightly better prices than have been the rule of late, send enough cattle into the market to demoralize it. This has been one of the chief causes in keeping the prices where they now are, and it will continue to be a disturbing influence until the uneasy element responsible for it is eliminated. Cattle are worth more by 20 per cent. at least than they were in June, 1887, but it is only the long-headed that recognize the fact. A year hence the great mass of men who now spend their time in proving that the cattle business is played out will begin to see it, and then, and not till then, will prices begin to go up.

Since the first of June there has been consummated in northern Arizona sales of railroad lands aggregating several hundred thousand acres by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad to stockmen of New Mexico and Colorado, who contemplate engaging in the cattle business in this portion of the Territory. In addition to these sales there has been an effort made by a New Mexican cattle firm—which by the way is one of the oldest as well as one of the richest in that Territory—to secure control of a series of ranges capable of maintaining from 25,000 to 40,000 head of cattle. In face of the fact that for the last five years there has been a steady decline in the prices of stock cattle, until they have fallen from thirty dollars per head all round to fifteen dollars and even less, one may well ask what mean these

efforts on the part of men who have grown rich and gray in the business to engage in it on a yet more mammoth scale than ever before. If the bottom of the business has actually fallen out—if the business has utterly and totally collapsed, why this effort on the part of men who have ample means to engage in any other line of business to again put their capital into cattle? The solution is a simple one. It is that the men who have been most successful in the cattle business in the past—the men who have made their thousands by buying when cattle were at their lowest and selling when they were at their highest, are preparing to again put into practice their old tactics by taking advantage of the bed-rock prices now prevailing to invest their money in cattle. It means that the brightest minds connected with the business have recognized the fact that the reaction is at hand—that better prices must come, and that soon. They are men who have seen the same condition of affairs before, and who have made money by refusing to be bluffed out of the business because it was not always booming, and they are now again preparing to put themselves in position to take advantage of that flood which in the past has so often led them to fortune. Let the men who have become discouraged ask themselves why they should not hold on if such men as Stephen A. Dorsey, and others of equal prominence, who already number their herds by the thousand head, are eager and anxious to still further increase by purchase the number of their cattle. If the cattle business was played out would this be the case? No, for none would be more eager to get out of it than the big fish. Every avenue of business is open to them because they have ample capital, and that they are now investing in cattle in preference to putting their money elsewhere, is proof positive that they believe that no other investment is as good, and should be sufficient to satisfy the smaller fry in the stock business that they cannot do better than to again take heart and hold on.

How It Affects the Farmer.

In former years the farmers adjacent to Bay City and the Saginaws found a first-class market for their live stock, but there has been a radical change, and the dressed beef from Chicago has driven them out and they are now seeking another market for their surplus stock. A letter received by Mr. George Beck, of this city, from a party at Mount Morris, on the F. & P. M. R. R., shows just how that section of the State is affected. The writer says:

"Have you got anybody in your employ whom you send to the country to buy cattle, or could you send a good party here as a buyer? Our farmers in this neighborhood used to find a market for their stock in Bay City and Saginaw, but the dressed beef from Chicago has stopped this trade entirely. There are several loads of cattle in this vicinity that can be bought at a reasonable price, and I have a pasture that adjoins the railroad stock yards on the track. Send out some good straight man if you can to buy this stock. The run is short and the freight about \$12 per car."

We are sorry to say that this state of affairs is not confined to the Saginaw valley alone, but is becoming quite general throughout the State. At a meeting of live stock men held in Jackson a few weeks ago, the same complaint was made by some of the parties present. This is a matter that seriously concerns every farmer in our State, and they should be taking measures to protect themselves from this unjust competition. We say that it is unjust, for while our State is quarantined against Texas cattle, the larger part of the dressed beef sent into our State comes from there. At the present time

cattle are selling at a very low price in Chicago, so low in fact that no farmer in Michigan could raise cattle to compete with them. Now, if these cattle are diseased when alive, can their meat when dead be healthy food? That they will transmit disease, when alive, that is fatal to our cattle, we have had ample proof during the past five or six years; whether their meats affect the consumers has never been investigated.—*Michigan Farmer*.

The St. Louis Fair.

The directors of the St. Louis Fair Association have just completed revising the annual premium list for the twenty-eighth annual fair, which will be held from October 1 to 6, inclusive, so that now it embraces nearly every branch of industry and each distinct breed of live stock.

In the horse department the premiums have been increased to the amount of \$2,000, especially in the draft breeds. Many new classes have been added, which was found necessary owing to the large exhibit of draft horses at the last fair.

In the cattle department two distinct classes have been made in the Polled Angus and the Galloway cattle, while in former years they have been shown as one class. This change has been long looked for by the breeders of the above-mentioned cattle, as they both are a separate and distinct breed.

Premiums will be offered for Devons, Herefords, Short-horns, Polled-Angus, Galloways, Red Polled, Holstein-Friesians, Guernsey and Jersey cattle.

Premiums will be offered in the sheep department for fine-wooled, Southdown, long-wooled, Shropshire and other downs, and Oxford downs, which varies materially with that of last year.

In the poultry department the premiums have been increased to the amount of \$200, thus making a total of \$1,100 offered in this department among ninety-seven varieties of fowl.

An additional feature in the ladies' textile department will be a children's department, in which premiums will be offered for fancy needlework and paintings by girls from ten to fourteen years of age.

The premium list is in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution by August 3, of which 50,000 copies will be distributed throughout the country, and without a doubt it is the most liberal ever offered, the amount of premiums reaching \$70,000, which is divided into fourteen departments.

A copy of the premium list can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Arthur Uhl, St. Louis, Mo.

American Short-horn Herd Book.

Volume XXXIII of the American Short-horn Herd Book is out, containing pedigrees of bulls from No. 84,236 to 90,091 inclusive. The book contains 1,162 pages, including all matter, 377 of which are devoted to bulls, and 614 pages to cows. The pedigrees recorded in this volume are those which were received by the Secretary between the dates March 20, 1887, and January 21, 1888. The animals registered were calved before January 21, 1888. Pages 9, 10 and 11 contain "errata" and "fraudulent entries," which ought to be read and studied before examining the rest of the book.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association is held at the city of Chicago on the first Wednesday after the third Tuesday in November. For particulars and for volumes of the Herd Book address the Secretary, James H. Pickrell, Montauk Block, 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY MEETINGS

To be Held During the American Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1888.

The American Clydesdale Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, November 13, at 7:30 p. m. Charles F. Mills, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Cleveland Bay Society, at the Leland Hotel, Wednesday, November 14, at 7 p. m. R. F. Stericker, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Lincoln Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. L. C. Graham, secretary, Cameron, Ill.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. A. J. Temple, secretary, Cameron, Ill.

The Western Circuit State Fairs, at Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. R. W. Furnas, President, Brownville, Neb.

The National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 2 p. m. Phil M. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Shire Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Thursday, November 15, at 7 p. m. Charles Burgess, secretary, Wenona, Ill.

The Red Polled Cattle Club of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday, November 15, at 8 p. m. L. F. Ross, President, Iowa City, Iowa.

The American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Thursday, November 15, at 7 p. m. Charles H. Holmes, secretary, Beatrice, Neb.

The American Shetland Pony Association, at the Sherman House, Friday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. R. Lee Wilson, secretary, Olney, Ill.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, at the Leland Hotel, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. C. R. Thomas, secretary, Independence, Mo.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's Association, at the Leland Hotel, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. Thomas McFarlane, secretary, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Victoria Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. Henry Davis, secretary, Dyer, Ind.

The National Stockmen's Association, at the Exposition Building, Saturday, November 17, at 10:30 p. m. A. S. Alexander, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The American Breeders' Association Jacks and Jennets, at Sherman House, Saturday, November 17, at 7:30 p. m. Charles Leonard, President, Bell Air, Mo.

The French Draft Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 2 p. m. Chas. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

The American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 2 p. m. S. D. Thompson, secretary, Wayne, Ill.

The Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. A. B. Hostetter, secretary, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

The American Sussex Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. Overton Lee, secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

The American Shropshire Registry Association, at 10 p. m. Tuesday, November 20. M. Levering, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

The American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 7:30 p. m. Geo. Harding, secretary, Waukegan, Wis.

The American Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Wednesday, November 21, at 8 p. m. J. H. Pickrell, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 21, J. A. Sebley, Wabash, Ind.

The American Essex Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 21, at 7:30 p. m. W. M. Wiley, secretary, New Augusta, Ind.

The Convention of Holstein-Friesian Breeders, at Grand Pacific Hotel, at 3 p. m., Thursday, November 22. T. B. Wales, secretary, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association, in Chicago, A. H. Sanders, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Stock Notes.

It is said that humid climates produce longer staples of wool on the same sheep than dry climates.

The lambs the first winter should get liberal fare; it is then the growth is made for the best sheep. No young animals will attain to as good results as the one liberally fed.

If you happen to have an extra good calf, extraordinary well grown and developed, do not think, therefore, that it is to be cut off on a shorter run than the others and weaned at five and a half months or earlier.

Beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips, though they be bulky and contain a large proportion of water in their composition, are better for feeding purposes than is indicated by their proportion of nutrition, as they promote digestion and assist in keeping the stock in good condition.

If the chief aim is to raise first-class stock the better the appetite and more thrifty the calf the happier ought the owner to be. And milk makes a natural and healthful diet. All the growth gotten from it is solid and reliable, and not like that made upon condiments and heating foods that are sometimes fed to hurry on growth and flesh, almost always to the eventual injury of the animals so treated.

Prof. Stewart says one ounce, or less, of oil meal to a gallon of warm sweet whey will make it nearly equal in feeding value to whole milk for raising a calf to three weeks old, and after that another quarter of an ounce may be safely added. The oil meal should be dissolved in hot whey before mixing with that used for feed. About the same quantity could be used with skim-milk and thus the cream be saved.

No medicine in the world is in better repute or more widely known than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. As a safe and certain remedy for all manner of blood disorders, leading physicians and druggists everywhere recommend it in preference to any other.

In the Dairy.

BETTER BUTTER PRODUCT.

Uniformity of product is what the thoughtful men have for a long time been seeking the means of securing. It is believed that a proper standard of excellence can be had and strictly observed in butter-making. It never will be had, however, while some churn their cream sweet and others sour; some a little sour, others medium sour, and others still very sour. It never will be established while some creameries are maintained as an extension of a hog-pen, and while others are reeking with filth inside. There is no uniformity of practice in creameries. Every creamery is a law unto itself. Some creameries make excellent butter, and it is true that most of them do. But the make of some creameries is unequalled. They produce pretty nearly a uniform article, as nearly uniform as, perhaps, is practically possible, though even with the best, absolute uniformity is not obtained. Such butter always brings the highest price in the market—brings, in fact, a few cents a pound more than can be got for any other creamery butter. We now have in mind a creamery whose butter always commands a better price in the New York markets than the products of any other creamery. That fact alone attests to the lack of uniformity in creamery butter. Every commission house and every grocery can present the evidence every hour in the day that there is no uniformity. Every consumer of butter, and every child who is old enough to know the meaning of the term, knows that there is nothing more common than a lack of uniformity in the butter that comes on the table. The term uniformity does not apply to our butter at all.

To use it in that connection is a total misapplication. If any one who really thinks that there is a uniformity in creamery butter, his knowledge or his judgment is greatly at fault. If he does not understand the English language, and means simply to say that creamery butter, taken as a whole, possesses a higher degree of excellence than dairy butter taken as a whole, he means all right, but does not come within ten rows of apple trees of saying what he means. If he means to say that the product of any single creamery is uniform, uniformly good, uniformly bad or uniformly indifferent, he is probably right again, for as a rule, a creamery is managed in a groove. If it starts out amidst proper surroundings, and adopts a perfect method, it will always remain as it starts. If it is built at one end of a hog-pen, and the work in it is slovenly done, it will probably remain at the end of the pen, and the work will always be done in that way. It is all very much like clock-work, whatever the system may be, and consequently with unexpected variations, the product from the individual creamery is about the same. But that is true of the individual dairy too. A dairy that always has made bad butter, likely always will. The product will be uniform. On the other hand the dairy in which good butter has always been made, will continue to make such butter. Its product is always uniform, as the product of the creamery.

But how shall we secure a general uniformity? It does not now exist, and while it may satisfy superficial minds to have it said that there is uniformity, it will not affect the ugly fact that there is none, and never will be until butter is made upon correct principles by everybody. There is a right way to make butter and there is but one right way. There are several ways

of doing some things, but there are not several right ways of making butter; and it does not argue to say that different tastes are to be satisfied, the taste for instance, for more or less salt; the taste for that peculiar nutty flavor which good dairy butter has, or for its conspicuous absence as in creamery butter, notwithstanding we are told that there is no practical difference between the two butters. But the catering to individual or popular taste is not the prime object in butter-making any more than it is in raising strawberries. The strawberry grower does not inquire first which is the best flavored berry. The one that is best flavored might not hold together long enough for him to get it into the market. His first inquiry is for a good shipping berry, and he takes the best flavored one he can obtain with good shipping qualities. In making butter, too, we have to look first to its keeping qualities. Butter is not made and eaten in the same day, and sometimes not in the same month or the same year; and to say that creamery men have been unable to solve this question to their satisfaction is but to refer to one of their greatest difficulties. Now to ascertain the proper way to make butter, and to diffuse the knowledge, it has been suggested that a public dairy instructor be employed to go from creamery to creamery, and give practical instruction, not only to the creamery men themselves, but to the dairy people round and about. Another plan suggested has been the establishing of dairy schools. These suggestions have been made by dairy writers and in dairy conventions for years, and though little has come of them, which suggests that the deficiency that called for them still exists, we are told that there is uniformity in butter. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is no uniformity in any of our farm industries, and never will be until we have a more thorough system of industrial education.

We suppose, of course, that we shall be met with the assertion that the idea of having a peripatetic dairy teacher was not so much for the benefit of the creameries as it was for the benefit of private butter-makers. That may be true so far as the original idea is concerned, but the establishment of such an office presupposes that the one who filled it would know his business—that he had mastered the science of butter-making. We must suppose then that he would know how sour cream should be when it was put into the churn, or whether it should be sour at all or not, but as every creamery has its own rule, and the rules differ, he would necessarily have to tell some of the creamery men that they did not know how to make butter. He could not say any more to the man or woman who made the worst butter in the world in the private dairy. He certainly would not forget to urge cleanliness and he would find plenty of reason for urging it with the average butter-making man. Men are cleanly enough for general purposes. But it is a fact that the average man does not have that scrupulous regard for cleanliness which contact with as sensitive an article as milk or butter absolutely demands. Why, at one of our recent dairy conventions the use of tobacco in the dairy was forcibly denounced, and yet not more forcibly than it should be. It is absurd to suppose that a good article of butter can be made by a man whose breath and clothes are reeking with the filth of tobacco, and who is loading the air with tobacco smoke. The butter under such a man's manipulation will be uniform; it will be uniformly inferior, and if it did not have the fictitious reputation of the creamery to boost it, it would very often go for

grease. That is a fact, whether we choose to recognize it or not. There is a great deal of creamery butter in the market that has been ruined by just such filthy practices, and it finds a sale because creamery butter is supposed to be good anyhow; because it has a brilliant reputation, which as is usually the case, covers a multitude of defects in character. There is business for a dairy teacher, and a long stretch before uniformity is reached.—*American Stockman.*

A Poor Man's Milk-House.

A writer in the *Nebraska Farmer*, says he had no good place to keep and take care of his milk during warm weather, and this is the way he improved the situation:

I subscribed for some of the best agricultural and dairy papers I could get, then did what they said about it, used what I thought was common sense, concluded what was the best course to pursue, laid down a plan for myself, followed it and made it successful. It was thus, not having any buildings outside my dwelling house suitable for keeping milk (and it was not the best place either) and not much money on hand to build with, I sold a cow and took the money and bought a creamery. This creamery I put in an outhouse or back kitchen, where I kept lumber and odd things out of the way. In the creamery I put my milk as soon as brought from the stable, and being near the well I had my milk surrounded at once with cold water. If the weather was very warm by noon when I came in to dinner, and this water in the creamery was rather warm, I ran it off and filled it up again from the well. My next churning was a surprise to me. My skimmed milk was nice, sweet and clean; it did me good to see how the calves and pigs relished the drink and grew upon it. My cream then was in the best possible condition, and butter in first-rate shape. It was not long before I found out that the exchange of a cow for a creamery was a paying investment. My creamery has an apartment for keeping the cream until we had gathered enough for a churning, when we churned only twice or three times a week. Then we could store with it butter until we had time to go to market, and could always sell for more than common dairy butter and call ours creamery butter. Some readers of the *Farmer* may think that this plan may not do for dairymen of few cows, but in my case it paid me with only three cows, and many parties in the villages and towns who keep only the family cows, find it pays.

