

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
VOL. XXIX, No. 31.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1891.

SIXTEEN PAGES.  
\$1.00 A YEAR.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Important to Farmers.  
PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS (continued).—A Tribute to a Great Industry... THE STOCK INTEREST.—Live Stock Husbandry. Weaning Lambs. The Work Horse.  
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Sub-Treasury Scheme. Protest Against Giving the Sub Treasury Scheme the "Right of Way."  
PAGE 5—Gossip About Stock. Milking Machine. Night-Blooming Cereus.  
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—The Sheaves (poem). Had He Made a Mistake?  
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—James Whitcomb Riley (poem). The Clover (poem). A Kettle of Fish.  
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—Who Is In Error? A Famine in Europe Predicted. Hold Your Surplus Wheat.  
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Mortgage Information. Value of Kansas Crops. Another Big Combination. Kansas Weather Service. Kansas July Weather.  
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Thinning Out Raspberries. Fruit Juices. Ten-Acre Fruit Farm. Shawnee County Fruit-Growers. The Downy Woodpecker. Horticultural Notes. ... THE POULTRY YARD.—Grading Up Poultry.  
PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—Granulated Butter. How Much Water in Butter.  
PAGE 12—The Veterinarian. Market Reports.  
PAGE 13—Kansas Pairs for 1891.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$1.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

### HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Reg. M. Intered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2878 (1097), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—For sale, four registered, two imported and six high-grade CLYDESDALE stallions and eight fillies. For sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

### CATTLE.

400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.—Headed by Fortune 2080, Sir Evelyn 9850, Cheerful Boy 20829, Dewbury 2118977, and others. Car lots and young heads a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

L. A. KNAPP, { SHORT-HORN CATTLE  
Breeder, { and BUFF COCHIN POULTRY  
MAPLE HILL, Kas. { FOR SALE.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

MAPLEDALE HERD.—Of Short-horns. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Acklam Whittiebury 8537 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Iowa.

GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, breeders of GALLOWAY CATTLE. Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 16 months. Also breed Hambletonian and Morgan horses. Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

E. L. LEMENT, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Chester White hogs. Have bred them for eleven years in Kansas. Young stock for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Light Brahma chickens.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., SHORT-HORNS, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kansas, CATTLE & POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Stock as represented.

HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—With the Cruickshank bull Imp. Knight Templar 51503 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog, young stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hallett, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

### SWINE.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has some choice Poland-China pigs. Best blood. Choice young sows bred a specialty now. Two fine boars yet for sale. Write.

F. G. HOPKINS & SON, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshire swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 25.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4683 B, assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

REG'D ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS Farmers' prices. Inspection solicited. Address E. I. Crowell, Iola, Kas., breeder and shipper.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Fine weanling pigs, boars ready for service, and young sows at reasonable prices. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

A. K. SERCOMB, Paton, Iowa, breeder of Duroc-Jersey SWINE. West Star at head of herd. Let me hear from you.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

HOGS Duroc-Jerseys. Best prize stock for PIGS sale. C. J. STUCKEY, ATLANTA, ILL.

H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.—H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A fine lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—H. Davidson & Son, proprietors, Princeton, Kas. Champion R. at head, assisted by Bradford's Perfection. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered. Mention FARMER.

G. A. R. HERD.—Jas. Purcell, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Herd consists of 150 head. Can supply show pigs or sows bred, as desired. Correspondence invited.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.—I will sell 14, either sex, from my best show sows. Write for particulars. Chas. Ernest, Fostoria, Ohio.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Poland-China swine. George Lewis, proprietor, Neodesha, Kas. Herd second to none in the West. Write for what you want.

JOHN KEMP, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE Stock for sale.

CLEVELAND ELLER, Clay Center, Neb., breeder of Duroc-Jersey Red and Poland-China hogs of the very best blood. Pigs or sows bred for sale. [Mention this paper.]

KAW VALLEY HERD OF FANCY POLAND-CHINAS.—Kaw Chief at head, assisted by Dorsey's Glory and Dock's Choice. I will say with modesty but with a degree of pleasure, it is hard to find three finer boars, East or West, owned by one man in same herd. Come and see and you will know whether my claims are just. One hundred pigs for season's trade. Call on or address M. F. TATMAN, Rossville, Kas.

### SWINE.

ROME PARK HERDS.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty.

### POULTRY.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. 14 eggs \$2. A \$4 order gets a Poultry Monthly. Circular free. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and F. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

SURE CURE—CHICKEN CHOLERA REMEDY.—Also agent for caponizing tools. A. T. Kelly, Franklin, Indiana.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

LIVE STOCK AND CITY AUCTIONEER.—Capt. A. J. Hungate, corner Sixth and Jackson streets, Topeka. Has forty years experience, and will make public sales anywhere in Kansas. Call at office or write.

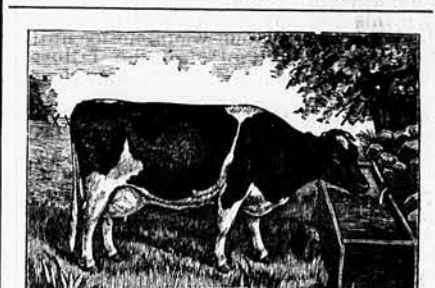
D. R. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridgling castration and cattle spaying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.—Our cows milk from 60 to 100 pounds per day. All ages for sale. Special sale of choice young bulls.

SHIRAZI SHEEP.—The largest and best flock in the West. New importation due in August. Special sale of ram lambs.

BERKSHIRES.—Royal Champion and best son of Longfellow at head. A few fall pigs and a grand lot of spring pigs for sale.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Fancy-bred spring pigs at low prices. None better. Send for catalogue and prices, or visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, or Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 3d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 32, Empress Josephine 3d, 31 1/4 lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

## Ask Your Dealer For



FEATHERBONE is made from Enamelled Quills—nature's own toughest, and strongest elastic material. Best wearing whips made for 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. All styles for Buggy, Cart, Track, Team and Riding. Be a FEATHERBONE. Write and ask for a FEATHERBONE. FEATHERBONE WHIP CO., Three Oaks, Mich.

## FOR SALE.

### Merino Sheep

Competition defied, quality considered. Inspection and correspondence solicited. L. C. WALBRIDGE, Russell, Kas.

## HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

324 Exchange Building,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl. Free.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President

## JOHNSON-BRINKMAN COMMISSION COMPANY.

### Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Telephone 2623.

KANSAS CITY, MO

## YOU, PERHAPS?

HOME and Land Seekers can earn money, see the country, and pick out a location while harvesting in the grain fields of the famous Red River Valley. Hundreds of men needed. Wages \$2.00 and \$2.50 a day and board. HALF FARE EXCURSIONS, thirty days time, on GREAT NORTHERN RY., July 21 and August 4. See your nearest railway agent, or write F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



Iowa Steam Feed Cooker Leads all others. We will make any farmer a present of one, if he will use it three months and is not satisfied that it has saved its cost in feed. Those who are using them say that 1/2 to 1/4 of the feed can be saved by using our steamer. Martin Steam Feed Cooker Co. Omaha, Nebraska.

## MCCALLUM STEEL WHEEL WAGONS



Are climate proof. Sells faster. Are cheaper. Runs lighter. Warranted for 10 years. First to get one in your locality cheap to introduce. Get catalogue of POTATO DIGGER and PICKER also.

MCCALLUM STEEL WAGON CO.  
ELGIN, ILLS.

JOB PRINTING of every description in first-class style. JNO. C. HARRIS, 429 Kansas Ave., Topeka.



## Agricultural Matters.

### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

In our editorial columns last week we called attention to the great excitement among speculators over the rumor that there was a concerted movement among the farmers throughout the length and breadth of the country to hold the present wheat crop for higher prices. Here is the circular alluded to:

The Farmers' Alliances demand unanimously that the speculation for future deliveries of cereals shall be prohibited.

The greatest competitor of the farmer is the speculator, and his competition is not at all fair, because he sells what he has not got and can sell unlimited quantities, while the farmer has no more to offer than nature grants to him.

The speculator sells for delivery in any month of the year, and therefore makes it unnecessary for the actual consumer, the miller and the exporter, to lay in such stock as he may consider reasonably sufficient for his requirements.

The farmer coming in with actual grain finds most of his customers supplied by the speculator with promises to deliver.

He has no choice but to sell to the elevator man at a lower price than the Chicago speculator has offered his promises.

It is a competition between grain and wind, in which the wind has the advantage, as the wind crop is never short.

The farmer is told that it is best for him to sell as quickly as possible, that there is a superabundance of wheat, that Europe will pay no more, and that if the United States will not sell it, Europeans will buy of other countries, who would be glad to have the trade.

Now, there comes in the swindle.

India is the only country that has any wheat to sell to Europe, namely about 35,000,000 bushels per year. All that they have to spare is shipped or contracted for long before our crop comes into the market, and supplies only a small portion of the 144,000,000 bushels yearly imported by England alone.

People talking about Egypt, Australia, Argentine Republic, etc., as competitors with American wheat are either ignorant or lie, for all these countries together have not enough surplus for export to Europe to feed it for three days.

You have probably heard that well-worn talk, that now every month in the year there is a wheat crop harvested in the world. This is probably true, but it has not a particle of influence on the world's market, because it is all needed at home, and probably more too.

But no matter how ridiculous his assertions are, the speculator succeeds in depressing prices and makes a profit. If finally at the end of a crop year the supply gets notably scarce he still tries to hold down prices by talking about the enormous crop that is going to come.

This manipulation has robbed the farmer of this country of \$300,000,000 in the last three years.

From 1884 to 1887 the crops of Europe and America were in excess of the consumption, and a low price for wheat was quite natural, but during the last three years the crops, though very fair, were not equal to the requirements, which is proven by the steady decrease of the reserves, which at present are practically nothing or hardly sufficient to reach the new crops.

With this deficiency in crops thoroughly known, wheat should have brought very fair prices during the last three years, according to the laws of supply and demand.

It makes a difference of \$100,000,000 per year to the farmers of this country whether they sell wheat at 75 cents or \$1, and that you had to take the lower price for your product is due entirely to the manipulation of the speculator.

Now this year seems especially designed by Providence to help our farming interests.

Our wheat crop promises to be good, the European crops are worse than they ever have been, and the reserves are exhausted.

Our agricultural department issues every month a government report about the crops. These reports estimate the number of acres sown and give the percentage of condition. A percentage of 100 is a somewhat ideal crop and would indicate a yield of thirteen bushels and a fraction to the acre. It has been surpassed only once, namely in the year 1882, when the condition at harvest was 104 and the yield thirteen and one-half per acre. Our present crop is somewhat similar to the crops of 1884 the government report making the acreage the same and the condition somewhat

less. In 1884 at harvest time the condition of winter wheat was reported as 98 and of spring wheat as 99. This year the condition of winter wheat is 96.6 and that of spring wheat 92.6, or about 31 per cent. less than the final report of 1884.

As the harvest of 1884, the largest we ever had, was 512,000,000 bushels, the last government report would indicate a crop of 494,000,000 bushels, say 500,000,000 in round numbers.

The home consumption has increased with the population and is certainly over \$50,000,000 bushels, probably 360,000,000, which leaves us 140,000,000 for export.

During the last ten years we exported 127,000,000 yearly in average, of which Europe received 107,000,000 and the West Indies and South America 20,000,000.

This year we may have 13,000,000 more to spare, which, however, will go to South America, on account of the reciprocity treaties, and Europe will receive the average quantity of about 107,000,000 bushels and no more, as we have no reserves to draw upon.

This would make both ends meet there if Europe had a good average crop, but Europe has not a good average crop, in fact it has the worst crop failure of the century.

Last winter was phenomenal all over Europe in its severity and duration. Snow and ice covered even Italy and Spain and were actually carried far into Africa. Vessels on the Mediterranean came into port thickly covered with ice, and this abnormal weather worked incalculable damage to the winter wheat in all the countries of that continent. The spring has been late and very unfavorable, and even in June snow and frost destroyed most of what was left in half of Germany and a great part of Austria.

That the crop disaster is not local or moderate or exaggerated, can be clearly seen by the actions of the different governments.

Russia appointed a commission to investigate the crop damages, which reported wheat 17 per cent. below average, and rye much worse.

It is the custom of that government to quiet the alarm of the people, and the damage, therefore, is surely not less than reported, but probably much more.

The following Associated Press dispatches would indicate that the official report does not tell the whole truth:

"St. Petersburg, July 11.—The suffering of the people in the Volga country through famine is increasing steadily."

"St. Petersburg, July 17.—The crop reports exclude all hope that there will be a surplus of cereals for export. The importation of foreign breadstuffs is unavoidable."

Austria is the only country which, until recently, had crop prospects not much below an average, but an Associated Press dispatch of June 13 states that even that government is now alarmed about the food question, on account of the destructive frosts in the second week of June.

In Italy and Spain measures are under debate tending to protect people against a famine.

In Germany the advisability of calling together their Congress on account of failure of the crops has been discussed in a long meeting of the cabinet, in which votes were divided. The whole press now unanimously demands this measure, and the council of Berlin has petitioned for it, and on account of the last disastrous June frosts this extraordinary step is considered unavoidable.

In France grain duties have been reduced and taxes remitted to farmers on account of crop failure.

In Belgium the most sanguine estimate is no more than one-third of a crop, and the English crop is very late and therefore uncertain.

All this does not mean a small damage, which in fact no one would notice until after harvest, but an alarming failure, giving rise to the most serious apprehensions.

Europe never raises as much wheat as it needs, and with fair crops during the last three years it has used up its reserves and all that America and India could supply.

Now it cannot draw upon its reserves, and consequently this year it would be short even if its crops were a fair average and ours as good as we have reason to believe.

Our exporting capacity has greatly decreased by the increase in population, and we would not be able to spare for Europe from four good crop years what it will be short this year alone.

Under such circumstances it is certain that the true value of wheat is greater than ever before, and it is astonishing that speculators should dare to bet on low prices.

This, however, explains itself for the following reasons:

During the four years, from 1884 to 1887, the speculation on low prices was successful on account of the world's crops being in excess of the demand, and during the last three years this same speculation has been carried on by check and did not result in disaster only because there were resources to draw upon.

This success for seven years has made the speculators think that they have discovered the philosopher's stone, and that

betting on low prices can always be made to earn them money.

There is no doubt that they would ruin themselves by persisting in that policy during this year, as the conditions are entirely reversed, but if our crop rushes into the market right after harvest, there is the danger that most of it will have been sacrificed before the speculation on low prices is broken.

It would be, of course, an enormous loss to the farming interest if only the remnants of the crop should bring the prices which are due to every bushel of it.

The way of legislation is too slow to save this crop from being wasted at ridiculously low prices, and it is not likely that another such chance for the farmer will present itself again in a life time.

There is, however, another remedy, simple, effective, and entirely within your control.

The stocks of wheat and flour are hardly large enough to supply the wants of this country until the new crop comes in.

The temporary safety of the speculator depends on an early crop and a rush into the market.

If for some reason, wet weather, for instance, the rush of new wheat should not come as early as anticipated, the market for this crop would start in with double the prices which you have obtained during the last few years.

But if wet weather should not prevent an early harvest, is it necessary that you should allow the speculator to rob you of half the value of your crop?

Could you not act as if rain had really prevented an early harvest, and could you not for once avoid undue haste in supplying the speculator with the means of keeping down your prices?

Resolve, for instance, that in view of the condition of the world's crops a minimum price of \$1.35 for wheat in New York is moderate and conservative, and that members of your organization pledge themselves not to market their wheat at lower prices unless they are under contract, and that they will use their best efforts with friends and neighbors outside of the organization also to act on your resolutions.

Resolve, also, that the State Alliances form a committee, which shall keep itself posted about the state of the world's markets, and from time to time notify the farmers of changes taking place, and advise them upon the minimum prices that they may reasonably insist upon.

We will give you our reason for arriving at this figure. The prices of wheat are really to be measured by the English market, for that country is the largest buyer, namely, to the extent of 144,000,000 yearly average. The prices for the last seven years were entirely abnormal, as 1884 created an unwieldy surplus, which was kept up and increased by several extra good crops.

This surplus being entirely used up, it is perfectly natural that wheat should return to the usual prices.

The average price of wheat in England during the twenty years preceding was \$1.45 per bushel.

Several years it rose over \$2.00 per bushel.

In this year of crop failure, far worse than any that occurred during these twenty years, it cannot be extravagant to expect at least the average price of that period.

A price of \$1.35 at New York corresponds with \$1.45 in England, as the expense of transferring a bushel of wheat to Liverpool or London is not more than 10 cents.

New York, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia should have about the same price. Chicago about 10 cents lower, say \$1.25. Minneapolis, Duluth and St. Louis \$1.23. Toledo, Detroit and Cincinnati \$1.23.

These prices would all be about in proportion to a price of \$1.45 in Liverpool.

To get at the corresponding value of a bushel of wheat at your nearest railroad station, you deduct from the price of wheat at the city to which your wheat generally goes, the cost of transportation between your station and that city, and 3 cents more for commission and handling.

For example, if your wheat usually goes to St. Louis, and you find that it costs 8 cents freight to get it there, deduct 11 cents for freight, commission, etc., from the price of \$1.23, as given above, which leaves you \$1.12 at the station.

In regard to this communication, we want it distinctly understood that we do not advise you to sell your wheat at above prices, which are based upon average prices of the English market only.

We simply furnish you reliable figures which we think should suggest to you, that it would be folly to sell your wheat for less than those prices.

The price of \$1.45 in England, which is the average for twenty years, will probably prove to be less than an average price for the next twenty years, as the steady increase of population is an offset for greater facilities in farming.

But considering the immense shortage of this year, no average price would be adequate to the situation, and if we were the owner of wheat we would hold it for a much higher price.

Sell sparingly, even when much better prices are offered to you than those suggested above, and you will see a steady advance to the end of the crop year.

This action would be similar to a strike, but with this difference:

The working man loses money every day the strike lasts, while you do not lose anything, and if some should be inconvenienced for a few weeks for ready cash, they will surely not get poorer by it.

In the second place, the working man cannot tell whether he will be successful, and how long it will take him to enforce his demands, but you know that in a year

like this you must be successful, for nothing can be substituted for your product, and that a few weeks must decide the war.

You have nothing whatever to risk, and everything to gain. It will be argued that some farmers have already contracted their crops, and that it would be impossible to make all farmers act in harmony.

The party who has contracted for the product of some farms steps into the shoes of the farmer, and will be too glad to receive double prices for the contracted crop, and that all the farmers act in harmony is not at all necessary for the success of this move.

There will be very few, indeed, unwilling to hold off to see what will become of this move, as in view of the situation prices could never be lower, but even if one-half or more of the farmers should be persuaded by the arguments of railroad and elevator men to rush their wheat into the market the result would be the same, for if a considerable number of those who are in the habit of marketing early hold back a little while, the farmers' deliveries would fall short of the requirements, and the effect would be the same as if no wheat had been brought in at all.

There is, however, little danger that any considerable number of farmers could be induced to market their product in hot haste at present prices, as resolutions adopted by the present State Alliances long ago show that they know their enemies.

They also know that the remnants of last year's crop are smaller than ever, and that present prices are entirely out of proportion to the condition of the world's crop.

No crop that can be raised this year can change the fact that the world's supply is immensely below the requirements.

The American farmer is intelligent enough to know that whoever markets his products late in a year like this receives the best prices, and there is really no danger that many will show enough sympathy with the speculator to come to his rescue.

Every prudent man will hold back to see how the speculator succeeds in feeding the world on wind. If it should be found that his stuff will not make bread, the miller and elevator men will come to you for your wheat.

The people of the United States will not begrudge the farmer a good price for his product, when his chance has come, for it will bring money into this country and start such a prosperity that a rise in the price of flour will be little felt.

By holding off a few weeks and marketing the grain gradually, the farmers will learn to know their power, and if they exert it always with moderation, and according to the true situation, it will be of infinite value to all their interest for many years.

It has been said that the farmer cannot put off threshing, and cannot hold his wheat for lack of storage.

Now, if wet weather should delay the harvest several weeks, would that not put off threshing anyhow?

In the old States everybody is in position to hold his wheat a reasonable time, and if in the new States some farmers should lack the facilities a few dollars spent for boards will create them. It is not even necessary to spoil the lumber, and it may be returned with small pay for the use of it, as is often done when temporary structures for picnic parties are erected. Where there is a will there is a way.

The object is important enough to put forward your best exertions.

The German farmer sells to-day his rye for more than 2½ cents of our money per pound. You are offered one-half that price for wheat.

If the facts about the American crop and our exporting capacity were truly understood in Europe, prices of cereals would be much higher.