Dairy Notes.

It is asserted that the preservation of butter depends more upon the thorough removal of the buttermilk than upon the presence of salt.

The increased use of the silo will tend to make oats more popular with dairy farmers. Crushed or ground oats will make an excellent grain ration to go with the silage, and the oat straw will make the needed dry food.

In feeding silage or grain it pays to weigh a shovelful or measureful and thus systematize the feeding. It is better to feed by the pound, but it will not pay to weigh every feed. Know what your measureful weighs.

Calves, when very young and first weaned, should be fed a little at a time and often, say, a quart four or five times a day, regulated according to the appetite and ability to digest. Fatal scours are often produced by overfeeding.

When one has no better way of taking care of milk than setting in the common flat tin pan, exposed to the warm air, it must be very trying to the patience to find when commencing to skim that at the end of thirty-six or even twenty-four hours it is almost impossible to get cream separate from the thick milk.

Why have any dry fodder? Why not put all the grass into the silo and cut all the grain with stalks? This question is often asked. Why not feed the members of the family entirely on canned goods? Both questions can be answered alike. Animals, as well as men, need a variety. Cattle like a little dry hay with their silage, and there are many ways in which it is cheaper to

High-Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity. Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.

"I have been a practicing physician for over half a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alterative and blood-purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

feed dry grain alone. Again, hay is a good crop to sell when the silo is in proper operation.

Salt is an absolute essential for the dairy cow, and during their heavier milking season require it most, and should always have it accessible; rock salt is best. A falling off in the milk will be observed if the cows are deprived of salt—its effect is indirect, but not the less important—by forming an economical digestion and assimilation of the requisite amount of food. Not only will the quantity of milk decrease, but the quality will be lowered as well, if the salt is withheld. Experiments have proven this.

WEST BROOK, N. C., September 6, 1886.

DR. A. T. SHALLENBARGER:

Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir: The two boxes of pills you sent me did everything you said they would. My son was the victim of Malaria, deep-set, by living in Florida two years, and the Antidote has done more than five hundred dollars' worth of other medicines could have done for him. I have had one of my neighbors try the medicine, and it cured him immediately. I now recommend it to every one suffering from Malaria. Respectfully yours, W. W. MONROE.

Creameries and Dairies.

D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., makes a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications for building and operating creameries and dairies on the whole milk or gathered cream systems. Centrifugal separators, setting cans, and all machinery and implements furnished. Correspondence answered. Address, D. W. WILLSON, Elgin, Ill.



Mrs. Dart's Triplets.

President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburg, N. Y. She writes: "I consider it very largely due to Lactated Food that they are now so well."

Cabinet photo, of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Lactated Food

Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.
THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD.
150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Correspondence.

From Marshall, Mo.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

Last week the Saline Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association held their eighteenth annual fair on their grounds near the city of Marshall. The attendance was good for the time of year, and financially the fair was a complete success. This being the first fair of the season debarred the association from having as desirable a showing in the farm product department as they would have had had the fair taken place later. The floral hall was an attractive place, and in this department my special attention was called to a large free hand map of the United States, drawn by Miss Ida Lall, the 12-year-old daughter of Hon. F. M. Lall, breeder of Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo. The map was an exquisite piece of workmanship, and received first premium over many other competitors in displays of free hand drawing.

The horse show was replete in that pertaining to speed, while of drafts they were conspicuous for their absence. The display of cattle was confined to Short-horns only, the exhibitors being R. K. Thompson, J. K. King and M. A. Householder. Mr. Householder is from Kansas and has a choice herd headed by the well-known General Potts—a bull of great value. At this fair Mr. H. secured four first premiums, three second and sweepstakes on both cow and bull; herd prize was limited to the county, otherwise he would have won it, too.

The sheep department contained fine specimens, the exhibitors being Messrs. J. M. & F. A. Scott, W. P. Willis and D. McQuitty. The swine display consisted of Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, all excellent types of their respective strains. The exhibitors were T. A. Tussey, J. K. King, Orear Bros., John Lewis and Messrs. J. M. & F. A. Scott. Mr. John Lewis displayed Poland-China hogs, and poultry, and on his hogs he got six first and five second premiums; on Bronze turkeys first, Light Brahmas first and second, Pekin ducks first and second, and second on Toulouse geese. His advertisement you will find in the Breeder's Directory of this paper, which see. Messrs. J. M. & F. A. Scott, advertisers in the KANSAS FARMER, were awarded three first and three second premiums on their Berkshires, also the highest award on sheep.

While at this fair I visited the Maplewood Stock and Dairy Farm of Mr. W. E. Gould, situated three miles northwest of the city, and found a splendid place for this particular branch of industry. His herd of thoroughbreds comprise some of the most noted families; the bull, Calumet, at head of herd, has as good a pedigree as can be found anywhere. He is an excellent individual and a very vigorous breeder. Besides the thoroughbreds he has about seventy-five head of grade heifers and cows which he will sell cheap. His thoroughbred calves are choice and have good escutcheons already plainly marked. It affords Mr. Gould pleasure to show his stock, whether one buys or not, and if you write him when coming he will meet you at the depot with conveyance. His card appears in the Directory of this paper, and all stock is sold at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

I was the guest of Hon. F. M. Lall during a portion of the time spent at this fair. This gentleman breeds Poland-China swine exclusively and his output has given universal satisfaction. It has been his aim to combine the very best blood with individual merit, and by a study of the pedigrees it will be seen that the blood of most all the noted prize-winning animals of the Poland-China breed is represented in his herd. The celebrated Stemwinder 7971, Ohio Record, whose get is sought after far and near, heads the College Hill Herd, and well may Mr. L. feel proud of this animal, as he is every inch all that is claimed for him. Mr. Lall has an advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER, which see. His pigs are choice. HORACE.

Vaile's Bates Short-horn Sales.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

On Wednesday of last week occurred the first annual sale from the Fruitland Herd of Bates Short-horn cattle, property of Hon. H. M. Vaile, Independence, Mo. Every animal offered and most of their dams was of

his own breeding and from his own importation, and as to pedigrees there has not been their superiors offered at a public bidding since the New York Mills sale. Each individual was a *fac simile* of symmetrical finish and admiring beauty. Of the number sold nineteen were Bates, Waterloo and Wild Eyes, four Perls—noted for their Bates blood, nine Gazelles and one Lady Sale.

Waterloo Duchess 6th, a daughter of imported Waterloo 3d, was sold to M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo., for the munificent sum of \$1,500; while her daughter, Waterloo Duchess 13th, was captured by Messrs. Robinson & Leftwich, Easton, Mo., for \$310.

The Waterloos and Wild Eyes brought \$6,555—thirteen females \$5,460 and six males \$1,095, an average of \$345. The Perls—all females—brought \$405, an average of \$110.25. The Gazelles brought \$1,240—six females \$755 and three males \$485, averaging \$137.77 each, and Lady Sale brought \$165.

The entire dispersion consisted of nine males and twenty-four females, and they sold for \$3,425; the males bringing \$1,580, or an average of \$175.55, and the females \$6,845, averaging \$285.21, with a general average of \$255.30, which is very good, taking all things into consideration.

The frankness of Mr. Vaile in remarks connected with each animal placed in the ring has won for himself the highest commendation of all interested. Col. L. P. Muir was master of ceremonies.

Among the noted visitors at this sale were Col. Judy, of Illinois, Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural college, and ex-Gov. Gilck, of Kansas. Mr. Gilck purchased Waterloo Lily 7th, for \$420. This female is a decidedly choice Bates animal and a plum for the Shannon Hill Herd. HORACE.

A Universal Language.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am discouraged about the spelling reform. Last May I had an idea that it would be a good thing to proceed to make the spelling reform a live political issue. Our reasons would be good for doing so. The safety of the republic depends upon the education of the governing masses. The masses have but little time for education, and by the adoption of phonetic spelling the study of reading would be shortened by two full years, and these years could then be given to just that much more higher culture, to the great advancement of the higher branches. By phonetic spelling a child of 5 years can learn to read any word in the language and pronounce it properly at sight, and pronounce new words at sight properly with at the most a month's training. Hence there would be no illiteracy.

It is an old fool notion that any system, art or other thing we study must be hard in order to be good. No wonder there is no royal road to learning. Phonetic spelling would make a royal road, and each year in this country many millions of dollars and years of time of the teachers and pupils would be saved. But with all the good reasons we have, the fogies are still firm, and it seems useless to try to move them. Still we shouldn't give up if it were not for the fact that we can see the light breaking from another direction.

The American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, an association of the highest rank, has lately become much interested in the subject of an international language, and has resolved to ask the co-operation of all learned bodies with which it has official relations, and of such other societies and individuals as its President may deem proper in perfecting a language for learned and commercial purposes based on the Aryan vocabulary and grammar in their simplest forms, and to that end proposes an International Congress, the first meeting of which shall be held in London or Paris.

The Society has examined the "Volapuk" language, the first grammar of which was issued in Germany in 1880, and the "Paslengua" language, which was introduced in 1885 in Germany, as well as the "International Language" of Dr. L. Samenhof, of Warsaw, which is an arrival of the present year, and after thorough study of their systems and peculiarities, finding much to commend and more to condemn, decides that the only way to get a universal tongue which will fulfill the demands will be to stimulate the learned societies of the world "to unite in an international committee to devise a

universal language for business, epistolary, conversational and scientific purposes."

Here, now, is our spelling reform. Let all those who have despaired of improvement in language and who favored reforming any of the natural languages, lend a hand to this great project. Let no one stand back, for every one helps.

As for myself, I will say now that I will not hereafter vote for any person to any office under the government whom I know to be opposed to the early giving of aid by the government to this undertaking of the American Philosophical Society. It will give to the world an international language, with a perfectly regular grammar and a simple and pure system of phonetic spelling.

Persons desiring information should address the President of the American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Let us then not waste any time in trying to make a good language out of English, for it is such a mass of errors and absurdities that it would have to be all reformed away to make it good; but let us turn to this new enterprise, and in a dozen or so of years the necessity for learning any foreign language will have entirely disappeared.

HARVEY WORRELL.

Topeka, Kas.

Brown County Letter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Prospects for a full crop of corn in Brown, Nemaha, Doniphan and Jackson counties could not be better. The recent general rains have come in time to save and secure the crop. Some of our localities were being overrun with chinch bugs; they were in our grain fields. In the fall wheat fields they were not noticed much, until they began to march into the oat and corn fields. Some fields of the latter were badly infected. But it seems the rains have completely squelched them; at least we see nothing more of them. Two of the rains were preceded by strong wind storms and terrific lightning. Some of the best cornstalks were blown down, making general havoc among grain and hay stacks, and blowing down some buildings. Several houses were struck by lightning, but no human beings killed, though a number of cattle and horses were. Our apples suffered severely from the blowing winds.

The rains are also improving the appearances of our pastures and meadows. The soil is in splendid trim for early fall plowing. Large preparations are on foot for extensive fairs to be held in Sabetha, Hiawatha and other places. The Sabetha District Fair will be held August 28-31. The Brown County Fair in Hiawatha will be later.

Sabetha, Kas.

C. H. ISELY.

A Suggestion to Mr. Irvine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is and always has been with much interest that I read the financial correspondence of the paper. Mr. Clark Irvine makes a few wrong statements, but he is interesting, and to help him out of his seeming trouble, I will suggest that he start an emigration society, to go back to old England and there get the benefit of more constant employment, better wages, cheaper and better living, and cheaper and better clothing—in short, enjoy the full blessings of free trade. It will be much easier to get relief in that way than to try to turn this whole country to the system of Europe, England in particular. Many of us, unfortunately, are prejudiced, and will not see when we can. J. M. WINTER.

Irryng, Marshall Co., Kas.

"The Gods give no great good without labor," is an old proverb, and a true one; the hardest labor is not always that which is best paid however. To those in search of light, pleasant and profitable employment, we say write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

Boys!

If you are interested in a business education, that will be worth a fortune to you if taken, CUT THIS OUT and mail to me, and I will send you by mail, FREE, an elegant illustrated Catalogue, and beautiful specimens of penmanship. Address

D. L. MUSSELMAN, Principal,
Gem City Business College, QUINCY, ILL.

Rye Seed.

Large White Rye Seed for sale; extra clean and nice. Address E. S. Shockey, Topeka. Four miles south of city on Burlington road.

Gossip About Stock.

There will be a public sale of trotting horses on September 4 at Mexico, Mo. See sale advertisement of K. H. Allen.

Remember that we can supply "Haaff's Practical Dehorner," the best book on the subject ever published, for only \$1.25, or we will send it and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$2.

The advertisement of Hon. H. M. Vaile, breeder of pure Bates Short-horn cattle, will appear in the KANSAS FARMER soon. In the meantime write him at Independence, Mo., for catalogue of his herd and such information as you may wish regarding these very choice and profitable cattle.

W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., writes: "I have lately purchased a Rose of Sharon bull of A. J. Powell, of Independence, Mo. He is a fine individual, and Mr. Powell has some more good ones and he is a perfect gentleman to deal with. I have a fine lot of pigs on hand, and am receiving orders now. I received a very fine pair of Chester White pigs from C. H. Warington, of West Chester, Pa., a few days ago. I am bound to have the best."

The Short-horns to be sold at Peabody, by A. H. Lackey & Son, August 8, are of the very highest breeding—Cruickshanks, Reese of Shafons, Princesses, Maidens, Young Marys, Louisas and other Scotch-bred sorts. We are informed that Dr. Lackey is permanently retiring from all secular business, and these cattle will be sold without reserve, bring what they may. Catalogues will be furnished upon application. The Holsteins of Mr. Stone to be sold at the same time are from the finest herd of Holsteins in America. It is a favorable time to buy, and we bespeak for these gentlemen a good turn-out of bidders.

On the 23d of this month Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., will have his second biennial dispersion of Short-horn cattle, being a select draft from his famous Altaham Herd. Not a closing-out sale, but a fair divide of the youth, bloom and beauty of the herd, and such bulls as will from their individual merit and breeding entitle them to places at the head of well-bred Short-horn herds. A representative of this paper was at Altaham last week and inspected the selection catalogued for sale and does unhesitatingly pronounce them in every respect as represented. While there Dr. Cundiff showed a letter which he had recently received from J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, a former breeder of Short-horns, in which the gentleman among other things said: "The two I got from you were very profitable. I counted their cost at \$520, and I sold them and their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren (if allowed to use such a word) for \$2,940, leaving \$2,420 for their offspring. They netted me 50 per cent. annually, after allowing \$25 per year for keeping each cow. Hope you may have a good sale." Now is the time to invest while Short-horns and other good cattle are on the advance. See advertisement of this sale in another column and send for catalogue at once.

"Don't Marry Him!"

"He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a sad flirt. Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred made a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had a cheerful, sunny temper and a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health and was always so sweet, neat and wholesome that Fred found his own home most pleasant, and his own wife more agreeable than any other being. As the year passed and he saw other women of Esther's age grow sickly, faded and quarulous, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks, because she warded off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Send for a circular of the music department of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kas.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence and remittances for the KANSAS FARMER on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Almanac on another page.]

RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER.

Quebec, the New England States and New York will average a little drier than usual, except that there may be a little more rain in southeastern New York. New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania will be about normal, and western Pennsylvania will be either normal or a little deficient. Delaware and Maryland will be normal, though drier toward the last of the month. West Virginia will have about the average rainfall for the time of year. Virginia will have considerable rain during the first half of the month and then be about normal. North Carolina will have most rain in the eastern part, while in South Carolina and northern Georgia it will be ordinary. Southern Georgia will have more rain than the northern part, especially toward the southwest part. Florida and Alabama will have the usual rainfall, except that it will be a little wetter in southern Alabama and in northwestern Florida. Mississippi will be deficient, except in the northern part during the last of the month. Louisiana will be moderately dry till toward the last of the month, when there will be more rain. Eastern Texas will hardly have as much rain as usual, while southern and southwestern Texas will have more. New Mexico and the extreme northern part of Texas, as well as the Indian Territory, will not receive the usual amount of rain. Arkansas will be dry except for some rain in the southeastern part during the first of the month and in the northwestern part during the last of September. Tennessee will average about normal, while in western Kentucky it will be drier, with more rain in the eastern part. Ohio will be somewhat deficient in the southwestern part, with more rain in the rest of the State, especially toward the last of the month. Indiana will have less rain in the northern than in the southern part of the State, averaging a little deficient for the whole State. Illinois will be deficient, though in the middle third of the State there will be more rain during the last part of the month. Michigan will average normal, except a little drier in the southwestern part. Ontario will have less rain than usual, except in the northeastern part. The rainfall in Manitoba will be less than the average for September. Minnesota will have more rain than usual except in the northwestern part. Northern Wisconsin will have fair rains, with less in the southern part. In Iowa and northern Missouri the rainfall will be a trifle less than normal for September, except in a few spots and streaks. In southern Missouri there will be a little more rain. In Kansas the amount of rain for the month will be as much as usual for September; but it will be a little streaked, with considerable in spots, and a deficiency in some places in the western part of the State. In Nebraska there will be about the average amount of rain. In Dakota there will be a full average in the southern part of the Territory, with less in the northern part. Montana, Wyoming and Colorado will be a little deficient in the eastern portions, with more in the mountain regions. Idaho will be deficient; Nevada will also be below normal, though with a little greater precipitation than in Idaho; Utah will also have more rain than Nevada. Arizona will have some storms, though the precipitation will average less than usual for that month. In the southern third of California there will not be much rain, except a moderate amount in the mountain regions. In the central third of California there will not be much precipitation between the Pacific ocean and the Coast Range of mountains; but it will be somewhat greater on the Coast Range and in the San Joaquin valley, as also on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, being rather more than usual for September in the mountain region, especially the Coast Range; but it will not be large in the San Joaquin valley. In the northern third of California the precipitation will be greater than usual for September, especially during the last half of the month. It will extend from the ocean to the Sierra Nevada mountains, being more general in the Sacramento and other northern valleys than in the San Joaquin; though we do not intend to convey the idea that there will be any very excessive rainfall in that

month except in the northwestern corner of the State. The Pacific States are so cut up with mountains that it is a very difficult problem to make the topographical calculations for that coast, and on that account we have given it a great deal of study. Still we do not suppose our calculations will apply to every nook and corner among the mountains of that region. Each inhabitant there, knowing the peculiarities of his own neighborhood, can from our predictions judge pretty closely as to what the weather will be in his vicinity. At San Francisco the rainfall, which is not usually large there in September, will be about normal. West of the Cascade Range in Oregon there will be a little more rain than usual, and a little less east of the Range. The northern half of the State will also have more rain than the southern half; but the average for the whole State will be greater than the normal for that month. The rainfall in Washington Territory will also be greater than usual, especially near the coast.

Generally, the total amount of rainfall for the month, east of the Rocky mountains, will be about 20 per cent. less than the usual average for September.

In England and many places in Europe, the rainfall during September will be greater than usual for the season.

In making such elaborate calculations in minute details for so many States and Nations it is not to be expected that all the details will prove to be infallible; but we think they will prove so nearly correct as to astonish those who are acquainted with the difficulties of the problem. Our detailed predictions for May, June, July and August proved to be fully 90 per cent. correct, when compared with the daily maps and reports of the Signal Service. The system of weather calculating which we have discovered is of far greater value to mankind than any patent machine that was ever invented, not excepting the cotton-gin or the telegraph. We know that we have discovered the true laws by which the weather changes can be mathematically calculated, but suppose we will have to do as most other discoverers have done in waiting for future ages to recognize it. There are probably over one hundred distinct predictions in this article. Under the law of permutations there are a great many million ways in which those predictions might have been made instead of as they are made; and if we are guessing there is not one chance in ten thousand that we will be correct. But we have been correct nine times out of ten in the past and expect to continue so. We are ready to explain our system and show how we make our calculations as fast as the people desire it; but our experience thus far has been that they want facts instead of philosophy, and those facts we are now giving.

TEMPERATURE FOR SEPTEMBER.

In New England it will be fairly warm during the first half of September, but rather cool the last half, with some sharp frosts in the northern sections. In the Middle Atlantic States it will average about normal, with a probability that there will be almost but not quite a frost in northern New York and part of Pennsylvania at times. In the South Atlantic States the month will average warmer than usual, especially in Georgia and Florida. The Gulf States will average about as warm as usual, as also Kentucky and Tennessee. In the lake region the temperature will be pretty warm much of the time, but with considerable fluctuations and light frosts in the more northern parts; and while there may be some heavy frosts, yet we hardly expect anything but light ones, which will probably not be severe enough to seriously injure corn. When our calculations show that the temperature will fall below the frost line we can confidently predict a killing frost; but when, as in this instance, they show that it will fall nearly to the frost line, we are in doubt, as a difference then of two or three degrees will make the difference between a killing frost and almost a frost. In the Northwest the maximum temperature will be high, and the minimum pretty low, while the average for the month will be less than normal. There will be frosts in some places, but we are unable now to determine how severe they will be. We do not think they will extend much further south than the middle of Iowa, and then only in spots. In Kansas it will average pretty warm, though there will be some cool spells, especially toward the last of the month. There will be no frosts

in Kansas, unless it be some light ones in the northwestern part of the State, which is improbable.

On the Pacific coast it will average as warm as usual, though all kinds of temperatures are found there at different altitudes.

In England and in the southern part of Europe it will be warm; though in Scotland and the more northern part of Europe it will be colder than usual.

Generally, the greater portion of the United States will average a little cooler than normal, which is remarkable for that month as it will also average a little drier than usual, and on that account should ordinarily average pretty hot; but great heat will not obtain this year either in August or September for more than short spells and in limited localities, on account of cosmical causes other than the influence of the sun. If the sun alone caused weather changes, then the weather would be the same every year; but we know that the facts are that one summer will be very hot, while another summer will be quite cold, and the same variation occurs in autumn, winter and spring, which should not be the case if the sun and moon alone influenced the electric forces which control the weather, as the sun and moon move in well-known cycles; and their influence is always substantially the same, notwithstanding sun spots, when in the same relative positions. This is demonstrated by their known influence upon the tides, which is susceptible of exact mathematical calculation, and hence, prediction. If we can calculate exactly what influence the sun and moon will have upon the tides, and predict for years in advance when and where the tides will be the highest, as astronomers constantly now do, is it unreasonable to suppose that we can also calculate, and hence predict, what influence they will have upon the tides in the atmosphere? Can we not then go a step farther, and calculate and predict what influence the planets will have upon the atmospheric tides, when once we have learned the laws by which they act? This is what we have done for years and have demonstrated the correctness of our theory by making a constant verification of 90 per cent. We can calculate exactly the amount of influence which the planets have upon each other, and the exact amount of influence which each planet has upon the earth for each day in the year for many years in advance. We are absolutely compelled to do this with great mathematical exactness in order to calculate eclipses of the sun or moon. Can we not with equal exactness calculate what those influences will be upon our atmosphere and great weather changes? Most assuredly we can and do do it, and daily prove our calculations to have been correct by the correctness of results, the same as we do with tides and eclipses. Can any mortal do more? Is there any higher evidence of success than demonstration? It is much more difficult to calculate the weather and the amount of rainfall in ordinary weather like the present season than it is when there are extremes. When we predicted the great blizzard of January, 1886, people all over the country gave us great credit, and yet we were not entitled to half as much credit as for what we have done this summer. Over two years ago we insisted that hard times were coming; but few believed us. Now we insist that good times are coming if we only put in a big crop of fall wheat. We did all we could to get a big crop of corn, and now we want every acre possible sown to wheat and rye, as nature is now ready to help us if we help ourselves.

We have to study deep to find the causes which produce all the great variations in the weather, and then study the topography of the earth to find the causes of the local variations. All the specific causes which produce the local as well as the great weather changes can be learned if we study deep enough. This is the problem to the solution of which we have devoted the greater part of our life, and we respectfully invoke the considerate judgment and gracious favor of mankind.

KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.
Abstract for the week ending Thursday, August 9:

Precipitation.—The rainfall has been abundant east of the 98th meridian. Good rains

\$93 Sewing Machine Free!

We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their homes a line of our ART SAMPLES; to those who will keep and simply show these samples to those who call, we will send, free, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured in the world, with all the attachments. This machine is made after the SINGER patent, which has expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the attachments, was sold for \$93; it now sells for \$50. Reader, it may seem to you the most WONDERFUL THING ON EARTH, but you can secure one of these machines ABSOLUTELY FREE, provided your application comes in, first, from your locality, and if you will keep in your home and show to those who call, a set of our elegant and unequalled art samples. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become your own property. The art samples are sent to you ABSOLUTELY FREE of cost. How can we do all this?—easily enough! We often get as much as \$2,000 or \$3,000 in trade from even a small place, after our art samples have remained where they could be seen for a month or two. We need one person in each locality, all over the country, and take this means of securing them at once. Those who write to us at once, will secure, FREE, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured, and the finest general assortment of works of high art ever shown together in America. All particulars FREE by return mail. Write at once; a postal card on which to write to us will cost you but one cent, and after you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Wonderful as it seems, you need no capital—all is free. Address at once, TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

have fallen in Comanche, Barber and Harper, thence north to and including Russell and Ellsworth, except in Stafford, where the drouth continues. Heavy rains in Graham, good rains from Ness and Garfield to the west line of the State. The rain is deficient in Mitchell and Smith, Stevens, Morton, Stanton, Thomas, Sherman and Cheyenne, while in the rest of the counties fair rains have fallen. Hail on the 2d in Trego and night of the 5th and 6th in Leavenworth.

Temperature and Sunshine.—Since the 3d, the temperature has been below the average in all districts. In the southern counties more or less cloudy weather has been the rule, while elsewhere an average amount of sunshine has prevailed.

Results.—The splendid rains during the third week in June did not render a more efficient service to Kansas crops than have those of the past week. In some of the southern counties, where the drouth reigned since June 25th, it is too late to add new ears to the corn, but the quality will be greatly improved. The wonderful effect in revivifying the meadows and pastures is generally mentioned; even in the counties where practically no rain has fallen, they report the condition as improved by the cool air, with the dews at night. Hay is now generally in the market, and is reported plentiful and cheap. Oats in the north-eastern counties are threshing out from thirty to eighty bushels to the acre. Plowing for fall sowing and planting is now in progress. A tornado on the 6th in Sumner, did considerable damage to buildings, etc.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Signal Corps, Asst. Director.
TOPEKA REPORT.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, August 11, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 83° on Saturday, 11th; lowest at same hour, 70° on Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th. Highest recorded during the week, 89° on the 11th; lowest, 52° on the 9th.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on the 5th, 6th and 7th. Total for the week, 2.92 inches.

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL.

A NON-PARTISAN statement of facts and figures showing what the Tariff is, what its use, object and effect, its origin and history, with definitions of terms explaining the operation of specific and *ad valorem* duties, and giving the difference between a Revenue Tariff and a Protective Tariff; together with facts about wool, sugar, lumber, salt and coal, and statistical matter convenient for reference as to all matters usually considered in Tariff discussions; also the Tariff planks of all the platforms of the Democratic, Whig and Republican parties from 1840 to 1888. It is the whole subject in one little volume of 144 pages, about the size of an ordinary pocket-book. It is a compendium of pertinent facts for all classes of people to study for themselves as helps, then they may form their own conclusions in their own way. A great deal of hard labor was expended in its preparation; it is sent out as reliable and without party bias, by Judge W. A. Pepper, editor of the KANSAS FARMER. Price, 25 cents for a single copy; five copies to one address for \$1; sixteen copies to one address for \$2; 100 copies to one address for \$10. Postage paid in all cases. Address H. A. Heath, KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the Home Circle is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that, almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

The Old Wife.

By the bed the old man, waiting, sat in vigil
sad and tender,
Where his aged wife lay dying, and the twilight shadows brown
Slowly from the wall and window chased the sunset's golden splendor,
Going down.

"Is it night?" she whispered, waking (for her spirit seemed to hover
Lost between the next world's sunrise and the bed-time cares of this),
And the old man, weak and tearful, trembling as he bent above her,
Answered, "Yes."

"Are the children in?" she asked him. Could he tell her? All the treasures
Of their household lay in silence many years beneath the snow;
But her heart was with them living back among her toils and pleasures,
Long ago.

And again she called at dew-fall in the sunny summer weather,
"Where is little Charley, father? Frank and Robert—have they come?"
"They are safe," the old man faltered; "all the children are together,
Safe at home."

Then he murmured gentle soothing, but his grief grew strong and stronger,
Till it choked and stilled him as he held her wrinkled hand.
For her soul, far out of hearing, could his fondest words no longer
Understand.

Still the pale lips stammered questions, lullabies and broken verses,
Nursery prattle, all the language of a mother's loving words,
While the midnight round the mourner, left to sorrow's bitter mercies,
Wrapped its weeds.

There was stillness on the pillow—and the old man listened, lonely—
Till they led him from the chamber, with the burden on his breast,
For the wife of sixty years, his manhood's early love and only,
Lay at rest.

"Fare you well!" he sobbed, "my Sarah; you will meet the babes before me;
'Tis a little while, for neither can the parting long abide,
For you will come and call me soon, I know—and heaven will restore me
To your side."

It was even so. The springtime, in steps of winter treading,
Scarcely shed its orange blossoms ere the old man closed his eyes.
And they buried him by Sarah, and they had their "diamond wedding"
In the skies.

—The Church Union.

Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some luster lies,
No longer shall their little honors keep,
But only be of use to read or weep.

—Prior

Scolding.

"For O, she was a scolding wife,
Full of caprice and whim.
He said that he was tired of life,
And she was tired of him."

—Old Song.

The experience of the couple, as portrayed above, is not uncommon. Its counterpart may be found in the lives of many a husband and wife, outside of song or story. Nor is it confined to this day and generation. In that Old Book, which is the truest exponent of the life past, as well as of the life present, and that which is to come, we read the saying of Solomon, "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman in a wide house." And in his word picture of a good housewife, he says: "In her tongue is the law of kindness." From the record we learn that the range of his observation and experience was not limited.

It is sometimes remarked that the right to scold is a woman's prerogative, but in the highest perception of womanly character, by poet or author, the right is not allowed. Just think of Wordsworth's "perfect woman," or any one of Shakespeare's noble creations "jawing" around the house! What woman is there, possessing any mental, moral, or religious aspiration, but what suffers a loss of dignity and influence when she thus loses her self-control.

Though we may be neither whimsical nor capricious, it is quite true that we often seem to have sufficient provocation for yielding to this unpleasant habit. Careless housemaids, heedless children, and even the "pater familias" himself, will often upset

our nervous equilibrium, and we scold. But what do we gain? Are our servants more respectful, our children better governed, or the father strengthened and encouraged?

Said a bright girl: "I wish mamma would not jaw all the time. I would rather take a sound whipping than hear her." "Don't scold, mamma," pleads my 9-year old daughter, "and I'll try as hard as I can to please you."

"My mother never scolds," proudly asserts a little fellow, "she only looks sorry, and that makes me sorry too."

So quickly is the habit learned that very young children are heard to scold their dolls, and even their playmates, in the self-same tone and words which their mothers use with them. We shall be more careful if we remember that character is moulded by example rather than precept.

As I ponder over the words of a text in Holy Writ, "Thy gentleness hath made me great," I wonder whether in this direction true greatness may not be the outgrowth of gentleness and patience.

MATTIE L. HAYWARD,

Rock Creek, Kas.

Teach the Girls to Sew.

Who can say that the inventions of the nineteenth century do not show us to be going ahead, pushing onward to perfection? Not only is this the case in scientific matters, but in all branches pertaining to household work. In one particular, however, we are losing ground. Our daughters are not taught the use of the needle, as were our grandmothers in the good old times of "long ago," for did they not fashion dainty, beautiful garments, without the aid of the sewing machine, with its numerous attachments; hemmer, ruffler, tucker, corder and binder?

In "grandma's day" every ruffle was hemmed, rolled, whipped and sewed on by hand. In undergarments every seam was neatly felled, every yard of flannel was (after being run together) nicely and evenly "catstepped," and without this pretty finish was considered a bungling, unsightly piece of work.

In many cases too much time and eyesight were spent in beautifying and adorning ladies' underwear. Particularly was this the case, when days, weeks, and even months were spent in elaborately embroidering the chemise and nightgown yokes, so much in vogue twenty and thirty years ago. This I consider a wanton waste of time, and now that Hamburg embroidery and woven trimmings are so cheap and pretty, there is no excuse for it.

Neither do I condemn the use of the sewing machine, but I contend that to do good machine work it is almost necessary for one to understand how to do plain sewing. I think all mothers should begin by the time their daughters are ten years of age to teach them the rudiments of this branch of household work. I am fully aware of the objections urged by most mothers, mainly, want of time; if not want of time on the part of the mother, want of time on the part of the child, many times it is a want of inclination on the part of one or both.

Do not let your child commence too soon on fancy or decorative work, but give her a good foundation by a thorough drill in plain sewing while yet young enough to be guided by your instruction. With this foundation all branches of ornamental work will be comparatively easy.—Good Housekeeping.

Don't Put On So Much Blacking.