You probably know that speculators and those in sympathy with them have been continually talking about the immensity of our coming crop, placing the total prospective harvest at about 600,000,000 bushels and over.

In Europe the talk has been even higher, as we see by the press as well as by private letters. Otherwise well posted merchants in Europe are of the opinion that our crop of wheat will be about 650,000,000, and that this country could ship easily 300,000,000 or more.

They believe that these figures are moderate, because the information has come from this country, and they cannot understand that we, having the goods to sell, should spread reports that would influence prices adversely.

These reports have nevertheless been assiduously circulated on European exchanges and have had their effect, though they are nothing less than a swindle.

The figures about our crop and exporting capacity, as given above, are correct and correspond exactly with those given by the Statistician of our Department of Agriculture, who considers estimates of 600,000,000 bushels for our crop absurd.

We received a communication from the Department of Agriculture enclosing a letter from the Statistician.

We give you the exact words of this letter in regard to the present crop.

It says: "As the winter wheat condition stands at 96.6 now there should be at least thirteen bushels to the acre, unless condition declines before harvest. As spring is 92.6 and is more likely to decline than increase, it can scarcely be expected to average thirteen bushels. Therefore with an area of between thirty-nine and forty million acres there cannot be 600,000,000 and probably will fall short 75,000,000 or



100,000,000, and with reduced conditions it might be 125,000,000 below that absurd figure.

"As the consumption, including seed, is assumed to take over 350 million bushels, it will be readily seen that a strong demand for the surplus will exist this year, which should bring a good price.

(Signed) "Very respectfully,

"J. R. DODGE,  
"Statistician."

This letter is dated, Washington, June 12, 1891, and addressed to

Hon. J. M. Rusk,  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
Department of Agriculture.

The Government report for July, just published, does not change the situation at all. The condition of winter wheat is given a fraction of 1 per cent. lower, and that of spring wheat 2 per cent. above the June report.

This supplement deals practically with the wheat question, as the speculation in other cereals is not as strongly developed.

Corn and oats are really not in as good position for high prices as wheat, because being principally absorbed as food for animals, great economy can be practiced in their use.

Still they have maintained about double the ordinary prices, because they are comparatively left alone by speculation.

This communication will be in the hands of every farmer in a few days, and it must be, indeed, a stubborn and imprudent man who would not heed its advice, which in no case would work to his detriment, and which is based upon facts conservatively stated and uncontradicted.

A successful move of this kind means dollars and cents, and shows better than anything else that alliance gives strength and prosperity. It can be speedily accomplished, and will greatly assist in the enforcement of other just demands for the benefit of the most numerous and important class of our population.

Your efforts to reduce railroad and elevator charges, if systematically followed up, will result to your benefit, but when the railroad and elevator men take advantage of you they take cents or nickels out of your pocket, while the speculator takes the dollars.

You cannot afford to lose the chance that this year offers you. Don't get excited, even if prices go far above those indicated.

This year it is easy for the farmer to protect his interest. Next year we will be better prepared to meet any attempt at manipulating prices.

This extra will be mailed to every local Alliance in the country.

Express your opinion, and let your Secretary communicate the same to the Secretary of the State Board. All these resolutions will be collected, and the exact results will be laid before every Alliance, so that you will know very soon what the farmers of the whole country think of the situation and how they will act.

You can fully rely on the figures and facts as given above, and must not mind the doings of the speculators.

Let them sell wheat promises at 10 cents a bushel, that has nothing to do with real grain.

Speculators have sold more than your surplus crop already.

What business have they to do that? Will you sanction their actions and, so to say, make them your agents by delivering your grain at prices made by them without even consulting you?

When the wheat gamblers hear of a determination on your part to hold your grain for a higher price than they have it sold for, it is likely that they will make desperate efforts to further depress prices on futures, for the purpose of scaring you.

This must not affect you in the least, for if you hear that a man has sold your horse or cow and has to deliver it in a certain time it is your luck, because he has to come to you first and make his bargain, and you will know what to charge him.

Many people think that the speculation for depressing prices is offset by speculation for high prices, and that there must be a bull where there is a bear.

This is entirely erroneous, for the bear speculator sells principally to legitimate buyers.

He is the cause that there are two crops in the market every year.

The buyer can easily take care of one, but as the farmers' crop comes later than the speculators' the farmer is the sufferer.

The speculators (nearly all professional speculators are bears) will not like this circular. They will say it emanates from some party who wants to see wheat going up.

In this they are right, most decidedly right, and we have to confess it.

Our address is at the head of this circular, and we most sincerely hope that you will remember it and our confession—that we want to see wheat going up; that we want to see the farmers out of debt and farm property remunerative, and we confess also that we will do our best to help along to that end; and that this article was written expressly for that purpose, and that we intend to write similar articles on kindred subjects, and if our efforts are appreciated and sufficiently encouraged, we may even publish them in three languages.

The daily press does not love the farmer since he shows political independence, and any move like this, calculated to prove his strength and improve his condition, will meet with a strong protest on their part.

They will probably call this move a corner or trust, because such names are unpopular.

But what similarity is there between a corner or trust and a move like this?

A set of swindlers have sold your prop-

erty at a certain figure and want to force you to deliver it up at a lower price so that they can make a handsome profit.

Their manipulations have impoverished the farmer, and they calculate that he is sufficiently reduced to be in a perfectly defenseless condition and that his creditors will compel him to again become the victim of the speculator.

If in view of a large deficiency of the crop, acknowledged by everybody, they succeed in forcing you to accept the lower prices for wheat, what can you expect when the world's crop is abundant?

Can it be called a corner or a trust, that you refuse to sacrifice your property because the speculator has sold it for you?

Is it not your right, and indeed a moral obligation, to crush this swindle when you have it in your power?

No creditor will compel you, nor can compel you, to sell your crop for half its value, when a few weeks patience must establish fair prices.

Tell your creditors, and any one who wants your wheat at half price, that in the last few months hundreds of million bushels of wheat have been sold by speculators, that consequently the market must be glutted with it, and that you will wait until that wheat is eaten up before you offer yours.

We assure you that these hundreds of million bushels of windy wheat will be consumed very soon.

Communicate this information to all whom it will, otherwise, fail to reach, or who do not understand the language, and in a few weeks the illegitimate speculation which has nearly ruined you will be a thing of the past.

Let no man sell the farmer's property without his consent. Strong and judicious efforts are being made by your leaders in different States to put the farmer in position to defend himself against swindling speculation. Give them your unqualified and earnest co-operation, because it will not always be as easy to defeat your enemy as it is this year, and therefore prepare in time for the fight upon which your entire welfare depends.

Parties who obtained an imperfect proof-sheet of part of this treatise, and published it, probably with the intention of breaking its effect, have called it a secret circular. We want it thoroughly understood that there is no secret about this, and that we beg every friend of the farmer to give it the widest circulation possible.

#### A Tribute to a Great Industry.

Harper's Magazine recently printed a very interesting history of the State of Wisconsin, by Senator Vilas, in which the following appears:

"The manufacture of the tools and implements of husbandry comprehends nearly every species and form of the wonderful machinery which has so nearly transformed the farm to a factory, and delivered to ancient memories and poetic uses much of the tollsome drudgery by which our patient forefathers sorely won their scanty recompense from nature. It is carried on in above eighty establishments in different quarters of the State, but most prominently in the city of Racine. Long ago for Wisconsin, while the flail still flogged the too plenteous sheaves, an ingenious young mechanic built a threshing machine for neighborhood use. It was a boon of mercy to farmers, and happily the resulting demand was addressed to a man of enterprise as well as ingenuity. From small beginnings, with courage and thrift, he raised the great establishment which has spread these useful machines, and name of Jerome I. Case, to almost every quarter of the grain-growing world, and still maintaining their superior excellence by constant improvement, finds a demand for many thousands every year. This proved a nucleus for other industries, and the energetic and skillful men who have gathered there have made Racine a city of manufacturing mechanics, approaching 25,000 in population, possessing numerous factories for a wide variety of objects and manifesting the unmistakable aspect of high intelligence and prosperity. Mr. Case still lives there in enjoyment of his deserved fortune, and has amused his later years by rearing fine horses, one of them being the famous little trotter Jay-Eye-See."

#### A Glorious Sensation

It is to feel that you are recovering vitality and flesh, improving in appetite and the ability to sleep. These are the invariable results of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most reliable of invigorants. So also are a departure of indigestion, the disappearance of malarious symptoms and those which mark the presence of bilious, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

#### Make Your Own Bitters!

On receipt of 30 cents, U. S. Stamps, I will send any address one package St. Peter's Dry Bitters. One package makes ONE GALLON. Write to: G. STEKETER, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 22—F. M. Lall, Poland-China sale, Marshall, Mo.  
SEPTEMBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Poland-China sale, Mt. Leonard, Mo.  
SEPTEMBER 29-30—Robert Rounds, second annual sale of Poland-Chinas, Morganville, Kas.

### Live Stock Husbandry.

One hundred weight each of wheat and oats, half a hundred of white peas, and a quarter hundred weight of linseed, ground together, and fed with straw and a little hay, make superb rations for milch cows.

The influence of the human voice on all animals should ever be kept in mind, especially in managing horses. Not loud and boisterous, but quiet, confident and masterful. It should also be your rule invariably to speak to a horse before approaching it.

Wyoming is one of the leading States in the production of horses, and the *North-western Live Stock Journal*, of Cheyenne, says that "Western farmers are becoming better posted every day in the horse business. They are making better selections for their mares, and it is likely, before long, that a good line of roadsters will be scattered all through the West. Lucky will the farmer be if he will be satisfied with a good salable road horse, and not always expect to get a trotter."

An old friend and subscriber of KANSAS FARMER, writes that he has a fine Jersey cow which usually gives a large flow of very rich milk, but unfortunately one of her teats is perforated at the end in such a manner as to cause the milk to spatter over the top of the pail in all directions. He wishes to know a remedy for the trouble. It would quite likely be impossible to successfully heal the extra perforations, but if he will go to a tinshop and have a small tin tube made a little larger around than the cow's teat and about six inches long, he will find it a great assistance in saving the milk from the perforated teat. Hold one end of it to the end of the teat when milking. This will direct the flow of milk into the pail. Have the upper end of the tube curled outward, so as not to cut the teat. The tube must be scalded after each milking, in order to keep it clean and sweet.

The chief reason why a mule can nearly always wear out a horse, when it comes to a trial of endurance, is that the former always lies down to sleep, and the latter, in a large number of cases, sleeps standing up. The habit seems to have come to horses which have been hurt, especially when in the stable, and they cannot be broken of it. Besides the absence of proper rest and the constant danger of a heavy fall and consequent injury, this habit of standing up to go to sleep results in the giving away of the front knees, and gives the animal a prematurely aged and crippled condition. A walk through any large stable at night will show a number of horses standing up, but fast asleep, and, whether these use three or four legs to stand upon, the knees of the fore legs are all baggy. With a mule, of course, it is quite different, for "Jack" lies down the moment he finds work is really over, and a somnambulist mule is seldom if ever met.—*Rider and Driver*.

It is cheaper to produce meat that contains a large proportion of lean with the fat than to fatten a hog to such a condition as to fit it only for the production of lard, says the *Western Swineherd*, and it is a fact that feeding for lean meat a greater weight of carcass is secured, and at no more expense than in producing an excess of fat. This is explained by reason of the fact that when an animal is given food containing the elements of growth of bone and muscle as well as of fat, the condition of the animal is sustained in a manner to permit more perfect digestion and assimilation, and a greater proportion for the support of the system of the nutritious elements that are required, and which are more evenly distributed through the body instead of the semi-diseased condition produced when corn is given as an exclusive diet. Hence the farmer who diminishes the ration of maize, allowing but a portion only, substituting therefore bran, middlings, milk and clover—cut fine and scalded—will have his hogs larger, heavier, healthier and of better quality of flesh than from corn. While giving the advantages of a systematic method of feed-

ing for the best results in producing the heaviest pork, the fact that prime lard brings a price that makes it desirable on the part of the farmer to have his hogs fat, it must be admitted that it is a serious obstacle in the way when lean meat is advocated, but the lean meat is simply interspersed with the fat, and the greater increase from the variety of food does not diminish the supply of lard. The farmer will find that in those portions of the carcass from which the lard is produced, but little difference will be observed, and the hog will be much more valuable as a whole.

### Weaning Lambs.

For about two weeks before weaning lambs I pasture the flock in a remote field where the herbage is rather scant, to reduce the flow of milk of the dams. Then I drive all to the fold, take out the suckling ewes and drive them to the field whence they came and leave them there until dried off, when they are placed on better feed. Trouble with udders is very rare. The lambs are placed in a field near the buildings where the feed is good and where they can be conveniently watched. The lambs and their dams are so far separate that they cannot hear each other bleat. In two weeks the lambs are weaned. Sheep and lambs are then all corralled together and assorted into two flocks. All, both old and young, that are to be sold, placed in the best pasture I have and are fed a daily ration of oats or barley. The flock to be retained is then placed in a woods-field, a bush-lot when I have it, or in any field where quack grass or weeds exist.

At the separation is the time when my system of numbering sheep is of much value. At shearing time they are numbered from one up, in large figures, and a sheep register is kept. Opposite each number is kept the sex, age, quality and weight of wool, weight of animal, together with any other facts in relation to the animal. Knowing these facts and observing present conditions as they are being separated, it is easy to decide which shall be retained and which disposed of.—*Galen Wilson in National Stockman*.

### The Work Horse.

The horse is about the most neglected domestic animal, says the *National Stockman*, we have on the farm. I have known farmers to say that it was a waste of time to clean a horse. They would scrape the manure off them and work them all the time. Ten minutes each morning spent in cleaning a horse will make him look a great deal better, and as if some one owned him. This winter grain is bringing a fair price and a great many men think they can't afford to feed the horses grain, and think they are economizing to keep the grain and sell it for a good price. Now I can't see where they are economizing, for their stock will be skin-poor all the time and it costs more money to keep a horse poor than it does to keep him fat. I think it is cheaper to feed up and get horses fat before spring work commences, and then they can do more work on less feed and a great deal easier.

One great mistake is not keeping horses warm enough in cold stables, where the snow blows on them, with very little bedding under them. Why do such men's horses look hard and they complain it costs so much to keep their horses? If they would fix their stables, use more bedding for their horses and good warm blankets on them, and a little more feed I think their horses would look 50 per cent. better. A warm stable and a good blanket will save grain, and the horses will have more "get up" to them. I think a good feed for horses that is cheap is to use more oil meal—oil meal, corn meal and bran mixed, equal parts, that is pound for pound, as follows:

100 pounds oil meal worth.....	\$1 40
100 pounds corn meal, worth.....	1 25
100 pounds bran, worth.....	1 10
	\$3.75

A mixture of this kind will furnish feed for two horses about three weeks, and they will thrive on it.

Every owner of a horse should discontinue the use of blind bridles, and there would be fewer skittish horses.

"Oh, if I had only taken this medicine earlier in life, what years of suffering it would have saved me!" was the touching exclamation of one who had been cured of rheumatism by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Scores of such cases are on record.



## Alliance Department.

### NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

#### FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.  
Vice President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.  
Lecturer.....J. F. Willits, McLouth, Kas.  
FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.  
President.....H. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.  
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.

#### NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.  
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.  
Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.  
NATIONAL CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE  
President.....Thos. W. Gilruth, Kansas City, Mo.  
Vice President.....Noah Allen, Wichita, Kas.  
Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas.  
Treasurer.....Walter M. Allen, Meriden, Kas.  
Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.

### KANSAS DIRECTORY.

#### FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....Frank McGrath, Beloit, Kas.  
Vice President.....Mrs. F. E. Vickery, Emporia, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.  
Treasurer.....S. M. Scott, McPherson, Kas.  
Lecturer.....Van B. Frasier, Neutral, Kas.

#### STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.

President.....D. O. Markley, Mound City, Kas.  
Vice President.....W. C. Barrett, Quenemo, Kas.  
Secretary.....J. G. Stewart, Ottawa, Kas.  
Treasurer.....G. W. Moore, Carls, Kas.  
Committee on Finance.—J. W. Moneley, of Neosho;  
F. Roth, of Ness; A. E. Stanley, of Franklin.

#### STATE GRANGE.

Master.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Kas.  
Lecturer.....A. F. Allen, Vinland, Kas.  
Treasurer.....Thomas White, Topeka, Kas.  
Secretary.....Geo. Black, Olathe, Kas.  
Executive Committee.—Wm. Sims, Topeka; D. B. Fairchild, Overbrook; G. A. McAdam, Kincaid.

#### CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....D. C. Zercher, Olathe, Kas.  
Vice President.....Ira D. Kellogg, Columbus, Kas.  
Secretary.....W. F. Rightmire, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.  
Treasurer.....W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.  
Lecturer.....S. H. Snyder, Kingman, Kas.  
Executive Committee.—First district, John Stoddard; Second district, R. B. Foy; Third district, G. Hill; Fourth district, C. W. March, Chairman, Topeka; Fifth district, A. H. Hagan, Chairman; Sixth district, W. M. Taylor; Seventh district, Mrs. M. E. Lease.

Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

### SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

### The Sub-Treasury Scheme.

In view of the attention given the sub-treasury scheme by members of the Alliance, and especially by their open enemies of the old parties, it is important that the subject should be reviewed on its merits, and that its relation to the agreed demands of the order should be intelligently discussed. It seems that in view of the attention given this sub-treasury scheme at Ocala, last year, that some of the Alliances have felt that it was incumbent that it should be discussed at some of their regular meetings.

The following article, by Col. W. A. Harris, was prepared especially for the Alliance brethren of Leavenworth county in the event the sub-treasury scheme came up for discussion, and as he was absent from the State at the date of meeting, he prepared the following article, and as no one in the State is better qualified to discuss this subject, especially from the standpoint of the Alliance and for the good of the order, we especially invite a careful perusal by every member of the Farmers' Alliance:

To the Leavenworth County Alliance:

A year ago the Alliance, through the People's party, entered the political arena. It was a general, widespread awakening by a long-suffering people to an active realization of the necessity for protecting themselves and their interests against the encroaching and almost overwhelming tide of corporate and class legislation and assumption of power. The basis of this movement and its declaration of principles was the St. Louis platform, with the keynote of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

As these demands became known, and studied and understood, their justice and truth and force were felt and appreciated by the great mass of honest, intelligent, fair-minded men all over the country. The clamor of opposition was rapidly narrowing down to the bitter anathemas of those who saw their ill-gotten, ill-used power slipping away from them. After a most brilliant victory was nearly won, by some strange means an additional claim, feature or demand was added to the broad principles of true and just government under which we had fought, and the so-called "sub-treasury scheme" was brought forth. A scheme in its essential features modeled after all the most vicious and corrupt practices which we had condemned; a scheme patterned after the

illegitimate loaning of money by the government to national banks, to railroads, and the warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers; a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of a few, and of even the most doubtful benefit to those few, confined in its operation to the wealthier localities, and to benefit the few who would be located within a few miles of the point of location, utterly ignoring the laboring man, the mechanic, the tradesman, and in fact every class of men save those who raise grain for sale only, thus excluding a large part even of the farmers, all horticulturists, stockmen, gardeners and many others, all of whom would help to carry the burden of expenses, loss, fraud and corruption which would inevitably follow so gross a prostitution of the power of the government.

Some even have gone so far as to assert and claim loyalty to this monstrosity, a test of true Alliance faith, when in fact it gives the lie to every principle of pure, just government of, by and for the whole people, which we asserted as our motive and proclaimed through the St. Louis platform. To-day the good men, the honest men, the intelligent men all over the country are pausing and asking themselves: "Are these only a new swarm of hungry and selfish self-seekers? Is this the way the new party of patriots propose to use its powers? If so, wherein are they different from the old crowd? What has become of the high-sounding motto—'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none?' Is it only 'sound and fury signifying nothing' and a pretext to get and then abuse the power of the people?" Such are the reflections that are heard and felt everywhere, and that are causing a rapid revival of the spirits of the two old parties, who are gleefully congratulating themselves and preparing vigorously to take advantage of this grave mistake.

May I beg the Leavenworth County Alliance to consider how great a disaster to our cause such a doctrine must bring about. "Special privileges" we deny to others; let us not disgrace ourselves before all mankind by hastening to claim them for ourselves. Rather let us show that we can be trusted with power, that we can use it fairly for all, and that the welfare of the whole people is what we seek. The farmer and the laboring man need and ask only a free market and fair trade for the product of their hands and brains, a fair and equitable division of the rewards of labor and capital, and an honest and just utilization of the real wealth of the country. They ask no more, they should be content with nothing less. On the St. Louis platform every patriotic American can and will stand and fight. The sub-treasury scheme will be a fatal net binding their arms and laying them prostrate at the feet of the swordsmen.