A St. Louis cobbler says: One-half of the repairing of shoe uppers that come to me is made necessary by the excessive use of blacking. The ordinary blacking compounds are injurious to leather, even when used sparingly, and when the leather is dosed the effect must be disastrous. Shoes would wear much longer if the blacking were applied better. In St. Louis the excessive use of blacking grows out of the excessive dust. After a thick coating of blacking and a good polish have been put on shoes it is nothing unusual to have it spoiled by dust in walking a block. In such cases ten chances to one the wearer will daub on a lot more of blacking, giving the leather an unnecessary layer of it. All this can be avoided by the use of a moist sponge, which dampens the blacking already on the leather and does not make necessary another application. With the sponge several "shines"

can be got out of a single application of blacking, and at the same time dust will be wiped off and the leather generally cleansed effectively.

Persia's Divorce Laws.

In Persia, as in Turkey, if a husband wishes a divorce from his wife all he has to do is to order her out of the house. As a check upon the too free use of this arbitrary proceeding, however, the Persians have constituted a very curious and ingenious custom. While the Mohammedan laws make it so easy for a husband to put away his wife, it secures to her all her own property. Under no consideration can the husband deprive the wife of her own property. As a precaution against divorce, then, the husband in the marriage contract is usually required to promise a considerable sum of money as a wedding gift to his bride. This money is not forthcoming at the wedding nor expected, but it is placed to the wife's credit as a debt owed to her by the husband. As in case of divorce this money would have to be paid over, the amount is usually made so large that it is virtually beyond the husband's means. In that case divorce to him would mean financial ruin; and as a Persian's pocket is the most susceptible part about him, it follows that there is no divorce. Owing to this ingenious arrangement, although a mere angry order to be gone is a legal divorce, there are fewer divorces in Persia than in the United States.—Thomas Stevens, in New York Sun.

Reading Circle for Young People.

A Reading Circle for young people was established recently, at 106 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. The directors are Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., pastor of Plymouth Church; William H. Rideing, editor of the Youth's Companion; John Bascom, LL. D.; Frances E. Willard, President National W. C. T. U.; Mary A. Livermore; Prof. J. W. Stearns, LL. D., University of Wisconsin. The object is to supply good reading matter for young people somewhat on the plan of Chautauqua. The prospectus says there will be three grades or courses of reading—one for children from eight to twelve years of age, and two others for youths from twelve to twenty years of age, and the books selected will be adapted to the ages for which they are chosen. They will consist of entertaining stories of history, in which all children are interested, of some of the best fiction written for young people, of biography, travel, adventure (by the best authors), science, and some poetry suited to the understanding of young people. For the younger children, stories in fable and fairy tales will be provided in a moderate degree, and the best selections will be made from the very popular and very abundant material which may properly be called children's classics. Address S. R. Winchell, manager. Central office, 106 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Something New in Needlework.

A novel way of turning plush to account as a border for curtains or any large piece of work is described as follows: Cut the plush into strips averaging five inches in width and join these strips neatly and strongly into a sufficient length, taking care that the pile falls all the same way. A design, and it should be a very bold one, must be traced on the wrong side of the plush, and all the material outside the design cut away, leaving only the open work pattern. This is to be laid quite flat on the curtain or other article to be ornamented, and kept in place by the help of a little, very little, embroidery paste. When this is quite dry, the raw edges of the plush are traced out with a line of narrow tinsel cord, held in place by button-hole stitches, which are carried far enough into the surface of the plush, and are close enough together to effectually prevent it from fraying. A second line of cord or plain tinsel may be carried round beyond the other, should one not be considered sufficient. The rest of the plush may be filled in with a variety of fancy stitches worked in various colors and materials, or it may be left entirely plain, according to fancy. The plush in the latter case must exhibit a strong contrast of color or shade of color to that of the foundation material, or the work will give disappointment by not being sufficiently effective.

Send for a catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kas.

Ethics of the Lamp.

A lamp or oil stove should never be filled up so as to touch the tube through which the wick passes, and the wick, except when lighted, should never be turned above the top of the tube. As soon as the lamp is extinguished the wick should be turned down. Many people after filling and trimming a lamp leave the wick turned up ready to light. This should never be done. Once a week or fortnight the wicks should be removed and the tops thoroughly washed in hot soapsuds or strong pearline water. Follow the same rule with a stove and there will be no trouble from smell. Give the surface of the stove a thorough washing with a strong solution of pearline or soda, cleanse the tubes in the same way, be careful about filling, for a very little kerosene spilled will make a long and strong odor; put in fresh wicks and keep them turned down when not lighted, and you will never know that there is any kerosene in the house, an expert says.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fashion Notes.

An odd hairpin closely imitates a lead pencil, and is of blue enamel with a black pearl at the point.

A recently imported bracelet was composed of heavy curb links of silver, with a tiny silver watch in the center.

The low-crowned English turban and the English walking hat are highly popular for wear with promenade costumes.

A new fancy silk is called "sunshining." It has a stripe of satin and slender vines of small roses appear on its surface.

Dainty tailor gowns are made of pale blue cloth or serge, with a white skirt border and vest, overlaid with silver embroidery.

Blouse dresses for country wear are made of Turkey red cotton, trimmed with coarse-looking ecru lace, or with embroidery.

Black and white is still a highly favored combination, and costumes of this sort of all materials and for every occasion are seen.

Flower bonnets in some instances have the brim of one kind of flowers, and the crown covered with an entirely different sort.

The skirts of dresses of thin materials are made very effective by sewing in tucks from the waist to the knees, leaving them unsewed below to spread into a flounce.

Comfortable skirt waists, which may be worn with any skirt, are made of figured percale, with the collars and cuffs and the edges of the plaits herring-boned with Turkey-red cotton.

New shades of green are constantly appearing, and there is a decided rage for all tints, from the darkest to the palest. The pale willow and golden greens which are so extensively used in millinery are delightfully fresh and attractive at this season.

White muslin dresses are being revived at the French capital for evening wear. A recent importation, which was simple yet very stylish, was trimmed with scalloped flounces, with a large open eyelet wrought in each scallop, and was made up over white taffeta silk.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

The Young Folks.

Men and Deeds.

BY CANON FARRAR.

Wanted, men.
Not systems fit and wise.
Not faiths with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountains piled,
Not power with gracious smile,
Not e'en the potent pen—
Wanted, men!

Wanted, deeds,
Not words of winning note.
Not thoughts from life remote,
Not fond religious airs,
Not sweetly languid prayers,
Not softly scented oreads—
Wanted, deeds!

Men and deeds!
They that can dare and do,
Not longing of the new,
Not prating of the old;
Good life and actions bold,
These the occasion needs—
Men and deeds!

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit
By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit;
Though plodding heralds through each branch
may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race.
—Dryden.

Words are the stranded foam the sea-winds
blow;
Or bloom-snow falling in the springing weeks;
Unless the character of him who speaks
Stands out, behind the words, as good and
true!
—W. Wilsey Martin.

Large Steamboats.

The Puritan, the largest steamboat in the world, is now afloat, and she will ply from New York to Fall River, Mass.

The Puritan is 403 feet 4 inches on the water line and 420 feet over all. Her breadth of hull is 52 feet, breadth over guards 94 feet and depth from base line to lowest point of sheer 20 feet 6 inches. She has a double hull, with 52 water-tight compartments. The inner hull has also 6 cross bulkheads, dividing it into 7 other water-tight compartments.

The hull is built of steel throughout and contains 30 miles of angles. There are about 700,000 rivets in the hull, which, if placed end for end, will reach over twenty miles. The rudder is 14 feet 6 inches long by 13 feet mean height. Length from bottom to top of stock 18 feet, and weighs 13 tons. The Puritan is 32 feet longer than the Pilgrim, her sister ship, 2 feet wider and 3 feet deeper. She has 355 staterooms, 110 more than the Pilgrim. The Puritan will have a compound steam engine of 7,500 indicated horse power, 2,200 more than the Pilgrim. The cylinder casting weighs 30 tons, and has but one equal in size in the world, the single cylinder of the Pilgrim.

The cranks weigh each 9 tons. The shafts weigh 40 tons finished and are the biggest shafts ever made in this country. The wheels, as a whole, are the heaviest ever made, each weighing 100 tons. The Puritan in every way will be larger, finer and have more power than any similar steamer in the world.

Only a few days before the launching of the Puritan the new government cruiser Charleston was launched at San Francisco with similar ceremonies and far more local enthusiasm; for the Californians had been laughed at when they put in their request for the contract, the assertion being made that the Pacific coast was "not up to that sort of thing, you know," and yet they completed the job a little in advance of those contracted for on the Atlantic at the same time.

The dimensions of the Charleston are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 46 feet; mean draught, 18 feet; tonnage, 3,720. Her class is the same as that first introduced by Armstrong, of England, in the Esmeralda, and she most closely resembles the Japanese cruiser Naniwa, but is an improvement on the first named exteriorly, and on the second interiorly, and is by all odds far the best vessel of the three. The Charleston has no poop or forecastle, thus giving her guns a complete sweep of the decks at the aft and forward ends. Her protecting deck is just below the water line, and shelves toward the port and starboard sides of the vessel abruptly, with a fall of about eight feet, the idea being by this rampart form that shot striking the deck should glance upward. Below the protecting deck, which is made of two thicknesses of 1½ inch steel, are the engines, boilers, magazines and vital parts of the vessel. At the forward end and stern

of the vessel the protecting deck, which is nearly flat amid ships, shelves into projecting castings on the stern and stern posts respectively. Her engines are to have at least 7,000 horse power. The steel plates of her hull, protective deck plates and armor plates were supplied by an Eastern concern, but all the rest of the work was done in San Francisco.

She will at once be fitted with armament and made ready for active service. Her speed can be forced up to 18½ knots an hour, and her gun outfit will be the most formidable in the navy, including every recent improvement. The vessel cost \$1,017,500.

Indians Dancing.

The Indians at Betslamits, Canada, and at Moisie honored me with an exhibition of their national dances. The ballroom was a bare log house, dimly lighted by a lamp on a high shelf. A great shadow covered the tawny faces just under the beams of the ceiling, and fell aslant the circle of men, squaws and children squatting on the floor in front of those standing about the walls. An aged couple and some dogs occupied a bed in one corner, along with a number of babies done up in rolls and corded against the wall. The old woman gave the dogs and her husband to drink from a saucepan, and the old man often lay back on the pillows with one leg across the other to finger his toes. Now and then a squaw picked her way among the crouching figures on the floor to the bed, hauled out her roll of baby, and gave it to suck. The women wore their natural caps of black and red, but the men presented more variety, wearing felt hats, or red handkerchiefs that floated about the shoulders, or letting their long, black, straight, greasy hair whip up and down on their cheeks. The band consisted of a drum like a common sieve, hung from the ceiling by a string in front of the drummer-singer. His score was very simple, and yet the low notes of the voice, at a fifth and a fourth below the drum, were quite effective with a sombre color suited to the shadowy, fantastic scene.

The first set was like all the rest in general form; a number of men came out of the crowd and began following one another around the stove near the center of the room. Their steps consisted in advancing one foot, ducking, by bending the knees, then sliding back the advanced foot nearly to the other one. Their chief motion was, therefore, ducking, as if the entire company in unison had trodden upon one another's corns; and although they took three steps forward on each foot, yet by drawing this back, they advanced but an inch or two in each measure, and their legs, like those of a dancing-jack, seemed to be jointed only at the knees. The keeping of time was in the ducking, for there was no stamping. After a number of rounds thus in single file about the stove they retired, and some of the squaws came reluctantly out to perform. They danced as the men did, ducking, however, still more suddenly, and advancing still less at each step. They were extremely funny, notwithstanding their great decorum, their rather heavy figures, erect and rigid as statues, with downcast and a shy turn of the head, bobbed up and down with overpowering solemnity. They soon gave place to the men again. A young Huron Indian now took the drum, and sang a more spirited and varied air to enliven the dance. The men closed up the file, forming a continuous circle of ducking figures. Their steps were longer and freer, and they began moving their arms about, and grunting, "He! he! he!" As the drumming quickened, they increased their grotesque contortions and shouting; here and there a man turned about to face his neighbor, and the two carried on with the ducking an extravagant pantomime, portraying the hunt or the war; the music rose in the most frantic crescendos and savage discords; the actors bounding about, bent over and tore the scalps from their prostrate victims, while yells and groans filled the air. It was the ancient war dance, lacking only the lurid fire on the plumes and bloody tomahawks of the naked, painted savages.—C. H. Farnham, in Harper's Magazine for August.

Keep a bit of emery paper in your work-box for brightening and sharpening needles.

A pamphlet recently issued called "The Resources of Dakota," gives the cost of

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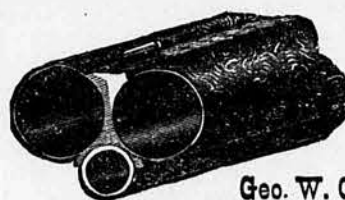
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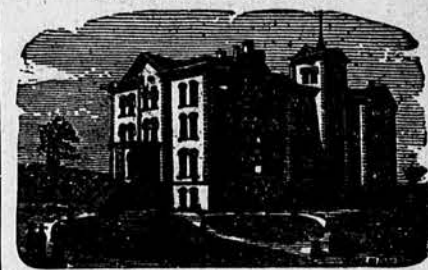
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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
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The business situation is reported fair generally throughout the country.

Prof. Blake has an unusually interesting article this week on weather conditions.

July last was one of the hottest six in twenty years—the others being in 1868, '74, '81, '86 and '87. So says the report of Prof. Snow.

The Lawrence *Daily Democrat* of the 7th inst., says that F. Barteldes & Co., of that place, shipped two carloads of seeds east billed to Germany. That is a good advertisement for this old Kansas house.

Mr. Stillings, a pioneer farmer of Leavenworth county, honored this office Saturday with a personal report of crops in five counties near Topeka. He says the crops are "good." Poor fields are the exception.

Our special crop correspondents may expect blanks soon for their reports for our first issue in September. In the meantime we hope every one of them will make extended inquiries in his county so as to collect reliable information, to the end that we may report the State correctly and fairly.

Reports from the corn fields are much more encouraging this week than they were last. Some fields were badly injured by hot winds, which came at a time when the stalks were fresh in tassel. Some corn was lost the same way last year. The crop in general is good, will be the largest ever grown in the State, we expect.

The Sioux City Corn Palace is to be one of the greatest things of the year. The representation of it which was printed in the *KANSAS FARMER* recently, with description, is attracting a great deal of attention. The exposition opens September 24th and closes October 6th. A temple built of corn is a wonder worth seeing.

KANSAS FARM MORTGAGES.

Sometime ago the St. Louis *Republican*, in an editorial article headed—"Who owns the West?" presented some figures intended to show the extent to which Western farms are incumbered by mortgages. On the 9th day of July last, in the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, made the *Republican* article a part of his speech on the tariff. It is printed in the *Congressional Record*, on page 6,555. We copy one paragraph:

In 1880, there were 138,500 farms in Kansas, 256,000 in Illinois, 194,000 in Indiana, 247,000 in Ohio, 185,300 in Iowa, 154,000 in Michigan, 134,300 in Wisconsin, making a total of 1,309,100 in the seven States named. Recent statistics collected by Grange associations and printed in farm journals make the following exhibit of farm mortgages in these seven States:

Kansas	\$ 235,000,000
Illinois	1,000,000,000
Indiana	635,000,000
Ohio	1,227,000,000
Iowa	507,000,000
Michigan	500,000,000
Wisconsin	357,000,000
Total	\$4,621,000,000

We call attention to this matter for the purpose of showing that, as to Kansas, the *Republican* and the "Grange associations" to which it refers, and Mr. Wheeler, who repeats the statement, are very much mistaken. Kansas farmers are not all out of debt, and the truth is bad enough; but the aggregate of their mortgage debts does not amount to as much as all the farms in the State are worth.

Since the national census was taken in 1880, there has not been any enumeration of farms in Kansas, so that we cannot state the exact number at this time. By comparisons, however, we can get near enough the truth to answer our present purpose.

The latest figures we have are those of 1886, which show, not the number of farms, but the number of acres contained in the farms, and that is put at 25,607,413 acres. Taking 154 acres (the average size of Kansas farms in 1880) as the average farm in 1886, we had 166,282 farms, when our population was 1,406,738. The value of our farms in 1886 was \$431,405,347. That was the value put upon them by their owners, not by money lenders. But, taking that as the real value, it would appear from the figures (235,000,000) given by the *Republican* and repeated by Mr. Wheeler, that the mortgage debt standing against the farmers of Kansas amounts to 55 per cent. of the total value of all the farms in the State, though it is well known that loans do not exceed one-third the value of farming lands, and that less 50 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged, and at least one-half of the debts against those which are mortgaged are paid and were paid at the time the *Republican's* figures were given.

It is practically impossible to ascertain exactly what amount of indebtedness does stand against the people individually at any particular time for reasons which will suggest themselves to all persons who have knowledge concerning such matters. The records of mortgages cannot be safely relied upon, because mortgages are given, usually, to secure amounts which are divided and represented by several notes, and the mortgages are not released until all the notes are paid. The investigator may see the record of a mortgage covering \$1,000 when there is not more than \$100 left unpaid. He may see an unsatisfied record when in fact the whole debt has been paid. Then, too, in cases where the debt is named as an entire amount and all included in one note, it usually happens that several payments are made before the whole debt is paid and the mortgage released. There are reliable data, however, to prove that the

figures given by the *Republican* are many times too large.

Following the official records for 1886, taking the entire farm acreage (25,607,413 acres), the alleged indebtedness (\$235,000,000), would be equal to \$9.13 per acre, equivalent to \$1,406 to the average farm of 154 acres. This we all know cannot be the truth. If every farm were mortgaged and that to the full limit of the lender's rule—one-third the value of the place—even then the outside cent of the aggregate debt would be \$143,801,782, a little more than half the *Republican's* estimate, and this includes every farm, and every acre in every farm, aggregating one-half the entire State.

The aggregate value of all the land subject to taxation in the State in 1886, as fixed by the State Board, was \$142,668,463. That was the taxable value, only one-third the value as the owners put it, and it is only a little more than one-half of the debt named by the *Republican*. If we take this as a basis of loans, and if we allow that every acre in every farm in the State is mortgaged to the full limit, and if we suppose, further, that no part of that indebtedness is paid, even then we have only a little more than one-half the amount published as the mortgage debt of Kansas farmers.

But the farms are not all mortgaged, not more than 25 per cent. of them, probably; let us say 33½ per cent.—one farm in every three. Taking the taxable valuation above given as the basis of loans, one-third of \$142,668,463, is \$47,556,154, a trifle over one-fifth of the amount which Mr. Wheeler, on the authority of a newspaper, makes part of his speech and publishes it to the world as the mortgage debt of the farmers of this State. And even this is considerably more than lenders would accept as a basis for loans. Every loan agency of responsibility has its own examiner, one or more, and all lands offered as security for borrowed money are first examined and appraised by those persons who are more careful in the reasons for their estimates of values than assessors for taxation are. The total property valuation of the State for taxation in 1887 was \$310,871,446. We do not know accurately what part of this represents land, but one-half or \$155,000,000 may be taken, and one-third of that is not quite 52,000,000, or about one-seventh of the *Republican's* figures. And that assumes that the debt is not only the largest amount that will be loaned upon the basis of valuation for taxing purposes, but it assumes that the entire amount of the debt is due, whereas in fact, a fair estimate is one-half; that is, one-half of what the records show to be due is, probably, paid. The municipal indebtedness of the State, including county, city, township and school district obligations, at this time is estimated to be about \$20,000,000. The individual indebtedness of the farmers for which their farms are mortgaged does not much exceed that amount. Say we had 175,000 farmers in 1887 and that every third man was mortgaged to the extent of \$500; that would show an aggregate indebtedness of \$30,000,000. The average value of Kansas farms in 1887, putting the number at \$175,000, was \$885, or \$5.75 per acre.

We have gone thus into detail in order that distant readers may see from every standpoint that the truth is probably about nine-tenths below the figures published by the *Republican*, so far as Kansas is concerned.

more stability in values has been established, although there are not many who believe prices will be any higher during the next few months. In fact the impression prevails that no material improvement can be expected until after the presidential election, and that the course of the market will then depend upon which party comes into power."

DEATH OF THE MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Announcement of the death of Brother Put Darden, Master of the National Grange, having been received, Capital Grange, Shawnee county, was convened to take appropriate action, when the following among other proceedings were had:

Brother William Sims, presenting resolutions, said:

In presenting these resolutions I desire to say that I was personally and well acquainted with Brother Darden, and quite familiar with his official acts, as connected with the National Grange. He was chosen Master of his State Grange 1876, which position he held continuously up to the time of his death.

He represented his State in the National Grange for eleven consecutive years, the first at Cincinnati in 1877, and the last at Lansing, Mich., last fall. He was elected Overseer of the National Grange in 1879, and served in that capacity until 1886, when he was promoted to the position of Master, and re-elected last November for the ensuing two years. He was a strong man, and discharged the duties of the several positions to which he had been called in such manner as to command the respect and admiration of those with whom he was associated.

It was my good fortune to meet and make the acquaintance of the deceased at the meeting of the National Grange, held at Cincinnati in 1877, and our acquaintance was renewed at eight subsequent sessions of that body, during which time our social and official relations became very intimate; pleasant and to me, at least, profitable, and I learned to admire his honesty of purpose, respect his ability, and love him as a brother.

He was a man of strong convictions, true to the principles of our order, and earnest, eloquent, able and effective in his advocacy of the methods which he considered important to the progress of our work, or necessary to the success of the organization. In short, he was a true Patron and an earnest advocate of Grange principles; but his work is finished, and we should profit by his example.

WORTHY MASTER:—Your committee appointed to prepare resolutions relating to the death of Brother Put Darden, late Master of the National Grange, beg leave, very respectfully, to present the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to call from labor to reward our beloved brother and leader, Hon. Put Darden, late Master of the National Grange; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to Divine will, we deeply deplore the great loss our order has sustained in the death of one so able, true and faithful to our cause and the interests it represents.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Darden our order has lost an able leader and earnest advocate, American agriculture a true friend, and his family a devoted husband and kind father.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Sister Darden and her family in their great bereavement, and join with the Granges of the country in mourning the loss our order has sustained.

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Acting Master of the National Grange and in recognition of the valued services rendered the order by the deceased, and in token of our affection and esteem, that the charter of the Grange be draped in mourning for ninety days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the *Kansas Patron* and *KANSAS FARMER* for publication.

W. M. SIMS,
For the Committee.

Sister B. A. Otis read the following paper:

As the Patrons throughout our entire country meet in memorial services and mourn the death of our beloved brother, Master of the National Grange, we feel that the sorrow that pervades each heart is another tie to unite and strengthen the fraternal bonds of our order. No sooner does the electric wire flash the news of his death over the length and breadth of these United States than the hearts of thousands of Patrons feel that our order has sustained a loss, each individual member is bereft of a true friend and brother, and all unite their sympathies in one common channel for the bereaved family. Brother Darden has left us when it seems as if the Grange could not spare him. We need his counsel and influence, but we would not rebel at the will of the Divine Master; we have

faith that God does not willingly afflict us and that he orders all things well. Our brother's work is finished, but, thank God, his influence still exists, and although perhaps imperceptible to human eyes, will continue until the wheels of time shall cease to roll.

No one can fully measure the influence of a single human life. The mission that the Grange has to accomplish is but barely begun, and as we see the pioneers in the cause one by one called from our midst to the Grange above, it is but natural to feel that the strength of the order is weakened. But our principles can not die, and each individual member has received a call for more energetic work, new and fresh recruits must come forward to help fight the battles that are yet before us; the victory must be won, and the question comes home to every Patron, "How can I best perform my part in the struggle that is before us?"

I believe that in many of our hearts this organization is second only to the Christian church, and that we scarcely appreciate the privileges we enjoy as members of the order and the advantages it offers. Words are but feeble instruments to express our feelings on this occasion, and, I would that every member of the order might put forth an extra effort to build up this organization as a perpetual monument to the pioneers and workers gone before.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Farmers need to be watchful this year as to the class and character of men whom they support as candidates for the Legislature. The men whom we intrust with the making of our laws ought to be thoroughly representative, and in addition to that they ought to be honest, intelligent, and courageous. A representative man is one who fitly, properly, correctly represents the power from which his authority comes. The legislature is a popular body chosen directly by the people, except only when the people neglect their public duties and permit a portion only of them, a class, do the work which ought to be done by all the people acting in their sovereign and primary capacity. A member of the Legislature ought to represent the people of his district, not one particular class of them, but all of them, and all their interests.

It is important this year that candidates for the Legislature be clear headed on financial matters, because there will be a very general demand for legislation to reduce taxation, to reduce rates of interest, to provide penalties against extortion and usury. One of the great parties is pledged in favor of reducing legal interest rates from 7 to 6 per cent. and contract rates from 12 per cent. to 10 per cent. That is one step and a good one, but more than that will be demanded even in that direction, and the general subject of assessment and taxation must be overhauled in a reasonable and practical way, so that all the taxable property in the State shall be made to bear its proper and just share of tax burdens. Poor men have been paying rich men's taxes long enough; there must be a leveling in this respect so that even-handed justice may be done. In behalf of the farmers and all the hard workers of this State the KANSAS FARMER intends to present this subject in a tangible form to the next Legislature and we want men there that we can help and encourage to do the people's work.

Don't send up weak men, they are of no use and are in the way. Consult among yourselves, consider what is needed, and choose wisely. Don't support an unfit man simply because he belongs to your party. If your party can't find a fit man to represent the people, let the people do it themselves. The country is worth more than any party; the interests of the people are far above the interests of a party. Let the people strive for economy and efficiency in public administration. Prices are on a low level, and they will not rise much; let public expenditures be made to correspond. We need strong, intelligent, upright men to do the needed work.

THE SUNDAY OBSERVANCE MOVEMENT.

We are in receipt of several circular letters in one inclosure and relating to one subject—the better or more rigid observance of Sunday. The papers are sent out by G. P. Lord, Secretary of the Sabbath Association of Illinois. One of them is addressed to proprietors and managers of newspapers, and begins by asserting that "the Sabbath is the dividing line between Christianity and Heathenism." Another opens with a quotation from a sermon in which it was alleged "that but for Sabbath desecration there would be no such class as anarchists in this country." The third recites the introduction, by Senator Blair, of a bill "dispensing with all postal service and all military and naval parades on Sunday," and recites the further fact that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church passed a resolution favoring the passage of the bill.

The writer of this has a profound respect for the Christian religion, and he would rejoice to see a reasonable observance of the Christian Sabbath, such an observance as would be good for the people; and he believes that the churches are the best medium through which to effect the needed reform, but he does not believe that any permanent good will result from efforts to prohibit or prevent Sunday work as long as the churches themselves are going farther and farther away from the people who perform the work. Out among the plain people who live on farms, the church is still a popular place where all the citizens meet on terms of equality in buildings which were erected at the common expense. But it is not that way in the cities. Soon after a real city is born lines between rich and poor rise on the social plane, and costly edifices for wealthy Christians appear quite as conspicuously as expensive dwellings for opulent citizens. Poor people do not worship in buildings of that character, though, because of the many advantages of our civil and political customs these same poor people, in morals and intelligence, compare quite well with those of the people who can afford to worship in costly pews. Any person who will take the trouble to examine open and patent facts will find in every large city and in many of the smaller ones, men and women who, being too poor and too proud to cross a threshold where the social atmosphere is not welcoming, are practically denied the benefits which ought to flow freely from the fountain which the Master feeds. It is these poor proud people whom the churches are permitting to drift away from Christ. Permitting, did we say? Would not the word compelling more accurately express the thought?

Men standing comfortably on shore while other men are floating down stream with a current which they cannot overcome, ought not to judge them harshly. Throw out a line to them, help them ashore; they are the kind of men from whom the Carpenter's Son chose his followers; they are the men on whose broad shoulders rest the heavy burdens of toil; they are the workers and sympathy will do them good.

While we are trying to sanctify the day let us draw the people to it. Let us build houses of worship among the toilers and preach the gospel to the poor. Let us leaven the world with the Christian spirit—meekness, goodness. Let us make Sunday not only a holy day, but a pleasant, useful, instructive, helpful, lovable day. And while we are doing this, let us ask our law-makers to assist us in all reasonable and practicable ways.

The *Kansas Financier* is a new semi-monthly periodical devoted to the "financial and business interests of Kansas," edited and published by C. M. Ewing, Topeka. Mr. Ewing is a young man of first-class business qualifications. He will make the *Financier* useful to its patrons, and we have no doubt he will make it creditable as well as serviceable to Kansas. Terms two dollars a year.

Imports of merchandise (this does not include gold and silver coin and bullion) imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1888, were:

Free of duty.....	\$244,068,327
Dutiable.....	479,811,486
Total.....	\$723,879,813
For 1887 the figures were:	
Free of duty.....	\$234,221,131
Dutiable.....	458,098,637
Total.....	\$692,319,768
Increase of 1888 over 1887,	\$31,560,045.

A correspondent in Brown county writes us that the fruit farm of Wm. Dixon, near Netawaka, Jackson county, is getting to be something worth talking about. His son, Frank, is giving it special attention, studying the kinds best adapted to this climate. His strawberry and raspberry patches, covering a number of acres, are kept under constant care. He has many varieties including huckleberries and dewberries, also larger larger fruit such as plums, apricots, pears and apples, and finds ready market for everything.

Volume III of the Northwestern Poland-China Record, is out, a neat, well bound volume of 180 pages, containing an average of about six pedigrees to the page. The first fifty-eight pages are occupied with registries of boars; the rest are devoted to sows. Among the introductory matter is a scale of points for Poland-Chinas and a "detailed description." Every Poland-China breeder ought to have this volume, and it would be serviceable to farmers who expect to purchase breeding animals of that breed. For price and particulars, address J. O. Young, Secretary, Washington, Kas.

We are in receipt of a long communication from Mr. John F. Coulter in further reply to Mr. Clark Irvine on the Barter question. We cannot afford to devote so much space to a subject which has no special importance among the many practical and pressing questions of the hour. We also have a letter of complaint from Mr. Irvine because we cut off all that part of one of his letters which was superfluous. We are good natured enough to grant every request made by friend or foe when it is a matter wholly personal; but our work here is for the people, not for the man whose name appears as editor. Persons who write for the press ought to be as brief as possible. After a communication has been prepared, then go over it and cut out everything that is not needed to express the thought. Don't use ten words when one will do as well or better.

Gambling and Drinking at the Fairs.

Last Sunday mornings' papers contained the following dispatch:

FORT SCOTT, Kan., August 11.—This afternoon the Board of Directors of the Bourbon County Fair Association met in this city for the purpose of considering the character of the booths, stands and other concerns to be admitted on the grounds at the Fair this fall, and after a full and fair discussion of the subject, and a due appreciation of the feelings and sentiments of the general public, it was decided to exclude from booth privileges or space on the grounds all games of chance, wheel of fortune or other gambling devices, and to prohibit the sale of cider within the inclosure. This motion received the unanimous indorsement of the members present.

That is right. The Bourbon County Fair Association deserves the thanks of all decent people for this mark of respect for their wishes. Public sentiment in Kansas is overwhelmingly in

favor of keeping all our places of public resort clean. No place is clean where gamblers and drunkard-makers are allowed to ply their trades. The common gambler is worse than a common thief, because he tries to appear respectable in order that he may deceive and cheat and despoil unsuspecting people. Away with him!

The KANSAS FARMER wishes that every Fair association in the State would do as the Fort Scott people have done, not only shut out the thieves and money changers, but publish the fact to the world. Let your light shine. And let every man and woman who want to have their children well raised take advantage of all proper occasions to command such action. The Fair ought to be as pure as any other assemblage of people.

Hoosiers and Chinch Bugs.

At a mass meeting of farmers in Crawford county, Indiana, resolutions were passed that they would not raise any wheat, barley or rye for three years, and that they will use every reasonable and safe opportunity to burn over, in fall or spring, all headlands, thickets and woodlands, and to destroy all waste and rubbish which can afford a winter harborage to the chinch bugs.

They further resolved

That we intend to practice and earnestly recommend the heavy fertilization of all ground devoted to crops especially liable to injury by the chinch bug; That, since it has now been proven that under existing conditions all the cultivated grasses may be badly damaged by the chinch bug in spring and early summer, clover is entirely free from liability to such injury, we earnestly advise the sowing of clover for forage instead of the grasses;

That we advise that special attention be paid during the coming season to such crops as the chinch bug does not attack;

That we suggest as a most promising and important experiment the sowing of plots of wheat or rye to be plowed up and killed late in May or early in June, and to be followed with millet or Hungarian—this to be plowed up in turn when well stocked with the eggs and young of the second brood of the chinch bug.

Inquiries Answered.

INK.—Where could one sell a No. 1 article of ink on commission?

—Ink always sells better in cities than in the country.

ORGAN FIRM.—Please state as to the reliability of T. Swager & Son, of Penn., who advertise organs for \$37.50.

—A member of the KANSAS FARMER company purchased one of the organs and pronounces it good. We would not hesitate to order another if we wanted one.