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just. And he but naked, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Most earnestly and fraternally yours,  
W. A. HARRIS.

Linwood, Kas., July 31, 1891.

### Protest Against Giving the Sub-Treasury Scheme the "Right of Way."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is with great pleasure that I approve the plan for Alliance work, as laid out at the late meeting of State and District Lecturers, as one of great promise, but I wish publicly and earnestly to enter my protest against giving the sub-treasury scheme the "right of way," or, as the account says, "It was decided to give it special attention," and our able brother, S. M. Scott, was assigned to give it special charge, and then, as the account says, "if it is discovered after a thorough discussion of the scheme that a majority of the membership oppose it, it will be dropped. Sirs and brothers, life is too short and the need for a redress of our grievances too great for such child's play.

Why not settle down and teach the fundamental doctrines as laid out in the St. Louis demands, and not be constantly changing our line of argument, at least until we have accomplished some of the objects for which we first commenced our fight? As to the South, with her cotton, sugar and tobacco, a large warehouse is, or looks, practical, but in the North the true place for a grain house or sub-treasury is on each man's farm. Are we, as a body, to give up all hopes of again being free American farmers, owning and controlling our own farms, and adopt the lessons so long taught by our bankers, to pay "interest and taxes," "taxes and interest,"

and never more expect to be as were our fathers—men owning their own farms, borrowing money of no man and looking the world square in the face?

I know full well the terrible condition we are in. How for years we, as a class, have not been able to keep even, very greatly owing to the unjust class legislation that has been going on, to these many years, and how easy it is to jump to the conclusion that if class legislation has helped our oppressors that it will help us. Yet, on reflection, it will be found that it is a mathematical impossibility for the many to prey on the few, while it is very easy for the few to prey on the many. The hawk can prey on the chickens, but the chickens cannot prey on the hawk.

Let us stick to the main issue of our cause as laid out in the St. Louis resolutions, which met with wonderful approval, and on which principles we have made our growth, and not rock the boat by taking up some side and doubtful issue on which it is impossible for us to be a unit. Let us not attempt too much in the work we have already started. It would be a very great success for us if we could crystallize the main part of it into law in ten years' time.

The rocks now on which our enemies build their hopes of injuring our cause are the sub-treasury and government money-lending schemes, and if they can get us to drop our principles on which we are united and take up others, they have, to a great extent, accomplished their design. In fact, Mr. Editor and brothers, disguise it as we may, the average farmer knows his school district, his road district, his township, his county and his State have no money, save what it taxes the people for or borrows, and then he knows he has to help pay it. So it is too with the nation, though we may spell it with a big "N." It has no money that it does not tax the people for or borrow. So the farmer has no real hopes from these schemes, but he does hope by his work and vote to help to again restore the laws of the country more nearly to the eternal principles of "Equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

A. C. SHINN.

Ottawa, Kas.

### Southwestern Soldiers' Association.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAS., July 20, 1891.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—The annual reunion of this association is hereby appointed for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 13, 14 and 15, next, at Riverview park, in this city.

A cordial invitation is extended to all ex-soldiers of the late war to attend with their families. Ample quarters in tents will be provided for visitors gratis.

By order of B. F. CHILDS, President.  
Official: ORTON INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

### A Chance to Make Money.

I bought one of Casey's machines for plating gold, silver and nickel, and it works to perfection. No sooner did the people hear of it, than I had more spoons, knives, forks and jewelry than I could plate in a month. The first day I cleared \$6.30, and I have not made less than \$7 any day I have worked since. My sister made \$29 in four days. I learned to use the plater in an hour. As this is my first lucky streak I give my experience, hoping others may be benefited as much as I have been. By addressing J. F. Casey & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, any person can get a plating machine for \$3.

### The Stanberry (Mo.) Normal, Business and Shorthand College.

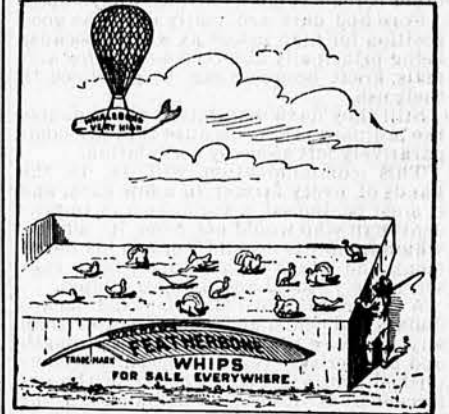
Doubled its enrollment last year—twenty-two States represented. First term next year opens September 1st and second term November 10th, with a stronger faculty than ever. Board and tuition only \$2.75 per week. Books and lamps rented. Electric lights. You can enter at any time and select your own studies. Best Commercial and Shorthand College west of the Alleghenies. Nine years the oldest Independent Normal in Missouri and the largest and best school in the State not supported by the public funds. No saloons in the county. Send for a free catalogue to JOHN E. FESLER, Pres. and Prop'r.

Hawks and owls prey upon rats, mice and other small animals, thereby keeping them in check. Crows prefer grubs, cutworms and carrion to any other kind of food, and while they may occasionally rob a bird's nest or pull up a little corn, they do a thousand acts of kindness to the farmer for every one that is injurious.

### A New Use for a Product of the Farm.

As is well known, whalebone is getting to be a very scarce article and very high in price. The catch of whalebone by our whaling vessels for the year 1854 was 3,445,200 pounds; for the year 1870, 708,000 pounds; for the year 1890, only 309,710 pounds. The average whalebone in the raw state as taken from the whale for the year 1854 was 34 cents per pound; for 1880, \$2 per pound; for 1890, \$4.22 per pound.

The figures show that the supply is rapidly diminishing while the price is continually increasing, and the entire product could be consumed many times over for any one of the uses for which it seems particularly adapted, and from its high price it is evident that some substitute must be used.



Featherbone is not disturbed by the high price of whalebone, as turkeys and geese grow in large numbers every year, and so the farmer is not only pleased with the excellent durability he finds in his featherbone whip, but also rejoices in the fact that the large enameled quills from which featherbone is made are a product of the farm.

Whip manufacturers are feeling the scarcity and high price of the material more than any one class of consumers. The nearest to a satisfactory substitute ever found is featherbone, made from the quills of barnyard fowls, principally turkeys and geese.

Featherbone is very durable and elastic and is now being used largely in the manufacture of whips, and thus far is the only substitute for whalebone found that can supply the want satisfactorily. Featherbone whips are manufactured by the Warren Featherbone Whip Co., of Three Oaks, Mich. We believe that it is to the interest of all farmers to buy featherbone whips, from the fact that they are the best whips made for the price; and then to all farmers who have poultry are helping to make these whips by being producers of the quills on the farm, from which featherbone is made. Write the manufacturers for a full description of these whips, or ask your dealer to show them to you.

### Bargains in Books.

We have a stock of very valuable and salable books which we will sell at one-half the usual selling price to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. These books are the remainder of a large lot which we bought for cash, and in order to close them out soon we make a special price on them as follows:

"A NORTHMAN SOUTH," or the Race Problem in America, by a Northern man who spent many years in travel and life in our Southern States. A history of the colored brother, his present condition, and what to do with him. Paper, 10 cents.

"THOUGHT AND THIEF."—A book of 358 pages, on subjects in every letter of the alphabet for all who labor and need rest—a looking forward, by Joshua Hill. Price in paper 30 cents by mail, or in cloth 60 cents.

"LADIES' GUIDE TO NEEDLE WORK AND EMBROIDERY."—This book is what its name indicates and is very useful to the lady members of the family. It contains 158 pages, will full descriptions of all the various stitches and materials, with a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. In paper 25 cents, postage paid.

"HINTS ON DAIRYING."—This is a nice little volume in flexible cloth cover which treats the subject in a practical way in chapters as follows: Historical, conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curdling rooms, whey, etc. Price 25 cents, postage paid.

Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.



## Gossip About Stock.

An exchange gives good, humane advice. It says: "When driving on dusty roads water your teams often. It is a good idea to wash their nostrils and mouths when you water them."

M. J. Holloway has established a bee farm near Greenleaf, Washington county, and has lately received several Italian queens from New York. He reports his hives doing well and that the bees are storing honey as rapidly as possible.

The Morganville Advance says: "John McAtee, west of town, has 140 acres of corn. He also has 100 head of fat hogs that he can now sell for 4 cents per pound, but he has 1,000 bushels of old corn and he will feed some of it to them and sell them later for 5 cents per pound."

A grand public sale of high-class Berkshires from the Peabody herd, at Peabody, Mo., will be held at that place Wednesday, September 16. J. K. King, proprietor, writes us that his stock is looking very well and that he expects to sell some choice hogs at this sale. Look out for his sale advertisement in our columns soon.

Rumsey Bros., of Emporia, in renewing advertisements in the KANSAS FARMER, write: "We have a splendid lot of stock for sale this fall, except bulls, of which we have sold out except some to go with herds. It beats all how they keep writing for Devon bulls; and the beauty of it is, they are men who have tried the Devon blood and know it to be satisfactory. We will make special terms to start two or three small herds in Kansas to supply the demand for young stock, as our Southern trade takes about all our calves every year."

The Emporia Gazette: "Robert Lee is to come in from Topeka with twenty head of race horses, to be placed under Robert Keets at the race track for training, for which the track barn has been enlarged with many new stalls and other improvements." To this Dr. Eldson adds: "Billie Duncan just arrived from Carbonale, Kas., with a string of ten horses, with Tom Drew as trainer. The Greenwald stables of Atchison is also represented by eight fine animals, with W. W. Trotter as trainer, who is also handling for Dr. Eldson, of Emporia, Boniface, Bonny Ab, and Abstract—the pacer. The track at Emporia is owned by Strickler & Pounds, of Topeka, with A. W. Hopkins, also of Topeka, as superintendent, and is said to be one of the finest and best kept mile tracks in all the North. There are about 100 horses now in training on this track."

Kirkpatrick & Son, of Hazelhurst and Island Stock Farms, Connors, Kas., write us: "During the past week we have put at the head of our herd that noted prize-winner and noted sire of prize-winners, Chief of Maple Hill No. 66, A. R. He is in good form and we believe will add to his honors this fall in the show ring, supported as he will be by some of the best cows in the West. Of his dam, Klasina Heugereid, Messrs. Smith, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, New York, say in Breeder's Gazette of July 1: 'She is one of the most remarkable cows ever imported from Holland. She has a milk record of 102 pounds in one day; butter record for forty days, 125 5-16 pounds. She is dam to Albino and granddam to Albino 2d. Albino 2d has a milk record of 18,484 13-16 pounds milk in 365 days, as a two-year-old, the record commencing at twenty-six months of age, the greatest known performance of a two-year-old.' We feel that we should be congratulated over the acquisition of this grand bull, hence we write you about it. We are expecting the arrival from England in a few days of some Shropshires that will be worth seeing by the lovers of this grand sheep. Will probably show some of them to you at Topeka in September."

## Cheap Homes in Bee County, Texas.

We have divided 20,000 acres into small farms, which we are offering on easy terms. Will build houses for settlers when desired. Fine, healthy, mild climate. No cold winters. Within forty miles of coast at Aransas Pass. Land rich and adapted to cotton, corn, vegetables and fruits. Low taxes, no bonded debt. For maps, circulars and full information free, address Enterprise Land & Colonization Co., Beeville, Texas.

The Seneca Tribune says: "On the Fourth of July E. A. Kibbe had a number

of apples of the Winesap variety which he was giving his friends to sample. He never fails to keep them until that day, and says they are kept without difficulty. Those who taste them report the flavor perfect and the apple sound as when picked."

## Farmers' Trust Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The wheat which I have advertised as "Farmers' Trust" originally came from the Ohio Experimental Station, and was called Deltz wheat. The first year it did not do well; it was sown by the side of Hybrid Mediterranean and became mixed with that variety of wheat, but the second year the crop was good. By careful selection and sowing only the largest grains, and sowing the wheat grown on upland on bottom land, and bottom land wheat on upland, I claim that if I have not produced a new variety, to have greatly improved the original Deltz wheat. The straw is stiffer and stands up better, the grain is larger, the head is longer, the foliage thicker, and the yield greater. The wheat is bearded and in appearance still maintains all the distinct characteristics of the Deltz wheat. Having trusted it for four years with unprecedented success, I call it the "Farmers' Trust," and under this name I offer it as a seed wheat, believing it to be all I claim for it in the advertisement. This wheat has never been affected by Hessian fly, while other varieties of wheat grown in close proximity to it, both this year and last year, have been destroyed by the Hessian fly. As proof of this I refer to Wm. H. Ricketts and Arthur D. Leonard, of Meriden, Kas.

WALTER N. ALLEN.

Meriden, Kas.

## Milking Machine.

The Farming World, published at Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, England, in its issue of July 3, says:

"The milking machine recently invented and patented by Messrs. Nicholson & Gray, Stranraer, was shown in operation twice daily at the Royal Show at Doncaster last week. Three cows were provided by the society to afford the public an opportunity of witnessing the much-talked-of machine at work, and also to allow the society to form an opinion as to its real worth. Notwithstanding the fact that the invention has many prejudices and skepticisms to overcome, it created a very favorable impression amongst the large crowds that continually thronged the stand. Amongst the many noted personages who inspected the machine at work were the Prince and Princess of Wales, who witnessed the operation with apparent interest. We have little doubt but this machine has a successful future before it. It performed its work so satisfactorily as to earn an award of a silver medal from the Royal Society."

## Who Will Work for This Grand Prize?

The undersigned is desirous of more extensively introducing his excellent remedy for the cure of Hog Cholera and Worms in Hogs and Horses, and now makes the most liberal offer ever made on so small an item as 50 cents' worth of medicine. I have no humbug for sale, so that you can safely say that you offer no humbug. My offer is as follows:

To any agent selling the largest number of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure between August 1, 1891, and January 1, 1892, first prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; the next two highest, each, \$10; the next four highest, each, \$5; the next ten highest, each, \$2.50.

For further information address the undersigned. If you wish an answer inclose 2-cent stamp.

GEO. G. STEKETEE,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention this paper.

We have received a bulletin from the Census office relating to copper production in the United States. The report shows the United States to be the largest producer of copper in the world, its product for the year 1889 being 226,051,962 pounds, or 113,928 short tons. The total expenditures involved in this production were \$18,062,180, the total capital invested being \$62,623,228, and the total number of employees, exclusive of office force, 8,721. The five leading States in the production of copper are: Montana, 98,222,444 pounds; Michigan, 87,455,375 pounds; Arizona, 31,585,185 pounds; New Mexico, 3,686,137 pounds; Colorado, 1,170,053 pounds.

# \$45.25 "FOSTER" \$5.25 BUGGIES HARNESS

## MERIT WINS!

Straightforward dealing is the best. We want to get your custom, and we want to keep it. How do we propose to do it? By giving you the best, most reliable and finest goods at lower prices than any other house in the world, and that's what we've always done. We offer nothing that you can't rely upon, so write for our free catalogue and save 50 Per Cent.



THE FOSTER BUGGY &amp; CART CO., 63 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.

## A New Departure.

The Colorado Midland is responsible for the most novel, and at the same time the most practical departure of the year's railway arrangements. This new departure comes in the form of a combination ticket, which is good for passage on all the regular trains of the line between Colorado Springs and Woodland Park, and allows the holder to stop at any of the hotels in the justly famous "Ute Pass." The fact is that all the hotels are in the Pass, and the visitor can, therefore, have a fine opportunity to see all there is to be seen in one of the most celebrated parts of the picturesque West.

The arrangement is so simple that any one can understand it at a glance. The tourist buys a ticket at any of the offices of the Santa Fe or Midland roads, for as many days as he expects to be out, paying therefor a fixed amount. This ticket entitles him to the best accommodations at the hotels between the points mentioned, for as long or as short a time as he desires to remain at any one of them. He is then entitled to travel to the next one he wishes to visit, without additional cost, as his ticket is good on the trains as often as he wishes to ride.

In this way he has the benefit of the lowest weekly or monthly rate, and can divide his time among the various resorts and pay no more—even less—than if he spent the whole time at a single place.

These tickets are made good for a week, or any number of days up to thirty, and children are given a reduced rate. It costs a man much less to travel in this way than it formerly did, he has no anxiety about his expenses, for they are all paid in advance, and he knows to a dollar what his trip is going to cost him. For families it is a great comfort and convenience, for all bustle and discomfort are done away with.

The Midland has put on three extra trains, which now makes seven trains each way through the Pass every day. A person can travel through the Ute Pass almost every hour of the day or night, and the guests of the various resorts can pay each other friendly visits without any additional expense.

This plan will certainly prove the most popular of any yet introduced, and there is no reason why it should not be a great success.

Full information can be obtained from any agent of the Santa Fe system or Colorado Midland road, or by communicating with Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Colorado Midland Railway, Denver, Colo.

From the Wellington Monitor we learn that the peach crop in Sumner county is going to exceed all expectations. W. H. Maddy of the County Clerk's office, who estimated the yield of his orchard near Mayfield at 8,000 bushels, says it will be nearer 15,000. He has already shipped a large quantity to Northern markets and will evaporate a considerable portion, but with the best he can do can only utilize a portion of the crop.

## For Weak Men!

If you desire to be restored to complete vigor and manhood, promptly, permanently and cheaply, we will send you full particulars (sealed) of a reliable, unfailing Home Treatment free. No electric nonsense, no stomach drugging. Address ALBION PHARMACY Co., Albion, Mich.

## Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly Capital, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the Capital and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

## Night-Blooming Cereus.

To all lovers of the beautiful the Cereus grandiflorus, or night-blooming cereus, will be a boon indeed. They blossom when one to two years old. It is a rapid-growing cactus and may be trained on a trellis or around a window, but it must have plenty of sun. The soil should be one-half of good, rich soil, one-fourth sand and one-fourth well-rotted manure. To propagate this plant get a cutting and place in clean sand. In about two weeks roots will form and a shoot appear. Remove the sand and fill the jar with the above mixture. In a few days set the plant in the sun and water well. Keep it growing till winter, then let it get rather dry, adding but a little water once a week. About the last of March water more freely and if necessary repot. Do not disturb oftener than necessary. Large specimens will produce from twenty-five to fifty flowers. It comes into bloom early. It is best to remove all new shoots as they appear while the plant has buds on. Care must be taken when the buds are about six inches long, for it may open while its owner is sleeping. They usually open about 8 o'clock in the evening. You can actually see it open. When fully expanded they often measure three feet in circumference. In color they are creamy white. The flower will remain open only from four to six hours.—Mrs. P., in National Stockman.

## SUMMER-Y MUSIC.

## CLASSIC-CHOICE-POPULAR.

## A Thoroughly Good Series.

- Song Classics, Vol. 1.
- Song Classics, Vol. 2.
- Piano Classics, Vol. 1.
- Piano Classics, Vol. 2.
- Classical Pianist.
- Young People's Piano Classics.
- Song Classics for Low Voice.
- Classic Tenor Songs.
- Classic Bar. and Bass Songs.
- Classical 4-Hand Collection.
- Classical Coll.—Violin and Piano.
- Choice Sacred Solos.
- Choice Sacred Solos, Low Voices.
- Choice and Popular Alto Songs.
- Choice Vocal Duets.
- Popular Song Collection.
- Popular Dance Collection.
- Popular Piano Collection.
- Young Players' Popular Collection.
- Popular Coll.—Violin and Piano.

PRICE \$1 EACH, MAILED, POSTPAID.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, Boston.  
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

# LUMBER!

## H. D. BOWEN &amp; CO.,

—Heist Building,—

KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARMERS:—We will sell you Lumber in Carload Lots at Wholesale Prices, a saving to you of from \$25.00 to \$40.00 for every car you buy.

Send your bills to us for prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

We guarantee our Lumber to be equally as good as the best in the market.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,  
**Surgeon.**  
118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.



## 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 Sheaves.

All day the reapers on the hill  
Have plied their task with sturdy will,  
But now the field is void and still;

And wandering thither, I have found  
The bearded spears in sheaves well-bound,  
And stacked in many a golden mound.

And while cool evening suavely grows,  
And o'er the sunset's dying rose  
The first great white star throbs and glows,

And from the clear east, red of glare,  
The ascendant harvest moon floats fair  
Through dreamy deeps and purple air,

And in among the slanted sheaves  
A tender light its glamour weaves,  
A lovely light that lures, deceives—

Then swayed by Fancy's dear command,  
Amid the past I seem to stand,  
In hallowed Bethlehem's harvest land!

And through the dim field, vague descried,  
A homeward host of shadows glide,  
And sickles gleam on every side.