SPROUTING.—By way of further encouraging our sprout correspondent, here is a paragraph from the *Cotton Plant*, a Southern paper: "August is the month in which to do effective work in ridding the farm and orchard of noxious sprouts and suckers, as well as weeds. Sassafras, locust, persimmon and other bushes that defy destruction during the growing season, unless the entire root is grubbed out, will most of them die if cut off under the ground during the early part of August. The time for the work is when the season's growth is about stopped, and before the leaves are shed. A lick struck in this work in August is worth ten applied in spring, when the root is active and new shoots or sprouts are readily started."....A Kansas correspondent writes: "The best time to sprout stumps—the dark of the August moon, which this year will be from the 21st of August to the 5th of September. The stumps of trees felled during the dark of the August moon seldom if ever throw up shoots or sprouts, because the sap is all up, and it is generally hot and dry; while trees felled in the winter and spring almost invariably throw up sprouts around the stumps, because the sap is down in the roots at the time they are cut."

Good light is most necessary for horses. It is no more pleasant for a horse to be kept in a dark stable than for a human being to be confined in a dark room. It is very trying to the eyes when a horse is brought out into the light. Dark stables are often the cause of blindness. Ventilation is also most important—not a draught from open windows or doors, but properly constructed ventilators in the ceiling to carry off foul air, which always rises and floats about near the ceiling. The temperature of a stable should not be over seventy degrees or under forty-five. So says a writer in the *Montreal Witness*.

Horticulture.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FRUITS.

By Thomas Meehan, Germantown Nurseries, Philadelphia, at recent meeting of the American Nurserymen's Association.

I regret that I cannot attest my sympathy with my brother nurserymen, by my personal presence with them today. The pen is a poor substitute. Mr. Watrous suggests I may use it for a few thoughts on the "Improvement of Fruits."

They need improvement. There has been an advance in some respects, but the general movement has been retrograde. Take the strawberry. Thousands enjoy them now, where a hundred could years ago. But for this thanks to the culturist. The fruit has not improved. No variety is better, or yields more abundantly than any that were popular a quarter of a century ago. I know it is customary to smile at the retrospective fancies of elder folk. They are told that distance lends enchantment to the view, but I know that we could go to the strawberry bed without regretting that we did not bring a pound of sugar with us. We now have for the table sugar flavored with strawberry; we had in those days strawberries for their own dear sakes. Is it not the same with most fruits? I say most, for in some lines, mutably the grape, there has been a genuine advance, though even here we have not done much better for ourselves than the Catawba did for us in the days of which I write.

This reference to the grape brings me to Mr. Watrous' point, how best to improve our fruits? Shall it be by hybridizing, or by selection? and if by selection, what are we to select?

We can get new races by hybridizing or crossing, but it is of little value as an improving element. Hybridization or crossing is the foe of evolution. It is a conservative power, the deadly enemy of progress. It seems a natural law that everything should vary. No two faces are alike, no two leaves on a tree in all respects correspond. Not even two blades of grass can be found exactly the same. Philosophy has shown us the reason for this, and it has come to be generally accepted as a truth that the present order of nature could not possibly exist had not Providence implanted the tendency to vary, when the great machine of life was first set a going. But every moment of nature is rhythmic, there are opposing forces at every step. Water cannot flow over the shore without leaving ripple marks on the sand, heated air cannot rise on a warm day but we can see its vibrations. Wind cannot play over the growing grass but we can trace its tremulous agitation, and the growth of plants has the same vibratory movement. Continuous advance and rest mark almost every mode on the branch. All these rhythmic movements come from opposing forces, and in the evolution of opposing forces hybridism is one. A plant with comparatively sour fruit has a seedling with sweet fruit. Insects, or the wind, carry the pollen of the parent, or those like the parent, to the new departure, and the next generation produces fruit neither sweet nor sour. The adventurous youngster is brought back again towards the ranks. It is next to impossible to make any good use of hybridizing or crossing improving fruits.

In the origination of new races it is, however, invaluable. There was a time when people believed hybrids were sterile. They saw that the poor mule was sterile, and jumped at the conclusion that that was a law in all things. Truly some hybrids are sterile, but then there are numerous cases of sterility

among individuals not hybrids. American horticulturists surely know that hybrids are not necessarily sterile. Rogers of Salem, over a quarter of a century ago, produced a new race of grapes between two species. We all know this race is not sterile. The race having been once established, has given as by natural variation a great advance. This is the only case where we know of a certainty that the founders of new races were hybrid. Various raspberries and gooseberries have been hybridized, but no new race has sprung from them. But there are races from supposed hybrids, supposed hybrids with good reason. There can be but little doubt that the Kieffer pear and its kindred originated as a hybrid between two good species. The race of raspberries of which the purple cane is the type is evidently between two good species, as also is the type of blackberry, of which the Wilson is the representative. It is believed that the Siberian crab and the common apple have given us a hybrid race, and there may be some others. Once we have the new race we must look to selection of seedlings for the improvements we desire. It is by no means clear that environment has anything to do with directing new forms. But the forms having once sprouted into existence form the original providential germs, if one may so speak, environment has a great deal to do with the preservation of the sprouting being. If the variation be in the direction of tenderness a severe climate will kill it, if it prefer a moist atmosphere and finds itself in a dry one it becomes uneasy, or if it be one demanding higher nutrition than usual, and it finds itself where poverty reigns, it will do little good. We can only tell from experience whether the variation is in the line of what we want, and from that we must select seed, and again from that as it approaches the type we have set up for ourselves.

The introduction of new species for hybridization, or the importation of new varieties from abroad all have their uses as giving us new lines for starting on, but selection must be the chief weapon in our war against rough nature.

I think the want of real progress noted in the beginning of this essay, comes from too much attention to crossing by the more intelligent among us, and the chapter of accidents which has left often to ignoramus the introduction of new fruits. Once advertised extensively the best of nurserymen has to keep them. His business is to supply what the public has been taught by the advertisements to demand. A variety found in the meadow, pronounced superb at the corner grocery, and endorsed as the best in the world by the respectable Justice of the Peace, or the truthful village clergyman, is enough to bring fame and fortune to the introducer if he will only venture his cash on printer's ink. We can do better than this.

It seems to me the duty of nurserymen to take into their own hands more than they have done, the improvement of fruits, intelligently keeping in view desirable points, and ultimately selecting from seedlings till they accomplish their ends. It will surely pay.

Trellising Grape Vines.

A correspondent asks for information on the trellising of grape vines, and he refers approvingly to wires. We have tried iron wires, but do not like them because of their rusting, and when a vine or a tendril is rubbed against a rusty wire by the wind, it is scarred more or less. This season we have observed many tendrils actually worn through by this rubbing. By using zinc wire this trouble would be avoided. The best trellis is made of wood, but

zinc wire fastened firmly between the wood strips would be an improvement. Use posts, one midway between every two vines in the row; nail on pine strips, the lower one three or four inches wide and one inch thick; the others may be only two inches wide and a foot apart if no wires are used; eighteen inches apart if wire is put between the strips. Let the wires be well stretched and fastened to the parts by driving little staples over them tightly.

The vines must be placed on the trellis at or soon after the time of pruning, and they must be kept in place by strings. Strips of old cotton cloth are excellent for this work. And when the young shoots appear in the spring they must be trained to proper places along the trellis and fastened in like manner. The main canes, old and new, being kept in place by strings, the lateral canes will accommodate themselves by clinging to the main canes, or the wires.

Wind-break for Orchards.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please allow me the space to say just a word or two regarding the importance of wind-breaks for orchards on prairie farms, especially here in western Kansas? Many settlers planted out hundreds of fruit trees for the last two seasons. And it is a noticeable fact that those who cultivated their orchards have far the best trees, they are larger and more vigorous and did not suffer near the loss as did those who neglected theirs. But few seemed to realize that trees needed such attention. There is too much dry wind here for trees to take care of themselves. For a number of years I have made it a special study how to grow fruit in a new prairie country, and have always found that where there was either natural or artificial wind-break on the south side of the orchard those thus protected had invariably the best, most vigorous and straightest trees, while on the other hand nine-tenths of those exposed to the south wind leaned extremely to the north, allowing the sun to scald the exposed parts of the trunk, giving the borers a better chance to do their destructive work.

There is also another great benefit in these wind-breaks, they protect the fruit from being blown off during fruit season. It is best to have a protection around the entire orchard, because storms come in from various points. But the south winds are more injurious than all the others combined, as they generally prevail at the time the new fruit sets on and the earth is loose yet from previous frosts. Some may think this takes up too much land and is time and money thrown away. But it is a sad mistake, as the wood will be worth all it ever costs twice over, besides it will enhance the value of the farm and beautify the country in general.

The time for starting these wind-breaks is when the orchard is planted, or even a year or two before would be still better. As to the kind of trees to plant, nearly any variety will do that is adapted to the soil. Cottonwood are the cheapest and of a more rapid growth. In starting an orchard on a prairie always begin the head of your trees near the ground so as only to leave room to hoe under, allowing only one branch at one place; keep the main sap channel directed towards 1 o'clock sun. Do not prune close for the first few years. Always keep the trunk of trees shaded as much as possible.

W. C. ZIMMER.

Goqnac, Stanton Co., Kas.

We have no hesitation in recommending Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as a sure cure for dandruff, and to restore the natural color of the hair.

The Orchard and Fruit Garden.

Early varieties of apples and pears are now ripening for marketing and home use. The early varieties, if properly handled, are profitable. They should be picked before they have softened at all. In packing these early varieties observe the custom of the market; price depends largely upon appearances. The packages, half-barrel crates, etc., should be new and bright, and the fruit so firmly packed that it cannot shake and become bruised in transit. From the number of peach trees planted a few years ago there will probably be many orchards come into bearing for the first time, and in the hands of those without experience. The great trouble in peach-growing is to procure good pickers. If it is possible to secure experienced hands, do so in advance. Of course the probable number of baskets, crates and ladders and tags required have to be provided, and above all the commission man, to whom to consign the fruit, must have been engaged beforehand. When picking begins all is hurry, and delays are costly. In the great peach region which find their market in New York, the growers form associations for mutual co-operation in dealing with the various lines of transportation; to fix upon rates of transit and to arbitrate in differences and disputes. So far as can be described the peach when picked should be in that condition that it will be in a state fit to be eaten by the time or soon after it reaches the consumer. The picker requires a nice sense of touch, which practice only can give. An over-soft peach will spoil in a basket or crate, and the loss usually falls upon the grower. Each grower's package is plainly marked with the raiser's name, who should strive to make that name stand for good fruit and honest packing. In spite of every care much fruit will get too ripe to be shipped. In the peach neighborhoods over-ripe fruit is disposed of to canners, evaporators, distillers, etc., if the planter does not dispose of his fruit himself. Usually the fruit as it is packed is assorted into three grades. The pear is always better if ripened after being picked; not so the peach. While the fruit should be of the same size and quality from the top to the bottom of the package it is regarded as proper to "face." This consists in merely dressing the top layer of fruits, carefully turning each so that its sunny or colored side or cheek should be uppermost and at the same time to neatly round off the top layer. This does not in any manner deceive the purchaser, as the fruit is the same that it was before it was faced. This treatment of facing is allowed with other fruits and when properly done is not objectionable. After the harvest, it is the custom of some of the planters to turn the pigs into the orchard to eat up fallen fruit and destroy the insects they may contain. Blackberries differ in their appearance when ripe. Some will be jet black and still remain hard. The old canes of these as well as of raspberries should be cut away and burned as soon as the crop is picked. If new shoots appear and there are already as many as needed to each stool, unless new plants are wanted to fill blanks in the rows, treat like weeds. New shoots of the blackberries should not be allowed to grow taller than five feet; when at this height the tops may be pinched out. This will cause lateral or side shoots to show. When the lowest of these shoots are ten inches high they should be stopped by inches and so on, shortening the upper shoots to about six inches.—*American Agriculturist for August.*

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Poultry Yard.

Making Old Poultry Tender.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* says that old poultry may be made tender and savory by the following method: Soak it in cold water, with a handful or two of ashes thrown in, for twenty-four hours; pick off the feathers and let it hang for twenty-four hours longer. Then let it boil for a quarter of an hour in veal broth or water; take it out, lard and bake it; when nearly done, baste with hot butter. By this method the flavor of a young chicken may be imparted to an old fowl. Poultry of all kinds requires thorough cooking, as when undone it is tasteless. A turkey weighing eight pounds should be baked three hours and basted every ten or fifteen minutes with its own drippings and with melted butter. If proper care is taken in dressing poultry, it will not need washing. A wet cloth may be used to wipe it clean, if necessary, but soaking it in water takes out the flavor. Young poultry may be known by having smooth legs and supple feet. If the legs are rough and the feet are stiff, the poultry is old or stale.

Her directions for trussing a fowl were given as follows: Pass a needle, threaded with a strong cord, through the under part of the wing, pass it next straight through the top part of the leg and under part of the wing. Then pass the needle straight through the top part of the other leg, then pass it through the under part of the other wing, turn the fowl on its breast, pass the needle through the top part of the wing, through the skin that folds over the neck, through the top part of the other wing. This brings the two ends of the string together. Draw them as tightly as possible, in order to give the fowl a plump appearance. Then take another string and pass the needle close to the backbone, then over one leg through the skin at the foot of the breast; pass it next over the other leg and tie it as tight as possible. In trussing for roasting, the process is just the same, except that the claws are chopped off and the legs dipped into boiling water a moment, so that the skin can be taken off easily.

To boil the fowl, a piece of greased paper should first be tied over the breast. This softens the meat and gives it a good color. The fowl is then placed in a pan of boiling water, to which salt is added. If it is young, it is allowed to cook slowly for an hour; if old, more time is required. The dressing for fowls was then made. For this she used two ounces of butter, one of flour, one pint of milk, a little pepper and salt and two hard-boiled eggs. The butter was melted in a small pan, and the flour at once added and mixed. A pint of milk was then poured into the pan, and the ingredients stirred until the milk boiled. At boiling point, pepper and salt were added, and the compound was allowed to boil two minutes longer. The whites of two hard-boiled eggs were then chopped and added to the dressing. The fowl was then removed from the fire and placed on a dish, the strings removed and the dressing poured over the breast. A closely woven sieve was then placed over the chicken, and the hard yolk of the eggs grated through it upon the fowl.—*Farmers' Magazine.*

An experienced horticulturalist, says *Popular Gardening*, uses many hundred yards of muslin for winter protection to

tender plants. Around tender trees and shrubs he drives stakes to which he tacks muslin, which completely protects the plant from wind. In the case of rather tender sorts, he throws a few armfuls of dry oak leaves inside the muslin inclosure, then tacks another piece of muslin over the top to keep all snug and dry.

Lessons in Natural History.

The hen has never achieved much distinction as a songstress, but her reputation for doing whatever she undertakes, in a highly satisfactory manner, has become national. She fills a long-felt want, and fills it chock full. Her chief characteristic is persistency, and when the natural instinct is strong within her the only way to prevent her "setting" is to clip her tail feathers about two inches abaft her bill and send her to the market as a spring chicken. Hens are said to have attained the age of thirty years, and no man who has frittered away ten years of his life in a boarding house will dispute the record. The hen is also noted for her perversity. The man who takes the advice of agricultural papers, edited by nickel-plated city dudes, who could not tell a sulky plow from a car-load of guano, and goes into the hen business to amass wealth, quickly realizes the truth of this, for when eggs are selling for six cents per dozen, every able-bodied hen on the ranch will get up before daylight and work all day as though she was the nation's hope, but when eggs are scarce at four bits a dozen, she goes on a strike and when her employer tries to compromise with her, she tells him that the union is allowing her \$2 a day and she don't propose to strike a solitary lick until the treasury is drained as dry as a prohibition editorial.

The hen and the baby are the only two creatures that defy the lord of creation and obey his consort. A man will walk the floor all night with a howling baby and wear his throat out trying to talk baby talk to it, but the harder he works the more it howls; but the moment his wife smuggles it down beside her and says "There! there!" it shuts right up and begins pawing around for something else to engage its attention. When a dozen hens get into the garden and begin burrowing in the geranium bed, the lord of the manor rushes out, and, after filling his hat with bricks, (sure enough ones), begins a wild assault. Then every hen raises her voice and makes a hundred unintelligible remarks and they scatter hither and yon, and fly in his face, and run under the house, and round and round the garden, while he gets hot in the collar, and chucks bricks right and left and smashes window glass, and perspires, and mixes his language with remarks that would not look well in print, and finally goes over to the neighbor's to borrow a gun, declaring that he will wipe the whole hen tribe off the face of the earth. As soon as he is out of sight, his wife comes into the garden, and shakes her skirts and says "Shoo there," and in two minutes every hen is back on the reservation.

The consort of the hen is somewhat larger, and is a Mormon by nature and a slugger by profession. When not engaged in putting up jobs on the hens, by eying a grain of corn and insinuating that the hen that puts on most style and gets there first will secure it, and then deliberately swallowing it himself just as a dozen anxious hens are reaching for the prize, he is either taking a licking from some other rooster or inviting an enemy that he feels certain he can

knock out in three rounds to come over and get scalped. The rooster is used by politicians as an emblem of victory, because, like the rooster, a politician is principally noise and "promises broken but never kept."—*Houston Caller.*

A little charcoal thrown to the pigs confined in pens will be readily eaten, and will apparently do them more good than the grain. It seems to be especially needed by pigs fed mainly on corn, which is apt to sour on their stomachs and destroy their appetites. Pigs that are kept where they can reach fresh soil will often eat it, and there is no doubt that it is good for them.



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" " " 1887, 31 " "
" " " 1887, 30 " "

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The Veterinarian.

[This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V. S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronto Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address F. H. Armstrong, V. S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

As announced by the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER, in the last issue, the undersigned has assumed the work of editing a column devoted, wholly, to the treatment of sick and injured horses and cattle. The writer cheerfully consents to this work, knowing that in some of the large towns and counties of our State, and in all the vast territory that this journal circulates, are many places that are without the services of reputable veterinary surgeons. To all such and every reader of the KANSAS FARMER, the privileges of this column, are cheerfully offered free of any charge whatever. Those desiring prescriptions for horses or cattle are requested to write a plain, and as full and accurate a description of the symptoms of the case as possible. Full and complete directions for treatment will be given in this column in the next succeeding issue. Answers and prescriptions will not be sent by mail, except in the line of private practice. But each and every case inquired about through the KANSAS FARMER will be prescribed for, and directions for treating the same, will be given in plain English, that may be easily understood by any and all of my readers and patrons. Hoping that all who have stock that require treatment will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered by the FARMER, and pledging to all such, the best services and prompt attention.

I am yours,
F. H. ARMSTRONG, V. S.

Of Interest to Railroad Passengers.

The Supreme court of Kansas has recently decided a question of interest to passengers in railroad trains. In the case of Gants against the Santa Fe railroad, the court holds that it is the duty of persons about to take passage on a railroad train to inform themselves as to the train they must take to reach their destination, according to the regulations of the railroad company, and that if a person takes passage on a train which does not stop at the station to which he has purchased a ticket, and refuses, on demand of the conductor, to pay his fare from the station to which he is ticketed to the next station at which the train does stop, the conductor may lawfully eject him, if he will not get off when requested, after the train is stopped at a suitable place, which is not necessarily a depot or station.

In the decision of the Supreme court of Missouri, in Logan against the Hannibal railroad company, it was held that a passenger on a train, which was not scheduled to stop at the station to which he was ticketed, must get off at the last stopping place of the train before his station was reached, or pay his fare from his station to some stopping place beyond, and that upon his refusing so to do the conductor might rightfully eject him at such last stopping place.

The reasoning of these decisions is that the duty of a railroad company to the public requires that it should run its trains according to established rules and regulations without infringing them to accommodate a single passenger, and that it would be dangerous to the public at large to give any passenger the power to compel such companies to stop their trains at other stations than those provided for in their regulations, while it is an easy matter for each passenger to find out, before entering his train, that it is the proper one for him to take.

The Indiana Farmer says: A gentleman of this city who was conversing with us recently upon the advantages of rolling the growing wheat in the spring gave as an example the case of his father, an old farmer in one of the western counties of the State. For twenty years past he has

adopted the plan, and with great satisfaction. Often he has left strips through the field untouched by the roller, and has invariably found that the rolled portion was much thriftier than the unrolled strips alongside.

Give the brood sows the run of a clover field all through the summer if possible. It is less stimulating than their dry winter food and will keep them in health with far less fever than any other food we have ever tried. The pigs, moreover, will soon learn to pick at it and eventually make it their staple food, giving them growth, health, frame and size, and fit them for the purposes of life, be that breeding or fattening, better than anything else.

Here is an ox for you, reported by the Rural World: Height, 18 hands; in length from the poll to root of tail, 11 feet 3 inches; measures around girth, 8 feet 2 inches; depth of brisket, 4 feet 7 inches; around arm, 2 feet 2 inches; around the hock, 2 feet; when walking or facing carries his head 7 to 8 feet in the air; is a dun with some white spots; weighs about 2,000 pounds, thin in flesh, but in good, thriving condition.

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\$110 will pay for board, room and tuition for forty weeks at Campbell Normal University. Board in the family of the President.

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960 acres of nearly all bottom land, running water, young growing timber, near railroad station. Will take part payment in cattle.
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At the Southwestern Business College, Wichita, Kas., living expenses have been greatly reduced by the erection of boarding halls and dormitories where students get good board at \$1.90 per week and room rent free. Write for catalogue.

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Ready money, lowest rates, and every accommodation on real estate loans; one to five years time as best suits borrower.

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116 W. Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

A horseman of long experience declares it to be needless cruelty to a young colt to let it run with its dam until winter, when there will be an entire change of feed from green to dry. No amount of grain will keep such a colt thrifty during its first winter. Wean it while it can get some green feed, and where apples are plenty put up a few to be fed to the colt daily when cold weather comes. A few apples daily, with some oats, are better than all grain rations for colts or any young horses.

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Every afternoon at 3:55 o'clock, upon arrival of trains from the West, a magnificent Pullman Sleeping Car leaves Topeka for Chicago via the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, making close connection with the famous "limited flyer" running through without change, arriving at Chicago the following morning. This is certainly the quickest and most convenient means of transportation between points in Kansas and the city of Chicago.

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Thirty miles of journey is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway is completed between Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and practically the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years at this rate and Kansas will be in New England.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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Beautiful Springs, Lake, and also, what the name implies,

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Hays City, Kansas.

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TROTTER HORSES

September 4, 1888, on the Fair Grounds,

MEXICO, MO.

40 head of Trotting and Saddle-bred Horses, mostly Clays and Mambrinos, nearly all my own breeding. 10 choice Brood Mares with Colts at side. 20 Geldings and Fillies, aged from 1 to 5 years. Catalogues ready August 15.

K. H. ALLEN,
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THE KANSAS FARMER

Is a twenty-page weekly journal devoted to the interests of Kansas agriculture. During the growing season—March to November—it publishes monthly crop and stock reports covering the entire State. It is the only Kansas paper of its class, having a general circulation, and its managers aim to make it reliable in all its departments. It is unquestionably the most representative Kansas paper published; it is a mirror in which the material interests of the State may be seen fresh every week. All departments of agriculture are represented in its columns—Field Work, Horticulture, Gardening, Stock-raising, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, etc., and two pages are devoted to miscellaneous reading matter for all members of the family.

The KANSAS FARMER is absolutely free from all parties, combinations and cliques; it discusses public questions from an advanced, independent standpoint fearlessly and in the interest of people who eat bread in the sweat of their faces.

Persons who want to keep posted as to the condition of Kansas and her people can do so by reading the KANSAS FARMER regularly.

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THE FRUIT GROWERS JOURNAL

An eight-page forty-eight column paper, published Semi-Monthly at Cobden, Union Co., Ill., the fruit-growing center of the Western States. It is devoted primarily and chiefly to

Fruit-Growing and Marketing.

It is not published in the interest of any Nursery or Association whatever, but is devoted to Fruit and Vegetable Growers only.

TERMS:—One Year, \$1; six months, 50 cents.

A. M. DUBOIS, Editor and Publisher.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 13, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,900. Market quoted firm and steady. Choice heavy native steers \$5 05a5 40, fair to good native steers \$4 00a5 00, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 50a4 25, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 40a3 40, grass rangers \$2 20a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 700, shipments 600. Market strong and steady. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$6 30a6 40, medium to prime packing \$6 25a6 35, ordinary to best light grades \$5 50a6 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 3,400. Market steady. Common to good sheep, \$2 00a4 00.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 9,000. Good stronger; best natives, \$3 15; Texas, \$3 40. Best steers, \$5 00a5 15; good, \$5 10a5 50; medium, \$4 50a5 00; common, \$3 50a4 40; stockers, \$2 50a3 25; feeders, \$3 25a3 50; bulls, \$1 75a3 00; cows, \$1 50a3 00; range steers, \$2 50a3 40.

HOGS—Receipts 11,000. Market closed weak. Mixed, \$5 00a6 40; heavy, \$5 00a6 50; light, \$5 95a6 40; skips, \$4 25a5 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Market slow. Native sheep, \$2 50a4 50; Texan, \$2 50a3 75; lambs, per cwt., \$4 00a5 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—The supply of corn-fed cattle was next to nothing, and business was too light to quote. Dressed beef and shipping steers \$3 60a4 20.

HOGS—The supply was light and about half were stock hogs from southern Missouri and Arkansas. The supply was too light for a market. Two packers only did any business and one Eastern buyer bought odds and ends. Sales at \$5 00a6 15 for choice pigs to mixed.

SHEEP—There was nothing on the market but some billed through Texans, that were not offered up to noon. Demand good for muttons. Traders report that 500 to 750 lambs per week could be used here now, while only 125 to 150 are arriving. Late Saturday several loads of Texans sold for local slaughter at \$2 25a3 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 92c elevator, 93 1/4a94 1/2c delivered.

CORN—No. 2, 51 1/4a53 1/2c.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Very firm. No. 2 red, cash, 83 1/4c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 42c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 23 1/2a24c.

RYE—Dull; 47c bid.

BARLEY—Nothing done.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 82c; No. 3 spring, 79a79 1/2c; No. 2 red, 84 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2, 43 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2, 24 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 47 1/2a48c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 46.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 95a2 00.

PORK—\$13 30a13 40.

LARD—\$8 62 1/2a8 70.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 6,570 bushels; withdrawals, 5,750 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 112,062 bushels. There was a steady and merely nominal market on 'change to-day, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 red winter, cash, 70 1/2c bid, 71 1/2c asked. No. 3 red winter, cash and August, 64c bid, 65c asked. No. 2 soft winter, cash, 73c bid, no offerings.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 3,782 bushels; withdrawals, 2,806 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 80,113 bushels. The market was about steady on 'change to-day, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 cash, 35c bid, 36 1/2c asked; No. 2 white, cash and August, no bids, 42c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 20c bid, 21c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 24 cars. Market steady.

New, \$5 50a6 00.

SEEDS—We quote: Clover, \$1 00a1 25 per bu. for old; no arrivals of new. Flaxseed, \$1 00 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 10 for prime.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$1 10 per 1,000 lbs.; \$21 00 per ton; car lots, \$19 00 per ten.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).

Butter, per lb.	10	12 1/2
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	10	
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2	65
Potatoes (new)	40	
Beets	25	

KANSAS FAIRS.

A complete list of the fairs to be held in Kansas this year:

Kansas State Fair Association—Topeka, September 17-22.
Western National Fair Association—Lawrence, September 3-8.
Anderson County Fair Association—Garnett, August 28-31.
Bourbon County Fair Association—Fort Scott, September 11-14.
Brown County Exposition Association—Hiawatha, September 4-7.
Caney Valley Fair Association—Grenola, September 26-29.
Chase County Agricultural Society—(Cottonwood Falls), Elmdale, September 26-28.
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association—Columbus, October 11-14.
Cheyenne County Agricultural Association—Wano, September 15-18.
Clay County Fair Association—Clay Center, September 4-7.
Coffey County Fair Association—Burlington, September 10-14.
Crawley County Fair and Driving Park Association—Winfield, September 3-7.
Kansas Central Agricultural Society—Junction City, September 21-23.
Ellis County Agricultural Society—Hays City, October 2-4.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—Ottawa, September 24-28.
Harvey County Fair Association—Newton, September 11-14.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Oskaloosa, September 11-14.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society—Manhattan, September 18-21.
LaCygne District Fair Association—LaCygne, September 4-7.
Linn County Fair Association—Mound City, September 17-21.
Pleasanton Fair Association—Pleasanton, September 18-21.
Marion County Agricultural Society—Peabody, September 5-7.
Montgomery County Agricultural Society—Independence, September 4-8.
Morris County Exposition Company—Council Grove, September 25-28.
Nemaha Fair Association—Seneca, September 18-21.
Sabetha District Fair Association—Sabetha, August 28-31.
Osage County Fair Association—Burlingame, September 11-14.
Osborne County Fair Association—Osborne, September 11-14.
Ottawa County Fair Association and Mechanics' Institute—Minneapolis, September 25-28.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Phillipsburg, September 18-21.
Pratt County Agricultural Society—Pratt City, September 4-7.
Hutchinson Fair Association—Hutchinson, October 2-5.
Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society—Manhattan, September 18-21.
Plainville Fair Association—Plainville, September 25-28.
Rush County Industrial Fair Association—LaCrosse, September 19-21.
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—Salina, September 11-14.
Smith County Agricultural Society—Smith Center, September 19-21.
Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Greenleaf, September 12-14.
Neosho Valley District Fair Association—Neosho Falls, September 24-28.

Garfield University,

WICHITA, KANSAS.

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FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 4.

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Let some enterprising farmer take hold of this, and work up a small stock company, and correspond with us.

We will be very glad to hear from anybody regarding this great industry.

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We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment

The Busy Bee.

Handling Bees After the Honey Season.

It will be noticed that after the honey season is past bees become irritable and make quite a resistance to being handled or disturbed in any manner. Now it has been said that bees cannot be handled too much during their season of business, but we rather think this is putting it a little too strong. We would certainly advise all necessary handling to put everything in good order and carry on all profitable work, such as queen-rearing, etc.; but it is our opinion, from our actual experience in working among the bees, that it has a damaging effect to some extent; and our advice is to molest them as little as possible after the honey season is over. Every colony opened up now and enough smoke applied to quiet them, consume, quite a quantity of their stores, and it may be possible that much of the honey is uncapped for the purpose. Our purpose in using smoke is to alarm the bees so that they will fill themselves with honey, and such a quantity of bees that each hive has at this season of the year requires an enormous quantity of honey to fill them. It is true they will return a portion of it back, but not all by any means. Colonies unmolested now will consume but little stores. Another trouble we occasionally meet with is on opening hives at this time, which endangers the life of the queen to some extent, as occasionally the bees will ball her from the effects of unseasonable molestation. Bees may be unnecessarily disturbed during the later summer months so as to have them consume their entire stores; so that while we advise handling bees all that is profitable, we do not think it good policy to be constantly tinkering with them just for the "fun of it."

There is valuable information to be gathered in using the smoker properly. I believe I made the assertion at one time in one of the bee journals that better results would be obtained if the smoke was left entirely out of the apiary; and I don't yet think I am ready to take it back. The use of smokers in the apiary is good enough, but, like many other good things, it is abused. I believe we should always make it a rule that in approaching a colony to be handled we should try manipulating before using the smoker, and only bring it forward in case of actual necessity. When handling can be done without smoke I invariably accomplish a better job of work than with the use of it. Without the use of smoke it requires very slow movements and careful working, but I believe time is gained in the end by such management.—*Ex.*

The Old Silver Spoon.

How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness,
When I tossed in my pain, all fevered and sore;
The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness,
And even the old spoon that my medicine bore.
The old silver spoon, the family spoon,
The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore.

How loth were my fever-parched lips to receive it,
How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue,
And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could relieve it,
Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung.
The old silver spoon, the medicine spoon,
How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue.

Such is the effect of nauseous, griping medicines which make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective. 25 cents a vial.

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OF POLAND-CHINA and DUROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leek's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R., Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697, Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zeldia 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices.

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Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Give or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c.; Pekin Duck 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

Poland-Chinas 100 PIGS FOR SALE!

NEW BOARS:—Young America 3811, C. R., noted show hog and breeder; nine sweepstakes; sire of sweepstakes hog at Chicago fat stock show. Lord Corwin 4th, 1851; daisy show hog, of the highest premium blood. Lampe's Tom Corwin 6287; gilt-edge premium pedigree. SOWS:—Black Rosas, Gold Dust, Double Corwins, Black Bess, Black Beautys, Buckeyes, Dimples, Stemwinders, etc. Royal blood, gilt-edge pedigrees.
Shipped to fifteen States and thirty-three counties in Kansas.

W. S. HANNA, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Sunflower Stock Farm.



We are breeding Poland-Chinas, the Improved Chester Whites, Berkshires, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Swine, and have secured more premiums than any other breeder in the State—last season getting 120 first and sweepstakes and 15 second. We breed from the very best strains, hence our remarkable satisfaction. Of Poultry we breed ten leading varieties, the best to be found in the West; also Toulouse Geese, Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Eggs in season. Hogs all eligible to record. Reasonable prices. Write your wants. Address H. G. FARMER & SONS, Garnett, Kas.