Shadows of man and maid I trace,  
With shapes of strength and shapes of grace,  
Yet gaze but on a single face—

A candid brow, still smooth with youth;  
A tranquil smile; a mien of truth—  
The patient, star-eyed gleaner, Ruth!

—Edgar Faucett.

### HAD HE MADE A MISTAKE?

Mr. Horsley, at the breakfast table, was reading the stock quotations to his wife, who always took an affectionate, if vague, interest in his business. Suddenly, as his eye roved over the paper, it lightened.

"Aha! good! Listen to this, Kitty. The alumni of the class of '65 (my class, you know, twenty-five years back) will hold a reunion at the university next month. There will be a banquet, speeches, etc. Well, folding the paper, 'I'm glad of that! I shall like to see the boys again. Some of them have been very successful.'"

"None more than yourself, John."

"No, probably not."

The rich banker nodded thoughtfully. He was not a purse-proud man. Still, he had given twenty years of his life to money-making and, naturally, he fully appreciated the value of money.

"I've not done badly," he said. "There's Tom Hare, too. Tom is the head of the largest wheat syndicate in Illinois, and Carldon—he is President of a railroad. Dumont is United States Judge, very nice little competency. The boys have done well by themselves—most of them."

"Except poor Will Morgan," said Mrs. Horsley, with a sigh.

"Yes, yes! Well, Morgan was obstinate, Kitty. He has himself to thank for all his troubles. When he left college I said to him: 'You have a few hundreds, so have I. I mean to invest mine in waste land in the Northern Liberties. Go in with me. It can be bought for a song, but the town is going that way. In ten years cut up the land into lots and we shall be rich men.' He saw the truth of it. Morgan's no fool. But he said, 'I must have the money to educate me for the ministry,' and into the ministry he went. I bought the land, and—here we are. I honor Morgan. He is a high-principled fellow. But—"

Mrs. Horsley was silent for a few minutes. Then she said, "I suppose Will cannot afford to come to this reunion?"

"No, indeed. He has a little missionary church among the coal miners at \$600 a year. He has five children."

"Poor Bessie! He married Elizabeth Wynne, you know. She was a dear friend of mine, a delicate and fastidious girl, John."

"Yes, my dear."

"Why can we not ask Will and his wife to the reunion—here, to stay at the house? Buy the railway tickets to-day, and let me write and inclose them in the letter."

"A good idea! I'm glad you thought of it, Kitty. I shall be glad to give a little pleasure to the poor creatures."

As he was going out of the door he stopped.

"They'll be very shabby, you know. They'll look queer among your other guests," he said.

"That matters nothing to me," said Kitty, loftily. "My social position does not depend upon the clothes which my guests wear."

But when, a week or two later, the poor clergyman and his wife arrived, she was

startled out of her usual calm complacency. "They have the pinched, wan faces of people who never have enough to eat," she said to her husband. "Bessie's gown is one of her wedding dresses. She looks as if she had come out of the ark. And the Mercers and Townes are coming to dinner to-night. Something must be done at once!"

"What does it matter? Morgan has been with me all day," said her husband. "Nobody thought worse of me because his overcoat was mended."

But Mrs. Horsley hurried out of the room. In a few moments she tapped at Mrs. Morgan's door. She carried a pretty dinner dress. It was fantastically trimmed and a little soiled.

"Bess, dear, we used to be just the same size. Won't you wear this for me?"

Mrs. Morgan glanced at the gown and then at her friend's face.

"I would prefer to wear my own, Kitty," she said, coldly, "unless you very much wish it."

"I do wish it. Some people are coming for dinner—"

"I understand. I will wear it."

Mrs. Horsley laid down the dress and lingered uncomfortably.

"I meant to be kind, Bessie," she said. The tears stood in Mrs. Morgan's gentle eyes.

"I know," she said. "This pride is wicked in me, I suppose. I am used to taking old clothes at home from strangers. But you— We were girls together, you know, and equals, and now to think that you have to clothe me that I may not disgrace you in the eyes of your friends! It hurts."

The visit of the Morgans lasted a week. It was the first time they had come to visit their old home since their marriage, sixteen years ago.

"We never could afford it," Mr. Morgan said to him the morning of his arrival. "If we ever saved a dollar or two it was needed for the children—five of them, you know. Bessie and I could not spend it on ourselves. So you can guess the delight with which we read your letter, and found that we could really see the old home again!"

He gave his friend's hand a hearty wrench, looking into his face with glowing eyes. Much of William Morgan's power over men lay in his genial, affectionate nature and in his gay courage. Among his old classmates now his laugh rang out as heartily as when he was a boy. This was during the first days of his visit; after that, his wife noticed that he grew grave and thoughtful. On the night of the banquet he came home with a haggard face, and sat down beside her without a word.

"Are you not going to tell me about it, Will?" she said. "You have been looking forward to this reunion as the happiest day in your life. Were all of your old friends there?"

"Yes," he said, rousing himself. "Only one or two were absent. It was very pleasant to hear accounts of their lives. The boys have been very successful, as a rule. Two or three have made brilliant reputations at the bar, one is an eminent surgeon, and several are enormously rich, like Jack Horsley. I—"

He stopped, rose, and walked nervously to the window. "I, with a house full of children, am starving on six hundred a year," he broke forth passionately.

Mrs. Morgan did not answer at once. Usually her faith burned bright and clear. But she was human, and she had seen Mrs. Horsley's butler glance at her gown to-night, recognizing it as one of his mistress'; and Mrs. Horsley had amused her by showing her her little girl's Parisian toilettes for the coming winter. Mrs. Morgan turned over the dainty confections, smiling, thinking of her own girl's patched shoes.

"Why," she thought, "should this child be wrapped in velvet and lace, while mine have not flannel to keep them from the cold?"

The question is as old as the world; so is the doubt that looked out of the eyes of wife and husband as they faced their life that night.

"Do not tell me that I made a mistake!" he said, almost fiercely, turning on her. "I chose to serve God, instead of making money. I thought I was right."

"You were right, Will." But her tones were dull and cold. "Let us go to sleep now. I wish we had not come here. I am glad we are going back to-morrow."

They were at breakfast the next morning; the shabby little trunk had been sent

to the station. The world probably looked differently to them both in the healthy morning light. Mrs. Morgan's blue eyes had regained something of their happy calm. She was watching little Lucy Horsley critically, and thinking that her own girls had stronger muscles and stronger brains with which to meet the world. Life had compensations—just balances, after all. Her husband was talking to Mr. Horsley.

"I asked Tom Hare about his family," he said, "but he evaded the question."

"No wonder! He had a son who went to the dogs. So did Carldon's boy. The usual story of American lads, born to huge fortunes, launched on life without work or sense of responsibility and a vast sum to spend! Your sons, Will, have a tremendous advantage in being poor, with education, high principle, and the necessity upon them of exertion. You may not see it, but it is true."

"I had not seen it," said Mr. Morgan with a sudden laugh, which seemed to come out from his heart; "I do see it now."

Before they had finished breakfast the waiter came up to Mr. Morgan.

"A lady to see you, sir. I told her you were going to leave town in a few minutes and were engaged, but she was very urgent."

The clergyman rose hastily and went down to the library. A woman, plainly but comfortably dressed, stood waiting for him. She came hastily to meet him, evidently controlling some deep emotion.

"I will not detain you, Mr. Morgan, but I may never have the chance to speak to you again. I have something to tell you."

"I am in no haste. Be calm," he said, kindly.

"I must tell you. I owe my life—I owe more than my life—to you. I was a poor seamstress, ill-paid, hungry, wretched. A married man who said he loved me offered me a home. I was in Harrisburg then. Oh, if you knew what the temptation was to me! I was so weak, so tired, tired. There was comfort, luxury. I had nobody, not even a friend, to be shamed by my disgrace. There was nothing to hold me back but the remembrance of my mother, and she was in her grave. I wandered the streets that evening, afraid to go to my wretched room and be alone. I came to the door of a little chapel. They were singing. I crept in to escape from myself in the crowd. You prayed and preached. Mr. Morgan, I shall always believe that God sent you that night to my lost soul to bring it back to him. You prayed for me—me!"

Her sobs choked her; she turned away. "I thank God if I helped you," said Will, in a low voice.

"You saved me!" She came up to him and took his hand. "Every word you spoke was meant for me. You showed me Christ, standing beside me, ready to help. I went back to my room, and to my work the next day. He did help me. I married an honest man who loved me, and we have prospered. I wish you could see my husband and children. But I felt that I must tell you that I owe all that I am to you."

When Mr. Morgan rejoined his wife there was a light in his eyes which had not been there for many days.

They had a long journey home that day; the rain beat on the windows of the car and the air was chill. At one of the stations two farmers came in who were members of Mr. Morgan's church. They met him with a shout of delight. His wife's heart beat faster at sight of the homely, kind faces. How they loved Will! For how much he counted in their lives!

"We thought you would be on this train," one of them said. "It is time you were at home. The village is going to pieces without you. Ned Maskey is at home from Montana and wants to take my Jenny back with him. They've been engaged for years, you know. They're waiting for you to marry them. 'I want his blessing on my marriage,' Jenny said, with tears in her eyes, to-day."

"And old Mother Finn is worse," said the other deacon, "and she is afraid she will die before you come. She thinks if the parson's beside her she can go down quietly into the dark valley."

"Have you seen my children lately?" asked Mrs. Morgan.

"Bless you, yes. See them every day. We all took care of them. To tell you the truth, most of the folks will drop in to welcome you to-night. My wife and other women have been boiling hams and bak-



Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ing cake for supper all day. Oh, you've no idea how we missed you!"

As the train approached the station the conductor came to Will and touched his hat.

"You do not know me, sir?"

Mr. Morgan hesitated.

"It is not Jennings?"

"Yes, Jennings." The man's face beamed with happy meanings. "Yes, sir; I have held this position now for four years. You will see my house at the next station—a pretty little cottage. My wife and two babies are there."

"I am glad to hear it, Jennings, glad, indeed!"

He wrung the man's hand cordially.

"I knew you would be, sir." Jennings turned to call the next station, and then added, hurriedly: "I don't forget, Mr. Morgan! I don't forget!" and passed out of the car.

"Who is that, Will?" asked Mrs. Morgan.

"Don't you remember that poor, drunken Jake Jennings?"

"Whom you brought home and kept for four months? And you have done all that for him? O, Will!"

She thrust her hand into his in the darkness and held it close. How near in his poverty and pure purpose he came to the hearts of his people, of these poor Magdalenes and drunkards! Hand in hand with them he was leading them to heaven—to Christ. They loved him. God was with him.

The train stopped at their own station presently. There were the children waiting on the platform, and a crowd of his people smiling a welcome.

"O, Will," she said, "I am glad that this is our home; you have chosen wisely."

Will made no answer. But as the people whom he had helped and strengthened gathered around him, and he caught sight of Jennings' happy face on the platform of the vanishing train, he knew that there were higher successes in life than that of making money.—The Congregationalist.

The distention of the stomach which many people feel after eating, may be due to improper mastication of the food; but in most cases, it indicates a weakness of the digestive organs, the best remedy for which is one of Ayer's Pills, to be taken after dinner.

## Tutt's Pills

### CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty-four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from

### HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



**HIRES**  
ROOT BEER  
THE GREAT DRINK.  
Package makes 5 gallons.  
Delicious, sparkling, and  
appetizing. Sold by all  
dealers. FREE a beautiful  
Picture Book and cards  
sent to any one addressing  
C. E. HIRSH & CO.  
Philadelphia

**The Mormon Elders' Book**  
on local strength, mailed free to married  
men, applying F. B. Crook, 202 Grand St., New York



## The Young Folks.

James Whitcomb Riley.

He was what you call a poet, a writin' sort o' chap,  
A-created so by natur' an' a-nussled in her lap  
He was different from us fellers, an' I've heard  
his folks complain  
As Jim's whole make-up, somehow, run abnor-  
mally to brain.

Not much of eddication, leastwise the printed  
kind,  
But a boy with more of larnin' it was mighty  
hard to find.  
He knew most every language that the birds  
and flowers could speak,  
But he didn't know no Latin an' he didn't know  
no Greek.

Well, after while, he sorter got to writin' for  
the press,  
An' he found it tough percedin' with them ed-  
itors, I guess;  
For his spellin' was unsartin' an' his writin'  
kinder queer,  
An' them high-fung Eastern fellers they pe-  
rused it with a sneer,  
An' his path was mighty thorny an' the wind  
was bleak an' strong,  
But he kep' a-cuttin' briars and a-mowin' right  
along.

Till, bye an' bye, them fellers, they begun to  
find him out,  
An' to view their past decisions with a grain or  
two of doubt;  
An' to wonder if the judgments, they had  
thought so mighty keen,  
Hadh't missed beneath the rough, "a gem of  
purest ray serene."

So they wrote to him an' told him that he'd bet-  
ter come to town,  
That they'd like to get acquainted—an' Jim he  
hustled down.  
An' now, there in the city, they are makin'  
heaps o' him,  
An' we, up here, air mighty proud to-day of  
"Writin' Jim."

—Albert Bigelow Paine.

### The Clover.

Some sings of the lily, and daisy and rose,  
And the pansies and pinks that the summer-  
time throws  
In the green grassy lap of the medder that lays  
Blinkin' up at the skies through the sunshiny  
days;  
But what is the lily, and all of the rest  
Of the flowers, to a man with a heart in his  
breast,  
That was dipped brimmin' full of the honey  
and dew  
Of the sweet clover blossoms his babyhood  
knew?

I never set eyes on a clover field now,  
Er fool round a stable, or climb in the mow,  
But my childhood comes back just as clear and  
as plain  
As the smell of the clover I'm sniffin' again;  
And I wonder away in a barefooted dream,  
Where I tangle my toes in the blossoms that  
gleam  
With the dew of the dawn of the morning of  
love  
Ere it wept o'er the graves that I'm weepin'  
above.

And so I love clover—it seems like a part  
Of the sacredest sorrows and joys of my heart;  
And wherever it blossoms, oh, there let me bow  
And thank the good God as I'm thankin' Him  
now;  
And I pray to Him still for the stren'th, when  
I die,  
To go out in the clover and tell it good-bye,  
And lovin'ly nestle my face in its bloom  
While my soul slips away on a breath of per-  
fume.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

### A KETTLE OF FISH.

It is a common thing to hear people ex-  
claim on the occurrence of any unexpected  
accident or disaster, "Here is a pretty  
kettle of fish!" In what manner the say-  
ing originated no one seems to know, but  
it is probable that a clue may be found in  
the following accounts, to be met with in  
two old books written hundreds of years  
ago. In 1448 a certain priest was sent by  
the Pope from Rome to Scotland on church  
business. When nearing his journey's  
end, after months of fatiguing travel, he  
and his attendants one night stopped at a  
monastery in the north of England, where  
they were kindly received and given sup-  
per and lodging. Next morning, when  
about to depart, the abbot told them that  
they would that night reach the borders  
of Scotland, where food was very scarce  
and coarse and bread and wine not to be  
had; wherefore he had put up for them  
some wheaten loaves and "a runlet of  
wine." The travelers gratefully accepted  
the gift, and went on their way amid the  
wild, lonely hills of Cumberland. About  
sunset they arrived at a large settlement  
or village on the south bank of the Tweed,  
which river at that time formed the  
boundary line between England and Scot-  
land. Here they were hospitably received  
by the warden of a rude castle, whose lord,  
with most of the men of the place, had  
been called away to the wars. Supper  
was served in a large rough hall, where  
presently all the people of the village  
assembled to stare at them, so little accus-  
tomed were they to the sight of strangers.  
On the table was a huge iron pot, or, as it  
was called, "kettle" of stewed fish; also  
porridge, geese and milk, but no bread or  
wine. Thereupon the priest's servants  
produced the loaves and vessel of wine  
which had been given them, much to the  
surprise of the people, who had never be-

fore seen anything of the kind. They  
pressed eagerly about the table, examined  
the bread, smelled the wine, and finally  
begged for a taste, so that soon both bread  
and wine disappeared. It was explained  
to the guests that the little oats which  
could be raised, instead of being ground,  
was boiled and eaten as gruel or porridge,  
and these people had never even heard of  
bread! Being near the sea, they lived  
chiefly on fish—several families uniting  
each day in preparing a great "kettle"  
full, around which they would gather in  
the open air and partake of the contents  
in common. No sooner was the supper  
over than the host, with his guests and all  
the men of the village, hastened to shut  
themselves up in a strong tower close by,  
for fear of the Scots, who, they said, every  
night when the tide was low would ford  
the river and "fall a-plundering." When  
it was possible they would manage to  
arrive in time to secure a meal from the  
daily kettle of fish, and then carry off all  
they could lay their hands on. But when  
the English retreated to the tower they  
left the women and children behind, say-  
ing that the Scots never harmed them.  
All night the women sat around a fire in  
the great hall, dressing hemp and singing,  
while their children slept beside them on  
the earthen floor. Such were the rude  
times of Henry VI. of England and James  
II. of Scotland.

More than 200 years after this time a  
gentleman named Newton, traveling in  
the north of England, stopped at the same  
place on the Tweed. In his published ac-  
count of his journey he tells us that it was  
the custom of the gentry residing near the  
Tweed to entertain their friends and  
strangers with an open-air feast of fish,  
the river being renowned for its fine sal-  
mon. This they called "giving a kettle of  
fish," just as we talk at the present day of  
having a fish-fry or "a pan of fish." But  
their enjoyment would sometimes be in-  
terrupted by their lawless neighbors, the  
Scots, who would cross the river, and,  
putting the merry-makers to flight, devour  
as much as they wished for of the savory  
stew and scatter the rest on the ground,  
maintaining that the Tweed and its fish  
belonged to Scotland. This was at the  
time of the war between James II. of Eng-  
land and William of Orange. In the fol-  
lowing year, when William became King,  
Scotland gave him its allegiance, and we  
may presume that henceforth the Scotch  
did not trouble their English neighbors,  
and that the latter had no more cause to  
exclaim, as probably they had often done  
when rudely chased away from their pic-  
nic, "Truly, here's a pretty kettle of  
fish!"—Wide-Awake.

## "German Syrup"

A Throat  
and Lung  
Specialty.

Those who have not  
used Boschee's Ger-  
man Syrup for some  
severe and chronic  
trouble of the Throat  
and Lungs can hard-  
ly appreciate what a truly wonder-  
ful medicine it is. The delicious  
sensations of healing, easing, clear-  
ing, strength-gathering and recover-  
ing are unknown joys. For Ger-  
man Syrup we do not ask easy cases.  
Sugar and water may smooth a  
throat or stop a tickling—for a while.  
This is as far as the ordinary cough  
medicine goes. Boschee's German  
Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat  
and Lung Specialty. Where for  
years there have been sensitiveness,  
pain, coughing, spitting, hemorr-  
hage, voice failure, weakness, slip-  
ping down hill, where doctors and  
medicine and advice have been swal-  
lowed and followed to the gulf of  
despair, where there is the sickening  
conviction that all is over and the  
end is inevitable, there we place  
German Syrup. It cures. You are  
a live man yet if you take it.

**\$5 A DAY SURE.** \$2.15 Samples Free.  
Horse owners buy 1 to 6. 20 other special-  
ties. Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Attend the Topeka Shorthand Institute,  
521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

### Colic and Cholera Morbus.

Colic, cholera morbus, cramp and many  
other affections of the stomach and bowels  
prevalent at this time of year are due to  
two causes. First, the depressing effect  
of the hot weather upon the nervous sys-  
tem, and second, the use of green fruit,  
cucumbers, melons, etc. No one is safe  
from painful and even dangerous attacks  
of these affections unless unusual precau-  
tions are taken at this time of year. A  
tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na taken before  
each meal is a complete protection against  
these maladies. Pe-ru-na is not only a  
preventive of colic, cholera morbus,  
cramps, stomachache, summer diarrhoea  
and cholera, but is also a prompt cure for  
these diseases. Where the attack is very  
severe and painful a wineglassful of  
Pe-ru-na should be taken at once, fol-  
lowed by two tablespoonful doses until  
complete relief is obtained. This never  
fails in a single case. In cases of less  
severity a tablespoonful every hour is  
sufficient. No one should neglect the pre-  
caution of taking a dose of Pe-ru-na be-  
fore each meal, until the hot season is over.

Complete treatise on diseases of hot  
weather sent free to any address by The  
Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Uncle Sam: Wall, that's goin' one better'n  
reciprocity. That Mister True beats all. Yes,  
that's him. He got up there somehow and,  
why, bless me, he's a showin' the old man in  
the moon how ter get rich! He's been edu-  
catin', and showin' a lot of my boys lately, how  
ter make money, and they are makin' a lot of  
it. Guess I'll take some lessons of him myself.  
Mr. True: Matters are a-goin' along all right  
in the moon, and I will again  
address myself to the people of  
America. I am not  
going to buy this



entire publication, in order to secure the space to ex-  
plain here, but if you will write to us, all shall be made plain to you.  
Free; and you shall have our special personal consideration and attention.  
Money can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those  
of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any  
one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No  
risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is  
an entirely new lead and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners  
are earning from \$25 to \$50 and upwards per week, and more after a little expe-  
rience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you Free. This is an age  
of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth-giving wonder.  
Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Wherever you are and  
whatever you are doing, you want to know about this wonderful work at once.  
Delay means money lost to you. TRUE & CO., BOX 1257, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

### Rapid HARNESS MENDERS.



Just Drive 'Em In and CLINCH 'Em.  
The quickest, strongest, Cheapest and best way to mend your  
Harness. COST ONLY 25c FOR ONE GROSS IN TIN BOX.  
NO TOOLS REQUIRED. BUFFALO SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,  
For Sale by Grocers and Hardware Dealers. BUFFALO, N. Y.

### WASHBURN x COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FOR BOTH SEXES. Collegiate and Preparatory  
courses. Classical, scientific and literary. Vocal and  
instrumental music, drawing and painting, oratory  
and elocution. Twelve instructors. Facilities ex-  
cellent. Expenses reasonable. Fall Term begins Sep-  
tember 16, 1891. Address PETER MOVICAR, Pres't.

### BETHANY COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Kansas Diocesan School for Girls. The Rt.  
Rev. E. S. Thomas, Resident Principal. Miss Charlotte  
B. Burchan, 1st Vice Principal; Miss Annie J. Hooley,  
2d Vice Principal, assisted by fourteen teachers in  
Music, Art and Letters. Campus of twenty acres in  
the center of Topeka. Terms \$600 a year. Address  
BISHOP THOMAS, Bethany College, Topeka, Kas.

**CENTRAL COLLEGE** For Young  
Ladies.  
Twenty-third year begins September 9, 1891. Regular  
Curricula leading to degrees. Specialties—Music, Art,  
Elocution, Gymnasium, free Lecture Course, etc.  
Beautiful Grounds, Elegant Building, all modern  
appointments. Send for Catalogue.  
Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo.

### LAWRENCE AND ATCHISON BUSINESS COLLEGES

Two big schools under one management. Advantages unsurpassed. Expenses low. All commercial  
branches taught. Four courses of study—Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, English and  
Penmanship. Handsomely illustrated catalogue free. Address  
COONROD & SMITH, Lawrence, Kas., or Atchison, Kas.

### CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1888.

The most successful college on this continent. For further particulars address the Secretary,  
JOS. HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.



**HARDIN LADIES COLLEGE**  
AND MOZART CONSERVATORY,  
MEXICO,  
MO.

Endowed by Gov. Hardin for the HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

19th YEAR. 10 SCHOOLS, 14 TEACHERS, 8 PROFESSORS.

Complete Literary and Scientific Courses. Conservatories of Music and Art. Chart-  
tered by the State. Modeled after Leipzig, of which the Director is full graduate.  
New Conservatory building; Concert Hall seating 2000. Patrons in 15 States.  
Hot and cold water on each floor; Steam heat; Electric light, etc. Cheapest and best  
LADIES COLLEGE IN THE WEST. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

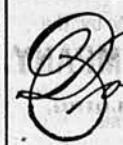


### TELEGRAPHY.

If you want to learn Telegraphy in the shortest possible  
time and secure a situation at once, write W. J. BOSS,  
BEST FACILITIES Superintendent,  
Holt, Kansas. Bonafide arrangements with the largest  
Railway and Telegraph Companies in the U. S. for placing

graduates. Board and  
room \$10.00 per month. SITUATIONS SECURED FOR GRADUATES

**ELIZABETH AULL SEMINARY**—A Chris-  
tian home school for forty young ladies. Modern  
improvements. Extensive catalogue.  
Address J. D. BLANTON, Pres't, Lexington, Mo.



NOT FAIL to send for specimens of  
penmanship and illustrated circulars of  
the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only  
college in the West that has ever been  
awarded medals at any of the World's  
great Expositions. Expense less than at  
any other school. Address  
C. S. PERRY,  
Winfield, Kansas.

### Young Ladies' Institute

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The twenty-third session will commence September  
8, 1891. An institution for the thorough education  
and training of young ladies. Old and established;  
ample equipments; experienced teachers; broad cur-  
ricula; Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate depart-  
ments; Music a specialty; Art department. Every  
advantage offered. For catalogue and other informa-  
tion, write to Principal, Rev. CHARLES MARTIN, M.D.



EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Begins its eleventh year, September 2, 1891. Most  
thorough, pleasant and profitable. Broad courses in  
Business, Shorthand and Telegraph Departments. No  
"Accountant's Bureau" fraud or position bait thrown  
out. Honest instruction. Lowest expense. Board  
\$1.50 per week up. For full particulars in elegant  
illustrated Journal, address C. E. D. Parker, Prin.

### Wentworth Military Academy

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

Oldest Military school in Missouri. Appli-  
cants rejected for want of room for past five years.  
Improvements costing nearly \$10,000 made during  
past year. Large attendance from Kansas. Apply  
early for catalogue to  
MAJOR S. SELLERS, M. A.



Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penman-  
ship, Typewriting, and all other business branches  
thoroughly taught. We secure positions for our gra-  
duates through the National Accountants and  
Stenographers' Bureau, with which no other  
college in the West is connected.

### OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Admits both Young Ladies and Gentlemen.  
Fits for teaching, for business and for pro-  
fessional life.  
Has new college building, new cottage for  
young ladies, enlarged faculty, and increased  
facilities in all directions.  
Expenses low.  
FALL TERM begins September 2, 1891.  
For catalogue or for further information  
address the President.  
FRANKLIN JOHNSON, Ottawa, Kas.



# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

OFFICE:  
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,  
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.**

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.  
Address: **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

A MEMBER OF THE  
**Western Agricultural Journals**  
CO-OPERATIVE LIST.

New York Office: Thos. H. Child, Manager,  
150 Nassau street  
Chicago Office: Frank B. White, Manager,  
543 The Bookery.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).  
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.  
Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.  
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.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.  
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders,  
**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

The conference of the friends of the Farmers' Alliance and Prohibition that was called to meet in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, N. Y., on August 10 has been postponed. The announcement of this meeting will be made later.

There has been considerable inquiry as to the merits of the lister drill. If any of our readers have tried them, they will confer a favor on many farmers by giving us their experience and views regarding them. Also state the name of the manufacturer and price of the lister drill.

The *Farmer's Wife*, a monthly journal, price 50 cents a year, will be sent one year free to any one sending two yearly subscriptions, or five for six months, or we will send the *Farmer's Wife* six months to any one sending us one new subscriber to the *KANSAS FARMER* and one dollar.

The cotton worm is reported in many parts of Alabama and Mississippi. The crop is two or three weeks late, and as new cotton is coming on, the worms, if they develop, will do great damage. So far they have done very little. In many places the farmers are trying to poison the crops.

Prof. J. C. H. Swann, author of "The Future by the Past," feels sorry that his brother farmers cannot all have the benefit of his advice about the proper crops to grow, and therefore, as we have a few copies of his book on hand, we will gladly mail the same to any address on receipt of one dollar.

We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the summer meeting of the Beatrice Driving Association, to be held in Linden Tree Park, Beatrice, Neb., August 26, 27 and 28. The grounds are new and the track the best in the State. The purses are liberal, and accommodations first-class in every particular.

To a local reporter ex-Governor S. J. Crawford summarizes his work as State Agent at Washington, D. C., as follows: "I have completed the work for which I was employed, and the result is much better than I anticipated. Some of the State claims were adjusted in the department, while others, involving complicated questions of law and fact, wound their way through the courts and Congress. But I finally succeeded in recovering all to which the State was justly entitled, except what are known as the Price and Quantrell raid claims. In round numbers, \$1,198,000 in money, and 276,000 acres of indemnity school land. In addition to this, I procured the restoration to market of a large amount of public land (about 850,000 acres) which had been erroneously withdrawn for the benefit of certain railroads. All in all, I guess the State is about even with the general government."

## WHO IS IN ERROR?

At last we are getting down to bottom facts as to one matter, at least. Under the head—"Senator Peffer's Fundamental Error," the *Capital* admits our statement concerning the amount of government paper out at the close of the fiscal year 1866, but denies that any part of it was "currency" or used as money. We quote most of the *Capital* article, so that there can be no error as to what was said. It is as follows:

The people of Kansas need not be told of the relation of Senator Peffer's pamphlet, "The Way Out," to the landslide last November. That pamphlet, reinforced by Judge Peffer's editorials in the *KANSAS FARMER* and speeches to the sub-alliances in public assemblies, had more to do with the great political cyclone than any other single agency. The junior Senator stood for the cheap money idea, and his strength lay not so much in his capacity as the builder of a new system as in his attacks upon the old. These attacks were first on the alleged contraction of the currency and secondly and consequently on the Money Power which is presumed to own a vast amount of Kansas farm mortgages. In his "Way Out" Judge Peffer put the farm mortgage indebtedness at \$53,500,000. As this was probably not an over-estimate, we will have little or nothing to say of it. The Judge's main error was in relation to the alleged contraction of the currency.

He agrees with H. A. Dunning, late associate editor of *Polk's* Washington organ, that the currency in actual circulation per capita in 1866 was \$52.01. To obtain these figures he went to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which distinctly states that the actual circulation in that year was \$23.50 per capita. To-day, by the way, the same high authority puts the actual circulation at about \$23.90 per capita. In 1866 the currency was at a discount in purchasing power, however, which reduced it potentially to \$16.45 per capita. To-day every dollar is equal to gold, and we have in circulation, therefore, \$23.60 in place of \$16.45 per capita, an enormous expansion in the last quarter century to the undying credit of the Republican party.

Judge Peffer, however, manipulated the Secretary's report for 1866 so as to include in the currency those portions of the public debt which were in form of notes. We quote from the Judge's statement:

"The rest of the (Secretary's) statement is made up (except the first two issues) of notes of different issues, not bonds.

Bonds due in 1863.....	\$ 8,908,341
Bonds due in 1867.....	9,415,250
Compound interest notes.....	159,012,140
7-30 treasury notes.....	806,251,550
Temporary loan, ten days' notice.....	120,176,196
Certificates of indebtedness.....	26,391,000
United States notes.....	400,891,368
Fractional currency.....	27,070,876
Gold certificates of deposit.....	10,713,210
Total.....	\$1,550,506,201

"All these different classes of notes, certificates, etc., amounting to \$1,550,506,201, were used as 'currency.' National bank circulation, June 30, 1866, was \$231,419,908. Add to this the other, and we have a total active 'currency' circulation at that time of \$1,850,208,709, which, estimating the population at 35,000,000, gives a per capita circulation of \$53."

Here is Peffer's fundamental and fatal error. What he says is historically untrue. The notes were not used as currency because they were in denominations too high for use in ordinary money transactions, and furthermore, they bore a high rate of interest and were held for that income and not passed from hand to hand any more than a government bond is today. Judge Peffer did not understand the report of the Secretary of the Treasury or else he manipulated it dishonestly in positive contradiction of the Secretary's distinct language. By his recklessness he has done great injustice to the splendid work of the Republican party in restoring the credit and the currency of this country until both are as good as gold, and he has done great injury to his State by convincing a large proportion of our farmers of a fallacy. Summed up, the truth is that the currency has been greatly expanded and is today larger than ever before, even per capita, and is as good as that of any other nation on the globe.

Until within a few years we had the same notion which the *Capital* now has concerning the amount of currency circulating among the people during and for a few years after the war. We too believed that nothing but the United States notes—greenbacks, and bank notes circulated as money or was intended to be so circulated. We had read party papers and had heard party speeches on the subject and that was the only source of our information. Looking backward over our blindness and ignorance during those years when, like thousands—aye, millions, of others we followed the lead of men who knew no more than we did, we do not wonder that while the people slept all this ruin has been wrought. The clamor of the people who looked to us for information and counsel set us to examining this whole subject, and "The Way Out" was our report.

It is the *Capital* that is in error, as the editor of that paper may easily learn for himself if he will but examine the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury for the years 1862 to 1869 inclusive, and especially the reports for 1866 and 1869. And if he will look up the laws authorizing the issue of the different classes of "notes," and read the debates of Congress concerning them, he will know a great deal about this matter which will be new to him and which will cause him, as it did us, to wonder how he could so long have been kept in ignorance of what he ought to have known. The act of July 17, 1861, authorized a loan of \$250,000,000, for which twenty-year 6's, demand notes, and 7-30 notes were to be issued, and the denomi-

nations of the notes might be \$10 and upwards. All of the notes issued under this act were used as "currency" and were so intended to be used. Three greenback issues were authorized by the acts of February 26, 1862, July 11, 1862, and of March 3, 1863. By act of March 3, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue \$400,000,000 treasury notes, denominations not to be less than \$10, to bear interest and to be "a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest." By act of June 30, 1864, the Secretary was authorized to issue "treasury notes of any denomination not less than \$10," bearing interest, and "payable at any time not exceeding three years from date." And these notes, such of them as were payable at maturity, "shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest." There were other acts of like tenor, but these are sufficient. All the laws of the United States relating to loans and coinage were collated and published in one volume by direction of the last Congress, so that they are readily found. The *Capital* need not longer remain in ignorance concerning what they contain.

By referring to pages 42 and 43 of the Secretary's report for 1866, it will be found that of 7-30 notes there were then outstanding \$806,251,550; and on pages 25 and 26, the different classes of government obligations are given, with the amounts then outstanding, distinguishing between bonds and notes. The *Capital's* quotation from "The Way Out," giving the amounts of these notes outstanding June 30, 1866, is correct—just as they appear in the report of the Secretary on the pages mentioned, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,550,506,311.61. As before stated, these notes, all of them, were issued to be used as currency, they were so used, and are so reported by the Secretary. Treasurer Spinner always regarded these notes as "currency," and so stated in a letter to a correspondent whose name we do not now recall.

There was \$211,239,515.41 worth of these notes "retired, counted and destroyed" during 1866, as appears in the report for that year, and the Secretary classes them all as "currency." Also, there was reported at same time and on same page, \$181,096,804 of the same kind of notes, withdrawn but not destroyed, and these were designated thus—"Not now used for circulation."

You may as well give up this fight, dear *Capital*. You are all wrong. The truth is, that on the first day of July, 1866, the total amount of government paper and national bank notes out was \$2,122,437,841.12, equal to a per capita circulation of about \$59.

## A FAMINE IN EUROPE PREDICTED.

The well-known Kansas statistician, C. Wood Davis, in a letter to the *Kansas City Times*, says:

"The crops of Europe are in a most deplorable condition and we are likely to get anything we choose to ask for what wheat we have left next spring, as famine is then likely to prevail over all continental Europe. Only think of it—of all the countries of that continent only insignificant Roumania, Bulgaria, and the somewhat important Hungary, have grown food enough this year to feed their people, and such a calamity as now hangs over Europe has never stared the same number of human beings in the face during the historic period. Russia has eighteen provinces where famine exists to-day on the old crop and before the harvest of the new, and in the most of these provinces the harvest will not yield the seed sown; hence the exporting power of Russia is destroyed for a year at least. This becomes the more clear when we learn that these are the most productive as well as the most populous of the provinces of the empire and are inhabited by 39,000,000 people, the people of such provinces being equal to eighty-one per square mile. The crops of the remainder of Russia are about as bad as bad can be, with the exception of a few districts.

"The crops of next year in Russia are likely to cover a very much smaller acreage than usual from the fact that the peasants will be unable to procure seed—lacking the means—and many of the work animals are certain to perish. The cattle are even now perishing in some districts where rain has not fallen since early in April."

## HOLD YOUR SURPLUS WHEAT.

Every farmer who has a bushel of surplus wheat should not fail to carefully read the circular addressed to the farmers of the United States advising the holding of wheat for remunerative prices. The circular will be found in full in the *KANSAS FARMER* this week, beginning on page 2, under the head of "Important to Farmers."

This circular is mailed to all sub-alliances, with request that any action taken by them be reported to the State Secretary, and that he be requested to report to the bureau the summary of such communications. The bureau will then be in a position to announce to the sub-alliances the general sentiment and determination of the farmers all over the United States, so that it may be known how near to unanimity the sentiment of the farmers comes on the question, and how they will act.

To those papers who are "frothing at the mouth" over what they are pleased to denounce as a scheme on the part of the farmers to "corner the wheat market," we wish to kindly inform them that there is not in any part of the circular a line or a sentence suggestive in the remotest sense of a "corner in wheat," or a corner in anything else, for a "corner" involves of necessity speculation on a large scale and the squeezing of a lot of "short sellers," and nothing could be further from the intention of the circular than engaging farmers in a speculative scheme.

After a careful reading of the circular, E. A. Bigelow & Co.'s "Market Letter," of Chicago, thinks it quite clear that the intention is to save money for the farmers by checking the tendency to cheapen prices by rushing forward their entire surplus as soon as it can be crowded to market, the agency employed to accomplish this purpose being the broadcast dissemination of reliable news with relation to crops and supply and demand; such news to be collected and distributed in such a manner as to entitle it to confidence of the farmers of the country, and afford a basis for intelligent concert of action within the bounds of reason. This is, without any question, a commendable move in the right direction, and the farmers are on the right line. If by the creation of a system for the collection of reliable crop and market statistics, and the prompt and general distribution of such news, the farmers can put themselves in possession of a line of information that will be of value to them in the disposition of their crops, they should be encouraged in every possible way. Upon the well-being of the farmers rests the structure of the prosperity of the whole country.

There is nothing treasonable or incendiary in the expression of a desire on the part of the farmers to obtain remunerative prices for their crops, and it is no more absurd for the farmers to wish to have a voice in making the price at which they will sell their products than it is for the merchant to exercise a similar prerogative. When you go into a store to buy a pound of sugar, a bolt of cloth, or a barrel of flour, you pay the price the merchant names or you do not get the goods. Why should this principle be any more absurd in its application to the business of the farmer than it is to the boot-maker, the dry goods merchant, the carriage manufacturer, the railroad company, or the proprietor of a hotel or theater. It is the owner of the property or the producer who fixes the price, within the bounds of good sense and reason, but because the farmer proposes to exercise this privilege, or rather because it is proposed that he experiment to see if he may not some time in the future put himself into a position to exercise this privilege he is assailed on every hand as only one degree removed from idiocy or treason. He is denounced as an enemy to mankind and altogether detestable.

The attitude of a great majority of those who have come to the front as spokesmen for the grain trade towards the latest farmers' movement fills us with amazement. The grain exchanges delight to pose as the farmers' best and truest friends, yet nine-tenths of the members of the exchanges of the several cities, with whom interviews on the subject have been had in the newspapers, allude to the farmers with open or thinly disguised contempt. With imperfect knowledge of the object of the movement, they rush into print with all sorts of rash statements about it, and richly-colored opinions as to



the folly and absurdity of the farmers assuming to have anything to say about the prices at which they will sell the products of their acres. It will be very strange if this ill-advised and in many cases vulgar criticism of the farmers' movement by representatives of the grain trade and of the grain exchanges does not return to plague the class which will be held responsible therefor. It will be strange if the next Congress does not pass a law for the regulation of trade in grain futures, compared with which the Butterworth bill would have been mild and gentle.

#### MORTGAGE INFORMATION.

On July 20 there was sent out from Washington dispatches stating that the count of the farm and home transcripts made in accordance with the mortgage collection clause of the census act has been completed by the Census office. The figures are subject to slight modification:

There were returned by the enumerators 2,491,930 farms and homes occupied by owners which are encumbered by mortgages. This number includes some farms and homes about which the enumerators made no report about and which belong partly to the class of hired and partly to the class of owned free as well as partly to the class of owned and incumbered. Until this unknown quantity, due to the failure of the enumerators, is eliminated, it may be regarded as approximately true that 2,250,000 families of the 12,500,000 families of the United States occupy and own incumbered homes, and that 10,250,000 families occupy farms and homes that are either hired or owned free. The proportion of hired and owned free homes and farms will be known when the population division completes the count of the returns pertaining to them.

The preliminary results indicate that the average debt for a farm in Iowa is \$1,283; homes, \$719; average for farm and home, \$1,140. If these averages hold good for the Union the incumbrance on the farms and homes of the United States occupied by owners is about \$2,560,000,000. The success of this investigation, Superintendent Porter says, has been far beyond the anticipations of the most experienced statisticians and the result will be of immense interest and value to the nation. The first volume relating to recorded indebtedness will probably go to press this year.