For Berkshire Swine and Southdown Sheep that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

LOCUST & GROVE & HERD

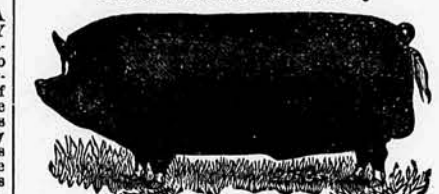


Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust Grove Herd. Individual excellence combined with purity of breeding, is my motto. Prices to suit the quality of stock offered. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Address as below, or better, come and see.

JAMES HOUK, Prop'r,
Hartwell, Henry Co., Missouri.

ORDERS TAKEN NOW

For SPRING PIGS sired by



ROYAL GRANITE 10105,

The best BERKSHIRE boar ever owned at "Haw Hill," and several other first-class sires. Enclose stamp for catalogue and prices. SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]
M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
S. McCULLOUGH
Ottawa, Kansas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

G. W. BERRY,
BERRYTON, Shawnee Co., KANSAS.

My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hilde Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, and other families. These Swanwick and Humfrey families are larger, thicker-fleshed, set on shorter legs, and possess finer qualities than other hogs. Herd headed by British Champion 111, 19481 and Dauntless 17417. My aim is to produce a type of Berkshires honorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited.

BERRYTON is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K., N. & W. R. R. Farm adjoins station.

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not akin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none.

J. M. BROWNING, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.

HAY FEVER CATARRH

is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat. The acid discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Try the Cure.
ELY'S
CREAM BALM
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

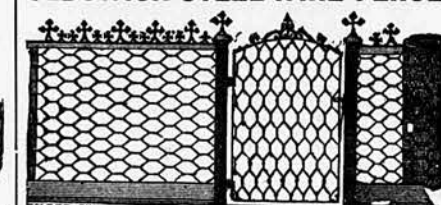
DR. OWEN'S BODY BATTERY!

FOR MAN AND WOMAN. Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be increased, decreased, reversed or detached at will, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. Cures General, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. It is light, simple and superior to all others. Guaranteed for one year. Our Large Illustrated PAMPHLET giving prices, testimonials, mechanism, and simple application for the cure of disease will be sent FREE to any address.
DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

FAT OF FOLKS

using "Anti-Corpulence Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

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The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

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Home of HASSLEMAN'S BROWNIE 28777.
Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of
33 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

BREEDERS OF A. J. C. C. JERSEY CATTLE,

Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-
ENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197;
dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD
COAST 14713.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible par-
ties, will give time or exchange for cows or heifers.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER, VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.

LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

W. A. HARRIS, PROP'R, LINWOOD, LEAVENWORTH CO., KAS.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The
largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of *Crutcher's Victrolas, Lavenders,*
Vilets, Secrets, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824,
a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

LINWOOD—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm
joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY

French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
ceived.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illus-
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES

RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very
choice collection, includ-
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horses, several of which
have won many prizes in
England, which is a special
guarantee of their soundness
and superiority of form and
action. Our stock is se-
lected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England.
Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to

SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.

COTSWOLD AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported and home-bred, of different ages—the farmer's general-purpose sheep. Spring
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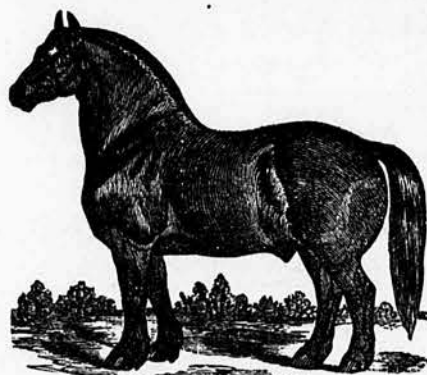
Also Merino Sheep for sale—To settle the estate of R. T. McCulley—L. Bennett, admin-
istrator, who is authorized to sell at private sale, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Short-horns—Choice young animals, of both sexes, by Renick Rose of Sharon sires.

Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens, pure breeds.

Also Berkshire Hogs.—For prices or catalogue, address

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo.



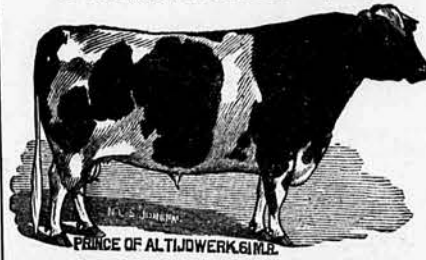
The Imported CLYDESDALE Stallion

KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995
(2211),

The property of H. W. McAFEE, will make
the season at Prospect Farm, three miles west
of Topeka, Sixth street road.

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK 61M.

The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK
(61 M. E.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and
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14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to
80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for
catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.
(Mention this paper.)

HAAFF'S NEW PRACTICAL DE-
HORNER. Fifty illus-
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H. H. HAAFF,
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I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-
brated cattle of all ages. Also some nice
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JNO. D. PRYOR,
Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

Devon Cattle!

We are the largest breeders of this hardy,
easy-keeping breed, one of the best for the
West. Stock for sale singly or car lots.

RUMSEY BROS. & CO.,
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G. W. GLICK, Proprietor,
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Breeds and has for sale Bates
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SHORT-HORNS

Including representatives of

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other fashionable fam-
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The Grand Bates Bulls,

8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798,
Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879,

At head of herd.

Fifteen choice young Bulls for sale
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Correspondence and inspection of herd so-
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fair prices.

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St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R.

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And visit the Pleasure Resorts of Colorado,
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Pullman Palace Sleepers, Modern Day
Coaches and Free Family Sleepers, go to make
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NOW IS THE TIME TO GO,

As cheap Tourist Tickets are on sale at all
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Solid Daily Trains with Pullman Buffet
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COLORADO SHORT LINE

5 DAILY TRAINS | DAILY TRAINS 5
KANSAS CITY TO ST. LOUIS.

H. O. TOWNSEND,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL
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Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R'y

(GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.)

It affords the best facilities of communication
between all important points in KANSAS, NE-
BRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, the IN-
DIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, and beyond. The
Main Lines and Branches include ST. JOSEPH,
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The Vast Area of Fertile Country
tributary thereto offers rare inducements to farm-
ers, stock growers, and intending settlers of every
class. Lands cheap and farms on easy terms.
Traverses the famous "GOLDEN BELT" whose
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Prompt and Convenient Connections

at Kansas City and St. Joseph for Chicago, St.
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with EAST LIMITED TRAINS OF GREAT ROCK
ISLAND ROUTE for Davenport, Rock Island, Des
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ROUTE for Spirit Lake, Watertown, Sioux Falls,
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Splendid Passenger Equipment

Strictly First Class, entirely new, with latest
improvements, expressly manufactured for this
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luxury of its accommodations. Elegant Day
Coaches, Restful Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman
Sleeping Cars. Solidly ballasted steel track; iron
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Union Depots at terminal points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired infor-
mation, apply to nearest Coupon Ticket Agent,
or address at Topeka, Kansas,

H. A. PARKER, JNO. SEBASTIAN,
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Gen. Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

Memphis Route,

KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS R. R.

(Formerly Gulf Route—Kansas City,
Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.)

Offers you the most pleasant and desirable
route to Kansas City and all points East, North
and West; to Memphis and all points South.

At Kansas City, connections are made at
Union Depot with all through trains for Chi-
cago, St. Louis and the East; to St. Paul, Den-
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and Northwest. Via this line, entire train
with Free Reclining Chair Car and Pullman
Buffet Sleeping Car runs through to Memphis,
Tenn.; through coach Kansas City to Bristol
via Chattanooga and Knoxville. There is no
other direct route from the West to Jackson-
ville, Pensacola, Nashville, Chattanooga, and
all Southern cities.

This route, via Hoxie, is over one hundred
miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot
Springs, and points in Arkansas.

Write for large map and time-tables, show-
ing through connections.

Before purchasing your ticket, call upon a
ticket agent of this Company, or write to the
undersigned for rates. Special rates and ar-
rangements for parties and their movables,
going South to locate.

Send for a copy of the *Missouri and Kansas
Farmer*, giving full information relative to the
cheap lands of Southwest Missouri. Mailed
free.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
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The Burlington System

Of nearly 6,000 miles of steel rail, well-ballasted,
with iron and steel bridges, an equipment unexcelled
with over 300 passenger trains daily, traversing the
great States of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska,
Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota and the
Territories, with trains made up of Pullman Pal-
ace Sleeping Cars, the Burlington's Celebrated Din-
ing Cars, and Improved Modern Free Chair Cars, is
unquestionably the Route for travelers to take going
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Three Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, St.
Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Quincy, Bur-
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Two Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, Coun-
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Two Fast Daily Trains between Kansas City, St.
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The line carrying the government fast mail be-
tween the East and far West. Any ticket agent can
give you maps and time table of this well-known
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H. C. ORR,
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Take care of your Horses and Cattle by
using Dr. S. P. Cregar's

STOCK CAKE & ANTI-WORM REMEDY.

a cathartic stimulant for HORSES, CATTLE and
other LIVESTOCK. This Stock Cake removes worms,
purifies the blood and water, loosens the hide, acts
upon the kidneys, regulates the system and puts the
animals in healthy, thriving condition. Also is a
Preventive Against Pleuro-Pneumonia
in Cattle. Price 15 cents per cake.

Dr. S. P. Cregar, 1464 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FINE, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of 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 paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors 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 as strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray, and at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, 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 or 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 stray.

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

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

The owner of any stray may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will 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 title shall 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 three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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 forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2, 1888.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

4 YEARLING CALVES—Taken up by T. W. English, in Quindaro tp., June 1, 1888, four yearling calves, two heifers and two steers, no marks or brands; four animals valued at \$25.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. J. Reynolds, in Shawnee tp., one bay horse mule, 15½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old, small scar on each side of neck, leg badly marked by barbed wire, right stifle very sore, small rope around neck; valued at \$35.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. M. Moore, in Potosi tp., June 18, 1888, one sorrel filly, 2 years old; valued at \$35.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. Smith, in Lincoln tp., June 25, 1888, one bay mare, about 8 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, sway-backed, no brands; valued at \$35.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Theodore Baker, in Marensa tp., (P. O. Hodgeman), June 20, 1888, one dun pony, black feet, mane and tail, about four feet ten inches high.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Nathan Binns, in Williamsburg tp., (P. O. Williamsburg), one 3-year-old steer, white with red spots around the neck, good size, no brand or marks; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1888.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Paugh, in Silverdale tp., July 8, 1888, one roan horse, branded D on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one white mare, branded D on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Allen Baggett, in Kentucky tp., (P. O. Medina), June 27, 1888, one dark brown mule, 20 years old; valued at \$15.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by G. L. Sneaz, in Olathe tp., (P. O. Olathe), July 18, 1888, one horse mule, about 14 hands high, brown, 8 years old, clean-limbed, collar marks; valued at \$40.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Samuel B. Dodge, in Osage tp., July 9, 1888, one bay filly, 3 years old, blaze face, left hind foot white; valued at \$35.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 3 years old, some white in forehead; valued at \$30.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Lindsay, in Chetopa tp., July 16, 1888, one dark brown mare, about 15 hands high, left front foot is brown and the other three are white, small white streak in forehead; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1888.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Z. Fowler, in Eureka tp., July 10, 1888, one small light gray, three pony, three white feet and some white in face; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. W. Shighley, in Messer, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 14½ hands high, white strip in face, shod all round, one glass eye; valued at \$30.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. D. Schooley, in Paris tp., July 4, 1888, one red heifer, 8 years old, white spot on each flank, some white on belly, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mathew C. Wright, in Vermillion tp., May 28, 1888, one red yearling steer, white in face and some other white; valued at \$12.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. F. Ferrell, in Kapioma tp., (Arlington P. O.), one red cow, white spots, right horn broken off, 3 or 4 years old; valued at \$12. Calf at side, male, red, some white spots, 3 or 4 months old.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

HOG—Taken up by T. R. Jarrett, near Chetopa, July 27, 1888, one black and white spotted male hog, split in right ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$4.

HOG—By same, one sandy spotted male hog, marked as above; valued at \$8.

HOG—By same, one white male hog, under-bit and small split in right ear; valued at \$8.

200,000 TWO AND THREE-YEAR APPLE TREES, Hedge Plants and Apple Seedlings, at low prices. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE

Forty acres in Small Fruits. 100,000 plants sold this year. 900,000 to sell in fall of 1888 and spring of 1889. To those who desire to plant small fruits, my 1888 Small Fruit Manual will be sent free. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6 per 100, by express.

A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Douglas County Nurseries,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for fall trade. Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Russian Apricot, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. Fine stock Grape Vines. Hedge in quantity. Extra low prices on Apple Trees by the carload, and everything else at reasonable rates. Send for Catalogue—Free. Been in the business since 1869 in the county. WM. FLASKET & SONS.

Evergreen Fruit Farm

Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas. MESSRS. DIXON & SON, PROPRIETORS. Have for sale 40,000 Raspberry and 150,000 Strawberry Plants of tested varieties. Raspberries—Ohio, 'Sou-hegan, Gregg and Nemaha, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 100, or \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. Strawberries—Crescent, Minor, May King, Bunch, Summit and Windsor, 75 cents to \$2.50 per 100, or \$4 to \$15 per 1,000. Send orders early, and always mention KANSAS FARMER.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

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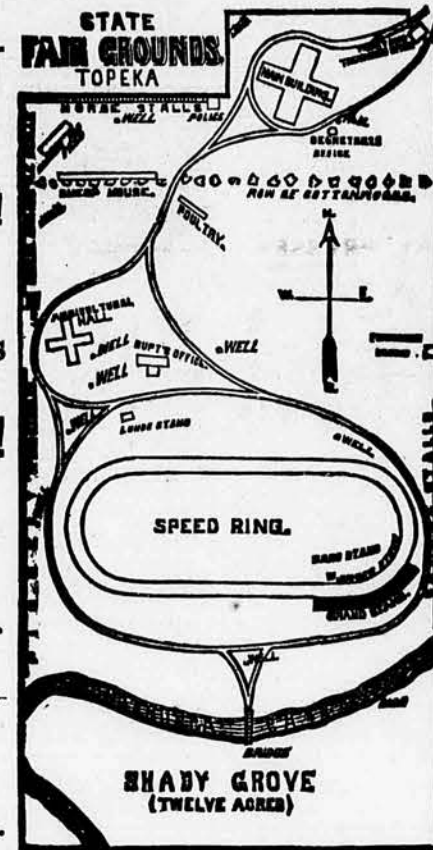
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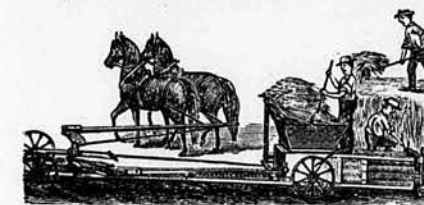
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Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution, by striking out the word "white."
Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the state, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution"; those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives in the legislature.

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

Approved February 28, 1887.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6, For the submission of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

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

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1888: That section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas be so amended that it shall read as follows: Section 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the state of Kansas and the citizens of other states and territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballots shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, "For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." Said ballots shall be received, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and return thereof made, in the same manner in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives to the legislature.

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

Approved March 4, 1887.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE.—120 acres, four miles from Americus, choice land, new house, good cellar, two never-failing wells and creek, good young orchard. School house and church at corner of farm. Six acres timber, detached. Title perfect. No incumbrance. Or will trade for a good improved forty acres near some good town in eastern Kansas. Address L. W. Blumberg, Box 149, Americus, Lyon Co., Kas.

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—OF—

Choice Short-horn Cattle!

—ON—

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, '88

AT ALTAHAM FARM,

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THIRTY-FIVE miles southeast of Kansas City, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad. At the time and place above mentioned, I will make my second public sale of Short-horn, consisting of 80 Cows and Heifers and 10 Bulls, of well-bred Short-horns. Several first-class show animals in this selection and all good, useful animals, such as need no labels to show to what breed they belong. The following families are represented, to-wit: Rose of Sharon, Craggs, Phyllis, Rosamonds, Floras, Young Marys, Mandanes, Charming Roses, Adelaides, Ianthas and Don Maras.

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A. H. LACKEY & SON and C. F. STONE will sell at that time Fifty Head of well-bred Short-horns, Cows, Heifers and Bulls, and Fifteen Head of Thoroughbred Holsteins, all descended from the celebrated Holstein herd of Thos. B. Wales, of Iowa City, Iowa, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Bulls. The Short-horns include Cruickshanks, Young Marys, Rose of Sharon, Louisas, Maidens, Beauties, Lavinias, Princesses, Arabellas, Lady Janes, and other good and useful families. The young animals offered are all the get of our renowned Cruickshank Bull, BARMPTON'S PRIDE 4884. Come and see good cattle and buy some cheap. The Holsteins are of the best milking strains of that famous breed; are all recorded and in perfect health.

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