Incomplete returns from Western States indicate that farms and homes are mortgaged for about one-third the value put upon them by the owners.

#### VALUE OF KANSAS CROPS.

On Sunday last the Kansas City Times published an article prepared by their Topeka special correspondent, which gives the present value of Kansas crops and live stock as \$270,225,000.

The amount of Kansas products that will be turned into money is estimated on the following figures as the basis:

Wheat, 30,000,000 bu. at 75c.....	\$22,500,000
Corn, 200,000,000 bu. at 25c.....	50,000,000
Oats, 10,000,000 bu. at 20c.....	2,000,000
Rye, 3,000,000 bu. at 50c.....	1,500,000
Barley, 250,000 bu. at 50c.....	125,000
Castor beans, 250,000 bu. at \$1.....	250,000
Flax, 1,000,000 bu. at \$1.....	1,000,000
Cotton, 1,000,000 lbs. at 7 1/2c.....	75,000
Broomcorn, 25,000,000 lbs. at 3c.....	750,000
Potatoes, 2,000,000 bu. at 50c.....	1,000,000
Horses and mules, 50,000 head at \$80.....	4,000,000
Fattening steers and stockers, 400,000 at \$50.....	20,000,000
Hogs, 500,000 at \$10.....	5,000,000
Total.....	\$108,200,000

What will be realized from the sale of dairy products, fruit, wool, feed and miscellaneous crops will increase this sum \$5,000,000 at least, bringing the total amount which farmers will realize up to \$113,200,000. This is the amount of money that will be brought into Kansas during the present crop year and distributed among the farmers.

The Kansas City Journal, in an editorial on "Bright Western Prospects," says that a week or more ago, in estimating the total revenue that would in all probability accrue to Kansas farmers from all sources this year, the Journal stated that \$100,000,000 would be a conservative sum at which to place it. A further consideration of the subject induces the belief that this sum will without doubt be considerably exceeded. It certainly will be on the basis which the Omaha Bee makes of the probable returns of Nebraska farmers. Indeed, if the Bee's figures should turn out to be correct, Kansas farmers will receive at least \$130,000,000 for all their products.

That these optimistic figures are founded on substantial facts is pretty well proved

by the character of the circular which the Lombard Investment Company has recently issued to its stockholders and clients. This company from the widespread character of its investments is certain to have an intimate knowledge of the situation in the West, and its estimate of the situation cannot but prove reassuring to Western people and others having investments in the West.

After referring to the very bright crop outlook the statement is made that among the most intelligent observers of the situation the impression prevails very generally that there is certain to be a very decided increase in the price of farm lands. The growing inquiry for this property is shown by the fact that this company has during the last four months sold more land than during the preceding two years. Indeed there can be little doubt that quite a substantial advance has been made already over the prices which prevailed a year ago, one prominent Kansas paper placing the figures as high as 25 per cent.

What will the Eastern people think of a State where such things are possible? The incident will certainly not make them feel anxious about any investments they may have there.

On the whole, then, the outlook from every point of view is just about as encouraging as it well could be, and Western people, despite the present dullness, have every reason to feel that good times are right at their door.

#### ANOTHER BIG COMBINATION.

For some time stockmen have been watching with interest the threatened separation of the great Chicago Stock Yards Company and the big packers of that city. It seems the packers, Messrs. Armour, Morris and Swift, had purchased stock yards of their own at Tollestons, Ind., where they proposed to remove their packing houses.

Recent dispatches, however, announce that the Chicago Stock Yard Company and the packers, Messrs. Armour, Morris and Swift, have effected a settlement. The company agrees to pay \$500,000 for the Central stock yard property of Chicago, recently opened by the packers, half in cash and half in mortgage, the pending law suits to be abandoned; to give \$500,000 in common stock to be held by the packers for five years for 1,000 acres of the packers' land at Tollestons, Ind.; to guarantee principal and interest at 5 per cent. on \$2,000,000 fifteen-year bonds of the Tollestons Stock Yard Company, with a sinking fund attached. These are given to the packers above named, who covenant to perpetually remain at Chicago or go to Tollestons when the time comes. Each of the three guarantees the other, and also guarantees that their united business will net \$2,000,000 the next five years. The packers promise to use the proceeds of the bonds in improving the Tollestons property, so that the Chicago Stock Yards Company shall get the benefit. The facts as stated were confirmed by the attorney for the Stock Yards Company in this city, who added that the big packers had obligated themselves perpetually not to establish rival yards, and that the Stock Yards Company had made concessions to them as to yardage rates, etc. It is admitted that the big packers have scored a substantial victory. It is not believed that the smaller packers will reap any benefit from the transaction.

Mr. Keenan Hurst, Howard, Kas., a member of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, says: "There are about three million head of cattle, and they are worth on the average \$20 apiece. Sixty million dollars worth of cattle in good health, with plenty of feed in sight, is a bright prospect for Kansas stock-raisers. There are more four-year-olds in the State this year than usual. Many farmers who expected to feed cattle last year held them over—'roughed 'em,' as they call it, on account of the corn. This year they will feed everything that is large enough. As a consequence, we will ship not only more cattle but larger cattle than usual. Its the big cattle that bring the best prices. A great many farmers will get out of debt this year. Of course there are farmers who are speculators, and have got themselves so badly mixed up that they will never get their debts paid, but they are in the minority. Men who came to the State without capital and by poor farming have failed to make a living, can hardly expect to get a good farm for nothing."

#### Kansas Weather Service.

The weather-crop bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the National Weather Bureau, (central office, Washburn college), for the week ending July 31, 1891, says:

The rain all this week has been largely in excess of the normal for last week in July, except in the eastern two tiers of counties and the southern, east of Harper. It was greatest in the western half of the State (including Kingman), where it averaged two and one-half inches. In the eastern half it averaged eighty-one hundredths of an inch, and in the eastern tier but seven-tenths of an inch.

The temperature has been deficient in all parts of the State, while the sunshine has been below the average, except in the southern (east of Clark) and extreme eastern counties.

The weather this week has been quite favorable; in the eastern portion of the State the seasonal excess is great, much greater than in the western. Corn has made rapid strides this week and now bids fair (if not injured by early frosts) to be a very large crop; all fields have put on a new dress and the whole crop is now looking much more seasonal, except in the extreme southeastern part of the State, and some fields drowned out in the Kaw river bottom. Some fears are entertained that the headed wheat in stack in the central and western counties will be injured by the wet weather causing the wheat to sprout. Wheat not stacked in the southwestern is causing the same fears. The oat crop is peculiar in that it gave fine promise before harvesting, uniformly; at the threshing machine it frequently develops a small yield, ranging from fifteen bushels to the acre up to fifty, on which account the actual oat crop can not yet be estimated. Some flax has been threshed in the south; its harvest has not commenced yet in the central counties. Fruits are generally in abundance, with melons now ripening.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Allen.—The most even temperature I have ever recorded during one week; there is great improvement in the corn crop, late corn has a good look, early field corn in good ear; blackberries plenty; haying in progress; oats and flax being threshed from the field, yield of neither as good as expected; fruit plenty; rainfall for week 0.16.

Chautauqua.—Corn needing rain, will have a larger yield and of much better quality than last year; too dry for plowing wheat; rain 0.47.

Cherokee.—Some fields of corn will make a fair yield if there is no more rain, others rain cannot help; hay-making is well under way with prairie grass, and about over with timothy and red-top; rain 0.23.

Clark.—A few days of dry weather is needed to get hay, which has been cut nearly a week, into the stack; some wheat which has not been stacked is getting damaged in the shock; corn, cane and weeds making a wonderful growth; tomatoes, watermelons and muskmelons beginning to ripen; rainfall for week 2.99, and raining at time of closing.

Dickinson.—Too wet for threshing; wheat and oats in shock being damaged by rain; hundreds of bushels of peaches, plums and apples rotting on the ground; corn in the best possible condition, an enormous crop looked for; rainfall for week 1.60.

Edwards.—Harvest is done, but cloudy, rainy weather interferes with stacking, though grand weather for corn, early variety far enough along to insure a full crop; late variety just commencing to silk; millet and wild grass will yield large crops; rainfall 2.

Ford.—Stacking and threshing delayed by wet weather, grain in the stack much injured by rain; corn making a good growth, but warmer weather needed for it. Rainfall—Bucklin 3.50, Dodge City 1.87.

Greeley.—Some uneasiness is felt for stacked "headed grain;" corn and all late crops out of danger of drought; rainfall 2.18.

Harvey.—Wheat threshing progressing slowly on account of too much rain; oats yielding from thirty to seventy-five and good quality; corn now promising well; plowing being done, ground in best condition for it; rainfall 1.16.

Kingman.—Need dry weather for threshing; rainfall 3.50.

Labette.—Very dry, corn and fruit suffering; rainfall 0.

Lane.—Rain retarded stacking and

threshing, has made "headed wheat" in stacks damp, and that in shocks too damp to stack or thresh; fall plowing begun, ground in fine condition; rainfall 2.05.

Lyon.—Good growing weather; flax promises light yield, corn no better.

Montgomery.—Corn doing much better than expected; flax not yielding as expected; all small grains now harvested; rainfall 0.68.

Nemaha.—Corn is making a splendid growth and looks well; rains interfere with haying and threshing more than anything else; rain 0.96.

Ness.—Rains seriously delaying threshing and what little harvesting left over; corn, millet and all kinds of forage crops are doing extra well; rainfall 1.50.

Norton.—Wet weather interferes with proper care of the small grains; corn doing exceedingly well; rainfall 1.21.

Ottawa.—All wheat that has been marketed is No. 3 and 4; oats are not as good as expected; corn is doing well and will be an immense crop.

Pawnee.—Too wet to thresh; the wind storm of the 26th strewn many stacks over the fields; rainfall 2.90.

Phillips.—Rain injurious to grain not stacked; rainfall 2.04.

Pottawatomie.—A growing week for corn; wheat and oats all harvested, wheat averaging from twenty to forty bushels; rainfall 1.30.

Prairie.—Harvesting over, threshing begun; a large brown bug is taking the potatoes and vines of all kinds; rainfall 3.

Riley.—Crops are now in excellent condition; rainfall 2.12.

Rush.—Corn, sorghum and millet are booming; too wet to plow for wheat; potatoes good; weeds immense; rainfall 3.84.

Sedgwick.—Average temperature this July is 5 per cent. less than average of July, 1888-89-90, and the rainfall more than twice the average of said years; yield of all cereals is enormous; rainfall 0.89.

Sheridan.—The rains this week insure the corn crop; rain 2.94.

Stafford.—Excessive rains injurious to wheat in stack; rain 2.70.

Trego.—Wind upset stacks, windmills and outbuildings; rain 1.50.

Woodson.—Too dry; corn needs rain badly; rainfall 0.20.

#### Kansas July Weather.

The following July weather report was prepared by Prof. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence: "It was the coldest July (mean temperature 71.89°) in our twenty-four years record. July, 1882, comes next to this month with a mean temperature of 72.05°. The mercury reached 90° on no day of the month, 89.5° being the maximum temperature reached. No other July in our twenty-four years shows a maximum below 90°. The rainfall, 6.40 inches, has been exceeded in but two Julys of our record—1871 and 1873. The wind velocity was below the average. The mean temperature was 71.98°, which is 5.85° below the July average. The highest temperature was 89.5° on the 22d. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 67.08°; at 2 p. m., 79.47°, and at 9 p. m., 70.68°. Rainfall, 6.40 inches, 2.03 inches above the July average. Rain fell in measurable quantities on eleven days. There were eight thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the seven months of 1891 now completed has been 35.34 inches, which is 15.11 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-three years."

Olathe and Johnson county met with a serious calamity in the burning of the Olathe canning factory on the night of July 31. The canning factory included also a feed and chop mill. All the buildings and their entire contents were consumed. Loss on goods \$12,000, with \$6,000 insurance; loss on buildings and machinery \$12,000, with \$7,500 insurance. Dr. W. H. Lemon and ex-Postmaster Pilcher owned and operated the whole establishment. The factory had been in operation but three years and canned annually \$50,000 in goods. It gave employment during the canning season to over 100 people. While the loss is heavy on the owners, the whole county is badly damaged by the loss of it as a ready market for fruit of every description. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Special Course for Teachers. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.



## Horticulture.

### Thinning Out Raspberries.

While raspberries and blackberries are growing is the time to thin them out, if the very best results are desired, says Joseph Meehan, in a late issue of the *Practical Farmer*. Yet as a rule no one touches them then. They are allowed to grow as they will until winter time comes, when they get their thinning out and pruning. This is a clear waste of growth. If a dozen canes sprout up where but six are wanted, what is the use of permitting the useless six to grow? Any one can satisfy himself on this point in a single season, if he has a few hills of plants to experiment with. Let him cut out the half of the canes from one lot of a half dozen, and from another lot cut none, and note the difference in the size of cane when the growth is over for the season. Those left of the thinned out ones will be much larger than those in the unthinned lot. The time to cut out the useless ones to the best advantage is as soon as they have made growth enough to show which are the strongest canes. Then cut out the weaker ones. If the time has gone by to catch them at this particular stage of growth, cut them out at any time before growth ceases, and there will be some benefit result. There is another kind of pruning which is of advantage in stiffening the canes, causing them to maintain themselves erect fairly well the season following without the aid of stakes. This consists in topping them when they have reached the desired height, say three to four feet. In good soil when left to themselves, raspberries will grow four to five feet high in a fairly erect position. After this they bend over, and the bending top pulls the whole cane over in a slanting position. The cutting off remedies this. The stiff, erect position becomes more fixed than before. Side shoots spring out, which in turn can be topped if they get too long. This is work which is usually done in winter, but which is of more profit if done while the plants are growing.

### Fruit Juices.

We presume that but comparatively few of our readers have had any experience in the preparation of pure fruit juices, either for home use or the market. We certainly should be interested to hear from those who have had experience, and succeeded in this important line. Upon this subject the *Orchard and Garden* says:

"Judging from our own observation and inquiries, comparatively few housekeepers know anything about this important branch of preserving. And yet fruit juice is of great value, both in health and illness.

"Through the warm months, thirst and a craving for cool drinks are common to most people. Ice water is not only injurious, but it does not allay thirst. Alcoholic drinks are both heating and stimulating, and ought never to be used as a beverage. When, however, the fruit juice has not undergone a chemical change, it forms a refreshing and beneficial drink. At present pure fruit juice cannot be bought outside of the large cities, where it retails for \$1.50 a bottle. Apparently the few engaged in the business must be making a large profit, as the first cost per bottle could hardly exceed 50 cents.

"The usual method of preserving the juice is to add one-third water, heat it to boiling, and pour into air-tight bottles. The juice of grapes is considered of great value in fevers; that of the cherry is good for the blood; blackberry juice is useful in bowel difficulties; black currant, in throat and lung troubles; while it is claimed that the juice of the pineapple is a cure for diphtheria.

"Great care should be taken to select the best fruit, and to look it over and do it up with scrupulous neatness and accuracy.

"Fruit syrups and cordials are also of great use in the family, blackberry being an especially valuable remedy for children in summer complaint. In making these, sugar is used, generally with a little water, the proportions being varied with the kind of fruit used and the taste of the maker. The syrup is boiled, and not sealed until cold. A few spoonfuls in a glass of cold water makes a delicious drink for hot weather.

"We urge all our readers who are so fortunate as to have an abundance of fruit, to preserve some of the juice, either pure or in the form of syrups and cordials."

### Ten-Acre Fruit Farm.

The editor of the *Sentinel*, published at Harper, Kas., lately visited the orchard of John Bailey, just west of that city, and says: "He has a farm of ten acres, all of which is in orchard and small fruit. He has 600 apple trees, the majority of which are beginning to bear fruit. All varieties of the best are to be found there. He devotes almost his entire time in caring for his orchard. He cultivates it and sows no crop among his trees, as is commonly done, thus letting all the strength of the soil go where it should. He has about twenty-five apricot trees bearing the finest fruit, plums of the best variety, grapes and blackberries. He showed us a strawberry patch which by actual measurement is a little over three rods long and one wide, from which he gathered nine bushels of berries this year. It is the finest orchard we have ever seen, and to-day we have no doubt that these ten acres are worth almost any quarter section of land in the county."

### Shawnee County Fruit-Growers.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society met at the Board of Trade rooms, Topeka, Saturday, July 25, and discussed the plan of collecting fruit for the State fair.

Philip Lux was added to the committee on apples and peaches. Mrs. John B. Sims was appointed a member of the floral committee in place of Mrs. Newman, who declined to serve.

Upon motion, the society decided to hold the next meeting at the fair grounds and the members and their friends were invited to bring their dinner baskets and spend the day picnicking on the grounds. At that meeting all members of the committee are expected to be present, as final instructions will be given relative to the display and permanent organization of the force necessary to arrange the display.

The meeting will begin at 10 a. m., and it is hoped every member will be present and that he will bring his friends. A program will be prepared in addition to the matter relating to the horticultural display.

### The Downy Woodpecker.

Close observers have watched the woodpecker extracting the codling moth larvae from growing apples without injuring the fruit and have noticed them searching the under side of the leaves as if seeking the moths. More than this, the larvae have been found in the birds' stomachs. These birds should be carefully protected. It is easier than spraying trees.

As further evidence that birds are valuable friends of the horticulturist, we offer the following from the columns of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*: "The English sparrow has a mortal enemy in the common red-headed woodpecker, who, though no giant among birds, is as big as half a dozen English sparrows and not afraid of half a hundred. The woodpecker's beak is so hard and his head and neck are so powerful that in a single peck he can kill a sparrow, and the English birds have become aware of his powers and are very much afraid of him. The appearance of a red-headed woodpecker will set a whole flock of sparrows to flight, and the only time they will face him is when he makes an onset on their nests. The eggs of the sparrow are not larger than peas and their young about the size of grub worms, and a nestful of young sparrows is a dainty picnic for a woodpecker, which he is careful not to overlook. The sparrows will fight, but they cannot drive him away."

In our issue of July 15, we gave a history and description of the famous Olden fruit farm. Since then we understand that the peach yield of this large farm has been sold to the New York firm of Wing Bros. for 50 cents per bushel, delivered on the farm. The yield of peaches on this farm is variously estimated. Mr. J. C. Evans, President of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, and one of the owners, places it between 75,000 and 100,000 bushels. Mr. L. A. Goodman, Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, says it will be between 60,000 and 75,000 bushels. Judge Cravens, of Kansas City, says it will be between 50,000 and 60,000. The purchasers of the peach crop say that it is the finest yield of fruit they ever saw. They have purchased orchards in New York, Michigan and most of the other Eastern States, but they are unanimous in stating that the fruit-producing qualities

## AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the original color to faded and gray hair, keeps the scalp clean, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness so universally admired.

"A little more than two years ago my hair began turning gray and falling out. After using one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know it to differ from most hair tonics, in being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

of southwest Missouri are unequalled. The fruit yield of Kansas and Missouri this year cannot be estimated in figures. It is about as perfect as the yield has ever been known, however, and this is saying a great deal. The splendid condition of the orchards in the two States would lead the casual observer to believe that the yield was much larger than it is. In the general prosperity and the enormous yields of grain in the two States the production of fruit is very apt to be overlooked.

### Horticultural Notes.

Bright colored apples sell best in market.

Arrange to have all the small fruits in one plot.

Wood ashes make one of the best fertilizers in the orchard.

Early peaches must be handled carefully; bruised fruit rots easily.

In the orchard where animals are pastured all poisonous solutions should be made weak.

Three or four strong, vigorous canes of raspberries are better than a dozen weak, spindling ones.

A safe rule in planting all kinds of nuts for seeds is, the larger the seeds the deeper the planting should be. One inch is deep enough for chestnuts.

Slight elevations are much safer places for grapes than bottom lands. Better drainage can be given, and there is less danger of injury by frost.

There is less risk of storing away too much fruit than too little. Be sure to have a sufficient supply to have fruit on the table every meal until new fruit comes in.

One of the reasons why cultivated plants grow so much faster than those in a state of nature, is that they are given good tillage, and the more thoroughly this is given the better the growth.

Quinces will not yield good crops of fruit unless given good treatment. The roots grow near the surface, hence mulching is beneficial in summer and winter.

Grapes can be grown at a less cost per pound than almost any other variety of fruit, and hence can be sold at a low price and yet pay a good profit to the grower.

Keep the sprouts off. Keep a watch for the borer. Keep up the fight against the squash bug. Keep the weeds from maturing seeds. Keep fruit from going to waste. Keep raspberry and blackberry canes pinched back. Keep tomatoes off the ground. Keep the cabbage patch clear and in good tillth.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure in the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Get ready for business position by attending the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Grading Up Poultry.

Fearing that the cost will be greater than they can afford, a good many farmers hesitate to improve their poultry. This is a mistake. In writing upon this subject a correspondent to the *Breeder's Guide* says:

"I can take a farm with one or two hundred fowls and in two seasons have none but thoroughbreds upon it, and all with a direct outlay of only a few dollars. It will, however, require a little work and care. It will not do to buy a trio or a pair of fowls of some good and desirable breed, and turning them loose in the flock, expect in a year or two by some magical means to find the whole flock like them in form and feather. Plenty outbuildings are usually found on my farm in some corner of which a nice little coop may be fitted up with a small run attached to it, at a trifling outlay of time and labor. Here the work of improving the farm fowls will really begin. Some care should be exercised in building this yard, to make it so that the mongrels, which usually fly like pigeons or can crawl through the smallest opening, may not get in with the stock and fight with or otherwise disturb them. Wire netting covers for roof and sides of such a run is the most effective way of keeping them out. The fowls and such a yard complete the fixings necessary to change the stock on any place.

"Whether to start with fowls or eggs is a question which each one must settle for himself. If we were doing it and in a hurry to make the desired change, believing as we do that that would be the case with the average flock of common fowls, we would start with fowls, gaining a year's time at least by so doing. One man will never buy anything but fowls while another is equally positive that eggs are, at all times, the cheapest way of getting new fowls. But in either case we will suppose the farmer has a few hens or pullets ready to lay and the smile of spring is beginning to appear between the rain and snow storms of March. The best male and the hens or pullets should now be placed in the yard, if not already there, and all eggs carefully saved for hatching. Soon some of the common hens will become broody; they can then be put to use hatching the eggs of the yard fowls. Do not set an egg of the common stock, and if any of them steal their nests, raise the chicks until large enough for broilers, then dispose of them, thus giving the good chicks the whole range and all the attention. Two or three hens of some non-sitting breed, or four to six of these which lose more or less time in wanting to set, will furnish the eggs necessary under favorable circumstances to replace the common stock.

"The last and most important act of the change comes in killing or selling off every one of the old fowls. Right here is where many lose the result of all the outlay of time and money. They have a few pets among the superannuated old cocks and hens, and keeping them, in a few years few traces remain of the once fine fowls which graced the place. With good fortune, ducks, geese and turkeys can be improved in the same way from a single pair of birds or one or two settings of eggs. There is no excuse for keeping poor fowls when a good flock can be had at such a small outlay."

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys a world-wide reputation for restoring the hair to bald heads and changing gray hair to the original color of youth.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.



## In the Dairy.

### GRANULATED BUTTER.

The present method of granulation of butter is undoubtedly one of the most valuable features yet introduced in butter-making, and wherever practiced has made a marked improvement in the products of the dairy. The *Field and Farm*, upon this subject, says:

"It is now ten years or more since the introduction of this method, and it has made steady progress in popular favor, but thousands of butter-makers still continue to make by the old methods, preferring to gather the butter in the churn in large lumps, or balls, and work out the buttermilk by a mechanical process. These same persons claim that washing butter not only washes out flavor, but blanches color, impairs the keeping quality of the article, and often gives the butter a porous and spongy character. These objections seem to be fully refuted by the best butter-makers, who now are adherents of the granular system and attribute much of their success to following it. The rules are very simple, and no one need hesitate, for fear of a complicated process, to try and prove whether the new system is not only a great saving of labor, but also a means of obtaining more positive and better results. The best method to obtain perfect granulation is to have the cream well aired, and churned at the first stages of acidity. Cream should, if possible, be churned every day in summer, and at least every two or three days in winter. It is also best to churn at a point as low as possible especially limpid cream, which may be classed as cream somewhat sweet in character, while if the cream be tough and tenacious, a higher degree will be needed. Major Alvord found that range of creams of all kinds and conditions, to obtain the best results should be churned at 55° to 70°, but cream in proper conditions can be churned with satisfactory results as low as 50° to 52°. As the butter assumes a distinct form, the process of granulation should commence. There is some difference of opinion about this point. But it is safe to begin the granulation at the first distinct sign of butter, or a little later when the butter grains begin to show about the size of a small shot, and here the operation of churning should cease, when a quantity of cold water, in which a little salt has been dissolved, should be added, enough in quantity to cool the mass down to 55°, which seems to be about the point where hardening of the globules can be carried, and not prevent cohesion among them. The lower the temperature, the more force is needed to make the butter compact, and it may be made so low that the butter will be dry and crumbly, a matter that should be avoided. The use of salt with the first, and even all washing, or granulation of the butter, is now generally recognized as an important aid. The salt has its office in increasing the gravity of the cheesy elements of the buttermilk, and if a quantity of water, nearly equal in bulk to the amount of cream, is used each time to graduate and free it from buttermilk, there will be very little trouble in getting a perfect separation, and very little if any use for strainers and sieves to catch escaping butter. Salt is useful in giving butter a cleaner look in the process of washing than can be secured without its use. The granulation process should be so conducted that the gathering of the butter in a mass shall be prevented as much as possible, for herein lies the full measure of success. If we churn so as to gather the butter in lumps in the churn, the butter has also inclosed a large per cent. of the albuminous matter and buttermilk, and while in working over, a part of this fluid—caseine and sugar—may be expressed, yet a part remains

encased, as it were; and the working over is but to divide and subdivide it so as to make it invisible. This, then, is clear, that the nearer we can get to keeping the granules separate during the stage of washing with brine, the more clearly we shall accomplish our purpose in freeing the butter from buttermilk, and exchanging this buttermilk moisture of the butter for one of pure water and salt. To how many washings granulated butter shall be subjected judgments differ, but if a little salt is used each time, it is safe to repeat the operation until there is no showing of milk. Lately there has been much discussion as to how granular butter shall be salted. As no butter-maker now advocates using more salt than will readily dissolve in the butter by its own moisture, it then stands to reason that all we can do for butter is to put it, while in the granular stage, in a bath made of all the salt that water will dissolve, and allow it to absorb this solution, filling the interstices among the globules with the dissolved salt. To do this effectually, it would be best to first allow the butter to drain as freely as possible before the brining process commences, so that there shall be as little weakening as possible of the last salt solution. It may be urged that this washing in two or three waters takes more time and labor than to work by old methods. To do good work, a person needs tools adapted to the requirements of the case, and so the making of the granular butter is best done in some of the forms of revolving or rectangular churns. By their use the agitation needed is done by one or two turns of the churn. If a little salt is used with each washing it produces a greater difference in the gravity between butter and the caseinous matter, and if quite an amount of water is used, the butter, after the agitation, quickly comes to the surface, and the buttermilk or brine wash is then at once drawn out from beneath the butter, and is quickly renewed. It is always well to have the temperature of all the washings at about 55°, as a warm bath is liable to give the butter a shiny look. The salting may be done by incorporating salt and working it into the butter, setting it away to dissolve before working over, or it may be put into this bath of strong brine, where it remains for an hour. It will need a little agitation occasionally, as the tendency of the butter is to rise above the brine, and the object is to coat each little globule with a film of salt, and when the working over takes place the brine fills the places once occupied with buttermilk. It is said that brine-salted butter is not salt enough. It is certainly as salt as butter salted by any process that does not contain more salt than is readily dissolved by the butter. Any salted butter must be full of undissolved salt, and that would not add to, but rather detract from the keeping quality of butter. The reason why brine fails to give proper salt flavor in the hands of some operators is that they do not take cognizance of the fact that the butter at the start is full of water."

#### How Much Water in Butter.

The question of the percentage of water in butter is becoming to be a very important feature in its manufacture. Upon this subject the *Maine Farmer* says:

"We hear much that 'factory butter doesn't spread well,' and that creamery butter won't keep.' If we want to keep the people buying butter freely—as all dairymen do—we must keep them satisfied with the product with which they are supplied. It is impracticable, of course, to eliminate all the water from butter. There must a percentage remain, as with our bread, and the wheat and the flour from which it is made, all of which contain water.



## For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phénol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

But we have seen different samples of butter at the same fair, and prize samples they were, some of which contained 20 per cent. of water, and others only 8 per cent. The one was porous and soft, and of course could neither keep nor 'spend.' It would not 'spend' for the reason that water, while in pounds weight it is sold for butter, yet in table use it is water still, and cannot be made a substitute for butter. It will not keep for the reason of its porous condition. The other was as compact as marble, and in the best possible shape to shut out all of atmospheric influences through which the approaches of change in the product are made, and would keep for any reasonable time.

"There is no question as to which class of butter would best suit customers. This saying that we do not want butter to keep is all nonsense. Every one who buys butter needs must keep it a greater or less length of time, and the drier and more compact the product, the better will it keep. A good sample should contain about 10 per cent. of water. This can, however, be reduced to less under the best conditions."

The declining powers of old age may be wonderfully re-operated and sustained by the daily use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

#### How to Build a Silo.

A very valuable treatise on the location, building and filling of silos, which is fully illustrated with plans and drawings, and makes this work easy and successful for any farmer, will be sent free by The S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., to any reader of this paper who sends for their free catalogue. The book also contains reliable tables showing what to feed with ensilage to obtain best results. Read their advertisement in another place.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
(THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.)  
Cure BILIOUS and  
Nervous ILLS.  
25cts. a Box.  
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

**The Mormon Elders' Book**  
on Social Strength, mailed free to married men, addressing F. B. Crouch, 522 Grand St., New York

## STEKETEE'S



## IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

## HOG CHOLERA PIN-WORMS IN HORSES!

HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, IND., October 13, 1890.

Mr. G. G. Steketee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin-worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBINSON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I Challenge all Other Hog Cholera Remedies. Always mention KANSAS FARMER.

## CANCERS

SCROFULA AND TUMORS

Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Plaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free. DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist, 625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit."

**HART PIONEER NURSERIES**  
Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.



TAKE AN AGENCY for  
**DAGGETT'S**  
SELF-BASTING  
ROASTING PAN  
Needed in every family.  
SAVES 20 Per Cent.  
in Roasting, and Bakes the  
Best Bread in the world.  
Address nearest office for terms.  
W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. (Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. East Portland, Oreg. Oakland, Cal. Galveston, Tex.)



## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

**LAME MULE.**—One year ago I sprained my mule's hind leg so that she walks on her toe. It is in her right hind foot and she is getting worse. Please let me know what to do for her.  
J. S. S.  
Peabody, Kas.

**Answer.**—You do not give any symptoms by which we can locate the trouble. If you are able to locate the seat of the lameness, apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the part, and if you cannot locate it, write again and give symptoms fully, both when at rest and when in motion.

**HOGS COUGHING AND WHEEZING.**—My hogs are running on sorghum and have running water, have a good appetite and are in good flesh, but they cough and wheeze badly. Please give cause and remedy in the KANSAS FARMER.  
Dover, Kas.  
J. W. S.

**Answer.**—Coughing and wheezing in hogs may be due to any one of a number of causes—parasites in the bronchial tubes, catarrh, indigestion, etc., and with your meager description we are unable to give an opinion; but as your hogs do not seem to be seriously affected, we will only advise a change of diet, with free access to a mixture of equal parts of wood ashes, sulphur and salt.

**SWELLED HEAD IN SHEEP.**—Last year I had six yearling sheep, one spring lamb, two wethers and three ewes running with a lot of hogs in a six-acre lot sown to oats that matured. About July 1 one of the ewes began to swell at the ears, which soon lopped down, then swelled to a quarter of an inch in thickness, and a yellow substance oozed out and in two or three days turned black. The small biting flies were very bad, and on the fourth day the lips, face and throat swelled. On the sixth day the animal became blind, could not eat or drink, and on the seventh day it died. About two weeks later another one was affected the same way, but in twelve days it got well. This year my sheep are kept the same way, except that the oats did not ripen, and one ewe was affected the same way and died in four days. The sheep are in good flesh and show no signs of any other disease among them, and this only comes in July and August. I gave no medicine except salt once a week.

**Answer.**—The trouble is evidently due to the bite or sting of some poisonous insect, or to coming in contact with some poisonous or injurious plant. Insects are worse on sheep during the months of July and August than at any other time during the year. Remove the sheep from the hogs, to a pasture of natural grasses, where they will have some protection in the shape of bushes (other than hedge fence), and give plenty of pure clean water. Sheep should never be allowed to drink from stagnant pools. When they become affected, clip the wool from the swollen parts, and examine carefully for the cause, removing hedge-thorns if any are found. Remove all accumulations of filth from the inside of the ears, and if you find signs of bites or stings, bathe the parts in strong saleratus water at intervals of half an hour, and give internally half a drachm of chloral hydrate in one ounce of soft water every hour until relief is obtained; but if you find indications of poison from plants, wash off with warm water, then keep the parts wet with a solution of one ounce of sugar of lead to one pint of soft water.

### Found It as Recommended.

Wm. H. Watson, of Colorado City, Col., says of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure: "Send me three packages Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure for the inclosed \$1.50. I tried your Hog Cholera Cure, and found it all that you recommended it to do." Farmers, now is the time to buy it, so as to have it in your barn. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

### 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.

### A Sure Chance to Make Money.

MR. EDITOR:—I am delighted with my success selling soap. I cleared \$6 the first day. Every person is anxious to buy, when they see how good and cheap it is. I have sold 300 pounds a day, easily; this makes me a profit of \$6 a day, which is big wages for a girl. My brother-in-law is selling soap, and doing splendid. This is a grand chance to make money, as any one can get 300 pounds of elegant soap, by sending \$5 to the Ohio Soap Co., New Concord, Ohio. Write them, and they will no doubt assist you, as much as they have me, as they are very accommodating. This letter may seem foolish to you, Mr. Editor, but times are hard, and there may be hundreds of your readers, glad as I was of a chance to make money; and every person can sell, what every person wants to buy.  
LAURA LEWIS.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

August 3, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 2,500. Very few natives; Kansas-fed Colorados very dull and weak; range cattle steady to strong. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3 40a 65; cows, \$1 75a 75; bulls, \$1 90a 2 05; heifers, \$1 40a 2 50; Texas steers, \$2 35 a 2 75; Texas cows, \$1 55a 2 30; Texas heifers, \$1 40; Texas feeders, \$2 20; Indian steers, \$2 00a 2 35; Indian cows, \$1 75a 2 15; stockers and feeders, \$2 50a 3 50.

**HOGS**—Receipts 1,804. Scarce and generally 5c higher. Bulk of sales, \$5 30a 5 40.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 2,345. Mutton sheep higher; stockers unchanged. Muttons, \$4 40; lambs, \$4 60; Texas ewes, \$3 25.

**HORSES**—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a 175; good, \$100a 125. Mares, extra, \$125a 145; good, \$70a 90. Drivers, extra, \$140a 200; good, \$75a 120.

**MULES**—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$60a 70; 14½ hands, \$70a 75; 15 hands, \$100a 110; 15½ hands, medium, \$105a 125.

#### Chicago.

August 3, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 15,000. Market steady. Prime to extra native steers, none; good to choice, \$5 50a 70; others, \$3 00a 25; Texans, \$2 35a 2 60; rangers, \$4 00a 4 65; butchers' cows, \$2 50a 3 25.

**HOGS**—Receipts 15,000. Market steady. Rough and common, \$4 75a 5 15; mixed and packers, \$5 25a 5 40; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5 50a 60; prime light, \$5 80a 5 90.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 6,000. Market steady. Native ewes, \$3 50a 4 50; mixed and wethers, \$4 70a 5 35; Texans, muttons, \$4 25a 4 60; Westerns, \$4 40a 50; lambs, \$3 75a 5 00.

#### St. Louis.

August 3, 1891.  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 3,700. Market firmer. Good to choice native steers, \$5 00a 5 70; fair to good native steers, \$3 00a 3 10; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 25a 3 35; canners, \$1 60a 2 15.

**HOGS**—Receipts 1,900. Market higher. Fair to choice heavy, \$5 50a 5 60; mixed grades, \$5 00a 5 45; light, fair to best, \$5 45a 5 55.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 5,100. Market steady. Good to choice, \$3 00a 4 75.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

August 3, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts for past 48 hours 46,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 78½c; No. 3 hard, 76c; No. 2 red, 79½c; No. 3 red, 77½c.

**CORN**—Receipts for past 48 hours 44,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 52c; No. 3 mixed, 51c; No. 2 white mixed, 56c.

**OATS**—Receipts for past 48 hours 40,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, spot, 28c; No. 3 mixed, 25½c; No. 2 red and black, 26c; No. 2 white, 30c.

**RYE**—Receipts for past 48 hours, 3,000 bushels. No. 2, 63½c.

**FLAXSEED**—We quote crushing at 90c per bushel on the basis of pure.

**CASTOR BEANS**—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 50a 1 55 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

**HAY**—Receipts for past 48 hours 600 tons. Market very dull and weak. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$5 50; good to choice, \$4 00a 5 00; prime, \$2 50a 3 00; common, \$2 00a 2 50.

#### Chicago.

August 3, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts 345,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 88½a 88¾c; No. 3 spring, 85a 87c; No. 2 red, 89½a 89¾c.

**CORN**—Receipts 261,000 bushels. No. 2, 61c. **OATS**—Receipts 247,000 bushels. No. 2, 27½c; No. 2 white, 30a 31c; No. 3 white, 28½c.

**RYE**—Receipts 71,000 bushels. No. 2, 74c. **SEEDS**—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 01; prime timothy, \$1 23a 1 25.

#### St. Louis.

August 3, 1891.  
**WHEAT**—Receipts 351,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 88a 88½c.

**CORN**—Receipts 94,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 53½a 54c.

**OATS**—Receipts 42,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 27½a 28c.

**RYE**—Receipts 1,000 bushels. No. 2, 65a 68c.

**HAY**—Receipts 50a 58c; timothy, new, \$10 00 a 13 00; old, \$12 00a 16 00.

### WOOL MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

August 1, 1891.  
No change to note; trade inactive, volume of sales smaller, and prices generally easy. Light bright staple of full growth was best sustained, being sought most. The offerings were made up mainly of undesirable lots, however (dark, sandy, earthy, short, heavy, etc.), and these being salable only when sellers made some concessions, caused the spiritless market that prevailed. Stocks quite large and accumulating.

Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a 21c; coarse, 16a 18c; light fine, 17a 18c; heavy fine, 14a 15c; low and earthy, 12a 13c.

#### Chicago.

August 1, 1891.  
The market shows a slight gain in activity in a few grades of bright unwashed wool. Manufacturers are now appearing regularly, and new faces are seen each week. Those represented by brokers are buying more liberally, as are also those buying through correspondence. Prospects have grown more favorable for reader sales, at old prices, and slightly advanced prices on a few grades.

Kansas and Nebraska: Fine, 18a 20c; medium, 16a 22c; low medium, 20a 22c; coarse, 18a 20c.

## SHIP

C. H. DURAND, Treasurer.  
**YOUR**  
Butter, Eggs, Poultry,  
Calves, Wool, Hay,  
Potatoes,  
Green & Dried Fruits, to  
**DURAND COMMISSION COMPANY,**  
184 S. Water St., Chicago.  
Drop us a postal for Stencil, Tags, etc. Liberal advances on consignments. Quick sales, prompt returns.

### MARKING AND CALLING CARD OUTFIT

**ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!** Your name in neat rubber type on molding, a bottle of rubber stamp ink, a tube of indelible ink, a box of gold bronze, two pads and fifty business cards, all put up in a neat box and all sent to any address for 50 cents in stamps, money order or draft.

**THE TIMES, Clay Center, Kas.**  
N. B.—We manufacture rubber stamps of every kind.

## HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

**SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
**THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.**

# CAPITAL & GROCERS. CUT RATES.

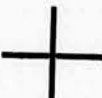
Arbuckle's Coffee, two packages	45 cts.
Lion Coffee, two packages	45 cts.
Mokaska Coffee, two packages	45 cts.
Jersey Coffee, two packages	45 cts.
Midland Coffee, two packages	45 cts.
Three packages Quaker Oats	25 cts.
Three packages Scotch Oats	25 cts.
Twelve cakes Laundry Soap	25 cts.
One pound Smoking Tobacco	15 cts.
One pound Plug Tobacco	20 cts.
One Box Key West Cigars	75 cts.
One Box Henry Clay Cigars	75 cts.
One Box Choice Cigars	65 cts.
One Box Fair Cigars	55 cts.
Choice Mackerel, each	1 ct.
Kit Mackerel	\$1.00.
Kit White Fish	60 cts.
Two dozen Choice Lemons	25 cts.
XXX Crackers, by the box, per pound	5 cts.
Butter Crackers, per pound	5 cts.
Quart Fruit Cans, per dozen	50 cts.

Cash, Check, P. O. Order or Express Order must accompany all orders.

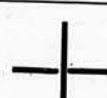
## Capital Grocers TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## Do You Ship Stock?

If so, we offer special inducements to the stockmen of the West for forwarding their stock to summer ranges, as well as to the markets. We offer several good things; and if a Western cattle raiser doesn't know a good thing when he sees it nobody does. Among the good things are:



1. Quick Time.
2. Improved Stock Cars.
3. Remodeled Yards.
4. Plenty of Feed and Water.
5. Experienced Agents.
6. Buyers and Sellers Helped.
7. Courtesy and Promptness.



We are talking of that favorite line

## Santa Fe Route.

Information can be readily obtained from our agents as to the location of parties who wish to buy and sell stock cattle. This branch of the service will have special attention.

**F. O. GAY,**  
General Freight Agent, Topeka, Kas.

**O. H. BROWN,**  
Ass't Gen. Freight Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## "Farmers' Trust" Wheat!

This wheat has been developed by me in Kansas, and grown the past four years without a failure of crop, and has yielded fifty bushels per acre. It is a hardy, soft variety, large berry, dee, rotes, heavy foliage, stands pasturing and drouth, and is proof against Hessian fly. Price, free on board cars, \$1.50 per bushel. All orders must be accompanied by money order or draft.

**WALTER N. ALLEN, Meriden, Kas.**

References:—Bank of Topeka; State Bank, of Meriden; E. G. Moon, Sec'y State Fair Association, Topeka.

## Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to

**L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.**



## KANSAS FAIRS FOR 1891.

List of district and county agricultural societies and fair associations in Kansas, with name and postoffice address of Secretaries, and dates of fairs, for 1891, as far as reported:

Kansas State Fair Association, E. G. Moon, Secretary, Topeka, September 14-19.  
Allen County Agricultural Society, C. L. Whitaker, Topeka.  
Anderson County Fair Association, M. L. White, Garnett, August 25-28.  
Atchison County Agricultural Society, Frank Boyse, Atchison.  
Barber County Driving Park and Agricultural Association, W. F. Smith, Kiowa, September 9-11.  
Bourbon County Fair Association, J. C. Letcher, Fort Scott.  
Brown County Exposition, M. L. Geulich, Hiawatha.  
Chase County Agricultural Association, H. F. Gillett, Cottonwood Falls, August 19-21.  
Cherokee County Agricultural Society, S. H. Kenworthy, Columbus, October 6-9.  
Cheyenne County Agricultural Association, C. E. Dennison, Saint Francis, September 24-26.  
Clay County Fair Association, M. S. Tousey, Clay Center.  
Coffee County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Burlington, September 21-23.  
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, W. J. Kennedy, Winfield, September 1-4.  
Crawford County Agricultural Society, Geo. E. Cole, Girard, September 1-4.  
The Central Kansas Fair Association, Geo. Burroughs, Hope, September 15-18.  
Ablene Fair Association, Geo. A. Rogers, Abilene, September 21-25.  
Doniphan County Fair Association, A. B. Graves, Troy.  
Ellis County Agricultural Society, C. W. Miller, Hays City.  
Finney County Agricultural Society, C. A. Brown, Garden City.  
Ford County Agricultural Association, John Goodwine, Dodge City.  
Franklin County Agricultural Society, E. M. Sheldon, Ottawa, September 23 to October 2.  
Graham County Agricultural and Horticultural Association, M. L. Wallace, Hill City, September 24-26.  
Grant County Agricultural Society, F. B. Brown, Ulysses, October 7-9.  
Harper County Mechanical and Agricultural Society, J. St. Clair Gray, Anthony.  
Harvey County Fair Association, P. M. Holington, Newton.  
The Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, J. W. Shrader, Oskaloosa, September 8-10.  
Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, G. W. Scott, Edgerton, September 22-25.  
Lincoln County Fair Association, W. M. Smith, Lincoln, No fair.  
Linn County Fair, E. F. Campbell, Mound City, September 15-19.  
LaCygne District Fair Association, Jno. H. Cartmell, LaCygne.  
Logan County Agricultural Society, H. L. Allen, Russell Springs.  
Marion County Agricultural Society, W. H. Morgan, Peabody, August 26-28.  
The Frankfort Mechanical and Agricultural Association, J. M. Lane, Frankfort, September 15-18.  
McPherson County Fair Association, A. F. Waugh, McPherson.  
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, D. M. Ferguson, Paola.  
Mitchell County Agricultural Society, A. D. Moon, Beloit.  
Cawker City District Fair Association, Chas. W. Wolbert, Cawker City.  
Montgomery County Agricultural Society, W. H. McCord, Independence, September 8-11.  
Morris County Exposition Co., J. W. Mercer, Council Grove, September 15-18.  
Nemaha County Fair Association, C. H. Stewart, Seneca, September 22-25.  
Sabetha District Fair Association, H. R. Fulton, Sabetha, September 8-11.  
Neosho County Fair Association, H. Lodge, Erie, October 6-9.  
Norton County Agricultural Association, F. S. Hazelton, Norton.  
Oage County Fair Association, C. E. Filley, Burlingame, September 22-25.  
Osborne County Fair Association, Chas. E. Carter, Osborne.  
Ottawa County Agricultural Society, A. C. Jackman, Minneapolis, September 15-18.  
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, O. E. Johnson, Phillipsburg, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.  
Pottawatomie and Wabunsee County Fair Association, J. S. Sanner, Wamego, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.  
Hutchinson Fair Association, Ewing Sturm, Hutchinson.  
Republic County Agricultural and Stock Growers' Association, I. O. Savage, Belleville.  
Rooks County Fair Association, I. N. Pepper, Stockton, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.  
Plainville Agricultural Society, D. E. Mickey, Plainville.  
Rush County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Lloyd McNeeme, LaCrosse, Sept. 24-26.  
Saline County Agricultural and Horticultural and Mechanical Association, H. B. Wallace, Salina.  
Southern Kansas Fair Association, W. P. McNair, Wichita, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3.  
Sherman County Agricultural Society, Wm. Walker, Jr., Goodland, Sept. 8-11.  
Smith County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, H. H. Reed, Smith Centre, No fair.  
The Sumner County Fair Association, Charles E. Plandro, Wellington, August 25-29.  
Wilson County Agricultural Association, J. Holden, Fredonia, Sept. 1-4.  
Neosho Valley District Fair Association, W. Wilson, Neosho Falls.  
Wyandotte County Industrial Society, C. H. Carpenter, Kansas City.

## The Money-Savers for the People!

SEND 6 CENTS

To pay postage on full Catalogue.

Everything You Eat,  
Use and Wear.

H. R. EAGLE &amp; CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## GREAT "ACTINA" ONLY KNOWN CATARRH CURE.



The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next to the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of Electric Belts charged with acid and worn next to the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous Copper and Zinc Belts as is a pine knot in an Indian's wigwam to the electric lights of our stores and city streets. There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

Just as cataracts and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so do our garments cure all forms of bodily disease. Send for pamphlet and price list.

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constipation, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one instrument.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 12, 1891.  
Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions.  
Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,719, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.  
Private Parlor for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to PROF. WILSON.

NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N, Mrs., 1021 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE KANSAS CITY  
Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.  
For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DRUP/UMITIS of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon application.  
11TH AND BROADWAY.  
Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele. Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address DR. C. M. COE, President, Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE  
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

## FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....	\$107,150,309
Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

## LIBERALITY.

The policy issued by the Equitable Society contains the following incontestable clause: "After two years from the date of issue, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that he shall pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the Society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of two years, the policy shall be indisputable."

The latest form of contract issued by the Equitable is unrestricted as to residence, travel and occupation after the first year. It is non-forfeitable after the third year, and is simple, clear and liberal in all its provisions; nor can any other company point to a record, for the prompt payment of claims, to compare with that of the Equitable.

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, said: "Life assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness in many households."

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn said: "How a man with no surplus estate, but still money enough to pay the premium on a life assurance policy, can refuse to do it, and then look his children in the face, is a mystery to me."

For further information as to cost and plans, send your age and address to

JNO. S. HYMAN,  
General Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Good Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.



## Great Southwest System

Connecting the Commercial Centers and rich farms of

MISSOURI,

The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of

KANSAS,

The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centers of

NEBRASKA,

The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining

Districts of

COLORADO,

The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of

ARKANSAS,

The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Woodlands of the

INDIAN TERRITORY,

The Sugar Plantations of

LOUISIANA,

The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of

TEXAS,

Historical and Scenic

OLD AND NEW MEXICO,

And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to

ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of any of the above States, Address

H. C. TOWNSEND,

Gen'l Pass &amp; Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.



## Chicago, Rock Island &amp; Pacific Ry.

Including Lines East and West of the Missouri River. The Direct Route to and from CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, WATERTOWN, SIOUX FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and FURBLO. Free Reclining Chair Cars to and from CHICAGO, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON and DODGE CITY, and Palace Sleeping Cars between CHICAGO, WICHITA and HUTCHINSON. Daily Trains to and from KINGFISHER, in the Indian Territory.

## SOLID VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS

of Through Coaches, Sleepers, and Dining Cars daily between CHICAGO, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, and Free Reclining Chair Cars between CHICAGO and DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and FURBLO, via St. Joseph, or Kansas City and Topeka. Excursions daily, with Choice of Routes to and from Salt Lake, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, the Sanitariums, and Scenic Grandeur of Colorado.

## Via The Albert Lea Route.

Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Reclining Chair Cars (FREE) to and from those points and Kansas City. Through Chair Car and Sleeper between Topeka, Spirit Lake and Sioux Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to Watertown, Sioux Falls, the Summer Resorts and Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Northwest.

The Short Line via Seneca and Kankakee offers facilities to travel to and from Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Southern points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply at any Coupon Ticket Office, or address E. ST. JOHN, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO, ILL.





## GET READY FOR FALL FAIRS.

O. I. C.'s Win most premiums.  
TWO WEIGHED 2806 lbs.  
Send for description of this famous Hog.  
FIRST APPLICANT gets a pair of pigs  
on time and agency.  
L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

**HANNA'S** Popular Poland-China Pigs  
are growing in nearly half of the Union, he having shipped to seventeen States and Canada.  
Write for one to  
**W. S. HANNA,**  
Mention KANSAS FARMER. Ottawa, Kas.

## HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Lord Corwin 4th 2575 C.  
901 S. R., the sweepstakes  
boar at St. Louis and Chicago  
in 1885, at head of herd,  
assisted by U. S. A. A. 6984  
S. R. and Gov. Rush 2d 6985  
S. R. We have seventy-five  
pigs from these boars and  
from as fine a lot of brood sows as can be found. Quality,  
not quantity, our motto. Orders booked for future  
delivery. Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.

## J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.

Breeder fancy  
**POLAND-CHINA**  
Swine. Tonly lot of  
March, April and  
May pigs, sired by  
first-class boars.  
Can furnish pigs  
in pairs not akin.  
Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

Address  
**ROBERT ROUNDS,**  
Morganville, Kas.,  
FOR  
**POLAND-CHINAS**  
of the best. Can furnish  
pigs of any weight as high  
as 500 pounds. Sale date—  
September 29 and 30. 250  
head for the sale. Write.  
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

## LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas  
\$500 Prize Yellow and White Dent Seed Corn. This  
was raised from seed purchased at the Exposition at  
St. Joe, where it took the above prize, and has been  
kept strictly pure; \$1 per bushel—sacks extra. Twenty-  
five extra fine Partridge Cockerhens, \$1 each.  
Ten extra choice registered Poland-China males, 6  
and 7 months old, \$10 apiece. Eleven high-scoring  
gilts. These will be bred in February and March to  
All Right's Chip, his sire All Right, Vol. 12 Ohio, and  
out of the famous Graceful F. 44912 Ohio, for which  
her owner refused \$500. Address as above.

## SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

Have now on hand a few extra boars and sows of  
breeding age, which will be offered to breeders at  
farmers' prices. Pigs in pairs and trios a specialty.  
Special pains taken in filling orders.  
**G. W. BERRY,**  
Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

**JOHN M. VIVION,** C. C. ALEXANDER,  
McCredie, Mo. Fulton, Mo.

## VIVION &amp; ALEXANDER,

Breeders of the best Show Yards  
**POLAND - CHINA HOGS.**  
A few pairs fancy pigs, six and a half months old,  
for \$25 per pair. Three hundred pigs for trade of 1891  
from the best breeding and show animals in the West.

## OAKLAND JERSEY STOCK FARM.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.  
**A. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR.**

Breeder of high-class Jerseys. All the  
great butter families represented. Pure  
St. Lambert bull, and a half brother of  
Young Pedro (sire of Eurotissima, 945  
pounds butter in a year.) at head of herd.  
Bull calves for sale. Write your wants.

## SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

**G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.,**

Breeds and has for sale Bates and  
Bates-topped  
**SHORT - HORNS.**

Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert,  
Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady  
Jane, and other fashionable families.  
The grand Bates bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirk-  
levington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of  
Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd.  
Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence  
and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what  
you want and at fair prices.

## E. Bennett &amp; Son,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Leading Western Importers of

**CLYDESDALE.**  
**PERCHERON,**  
**CLEVELAND BAY**

## FRENCH COACH HORSES.

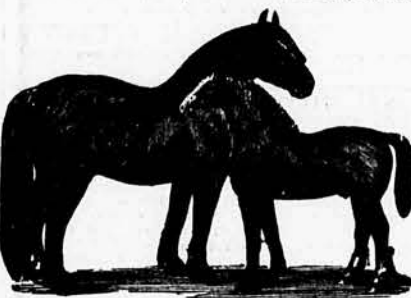
An Importation of 125 Head,  
Selected by a member of the firm, just re-  
ceived.

Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illus-  
trated catalogue. Stables in town.

**E. BENNETT & SON.**

**AUSTIN & GRAY BROS.,**  
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Importers and Breeders of



**Suffolk Punch, French Coach,**  
**ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE,**  
**PERCHERON**  
And Standard-bred Stallions and Mares

We have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country,  
not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With you get a square transaction, a  
good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides.  
Write us for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

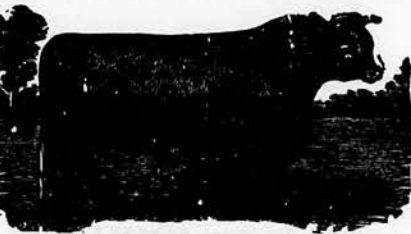
## Linwood Short-horns

W. A. HARRIS, Prop'r, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.



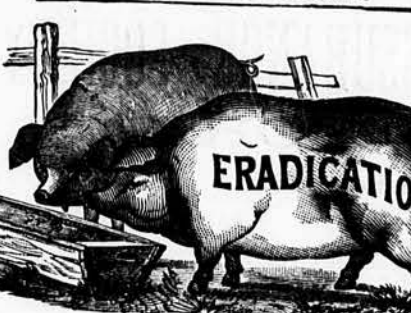
Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the  
objects sought. The largest existing herd of Scotch Short-horns, con-  
sisting of Oriskany, Victorias, Lavenders, Violets, Secrets, Bravith Buds,  
Kinellar Golden Drops, etc. Imp. Craven Knight (57121) head of herd.  
Linwood is on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins  
station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application. Please mention FARMER.

**WILLIAMS BROS.,**  
Breeders of choice Thoroughbred  
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**  
EUREKA, KANSAS.



Our breeding herd is a large and strictly repre-  
sentative one, consisting of choice animals of superior  
breeding and individual excellence. The herd is  
headed by Dr. Frimrose 78815, the bull that headed  
the first prize herd in 1889 at the State fairs of Iowa,  
Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois. Young stock for sale.  
Correspondence or section invited. Men. FARMER

GUARANTEED.



(TRADE MARK)

## TESTIMONIALS:

G. H. JEROME & Co., CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, NER., April 4, 1890.  
usually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark and many other  
preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our big-  
gest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a  
Specific. Will let you know from time to time what friends it is making. Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY, DEALER IN DRUGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
MORGANVILLE, KAS., April 19, 1890.  
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.—Gents:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 35c. I have  
sold Haas' and Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your  
Specific, and I have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$300  
worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City.  
Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

MERIDEN PARK HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS, F. A. TRIPP, PROPRIETOR,  
MERIDEN, KAS., December 15, 1890.  
Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott.—Kind Friends:—I call you kind friends because you have a remedy  
that is the only friend of the hog man. You will please find enclosed F. O. money order for six dollars, for  
which please send me by express half case of the hog cholera remedy. I am not losing hogs myself now,  
Muselman has tried it. He got three doses of a neighbor and says he has cured two hogs with three doses;  
they were shoats, and were in very bad shape. I saw them, and I told him then they were infected. They  
were in terrible condition. Send my order as soon as possible.  
I remain your friend, F. A. TRIPP, Meriden, Jefferson Co., Kas.

**The BRAGDON CHEMICAL CO.,**  
Laboratory and Salesroom,  
113 Wall Street, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.  
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## T. M. MARCY &amp; SON,

WAKARUSA, KAS.,

Breeders of

Registered SHORT-HORN Cattle.

Have now for sale at a bargain  
thirty bulls, eighteen to twenty-two months old.  
Carload of heifers or cows.  
Come and see stock or write for prices.

**THE LAVETA**  
**Jersey Cattle Company**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**Service Bulls:** MR. STOKER  
Pogis 5th, and PAAS POGIS 22345, son of  
Lucy's Stoke Pogis 11544.

## FOR SALE!

Fine lot of young Bulls and Heifers sired by  
Paas Pogis, son of Lucy's Stoke Pogis. All  
solid colors, out of tested cows, from 16 to 21  
pounds in seven days.

F. C. MILLER, G. F. MILLER,  
Secretary and Manager. President.

## To Sheep Men

**KILL TICKS, LICE or SCAB**  
With the World-Renowned  
**COOPER DIP!**

Recommended by thousands of American sheep  
men. The standard Dip of the world. Used on  
75,000,000 annually. Nourishes the wool. Cold  
water only required. Cost a cent a head.  
Packet to make 100 gallons, \$2. Case to make 1,000  
gallons, \$16.  
To be had of all Dealers. Get pamphlet "Guide to  
Dipping" from the proprietors.  
**COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Texas.**

## FOR WORMS.

To cleanse your horse from worms, use  
**DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS.** \$1.00  
a package by mail.

## FOR COLIC.

To cure Spasmodic Colic, use **DR. W. H.**  
**GOING'S COLIC POWDERS.** \$1.00 a package  
by mail. Keep a package in your house.

## For a Tonic and Blood Purifier

If your horse is not doing well and is out of  
condition, use **DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC**  
**POWDER.** \$1.00 a package by mail.  
**DR. W. H. GOING** is a member of the  
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of  
London, England. He has had fourteen years  
experience in the U. S. cavalry as chief  
veterinary surgeon, and is at present State Veter-  
inary Surgeon for the State of Kansas.  
Address P. O. Box 48, Junction City, Kas.

**Stapleton Land Company,**  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Will sell their own improved farms or ranch prop-  
erties on most favorable terms, very cheap. Write  
for description, etc.

**DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED**  
by Pack's Invisible Ear Cautions. Whispers heard.  
Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE  
by F. HUSCOX, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs.

**MANHOOD RESTORED. REMEDY**  
**MANHOOD FREE.** A victim of youth-  
ful imprudence, causing premature Decay, Nervous  
Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain  
every known remedy, has discovered a simple means  
of self-cure, which he will send (sealed) FREE to his  
fellow sufferers. Address J. C. MASON,  
Box 3179, New York City.

**ADVICE FREE** To any person  
suffering with  
**RHEUMATISM**  
in any form, Lumbago, or Neuralgia, I will gladly  
give, without charge, information that will lead to a  
complete cure, as it has in my case, and hundreds of  
others. I have nothing to sell or give, only direct you to  
a cure. Address F. W. PARKHURST, Fraternity &  
Fine Art Publisher, Lock Box 1501, Boston, Mass.

**CANCER** POSITIVELY  
AND  
PERMANENTLY  
CURED.

No Knife Used  
A cure assured, with three to eight weeks  
treatment. Write for testimonials and infor-  
mation, or come and be examined by our  
Medical Director, M. S. Rochelle.  
**THE WICHITA REMEDY COMPANY,**  
WICHITA, KANSAS.

**Dr. GREGG'S**  
**ELECTRIC BELTS**  
Fat People, Enuresis  
(Bed Wetting), Male and  
Female Weaknesses (Ner-  
vous Sexual), Rheumatism,  
(Excesses) Cured. Send 4c. with particulars of com-  
plaint. BELTS low as \$3.00. FEET WARMERS, \$1.00.  
Monthly Treatment by mail. Special Terms to afflicted  
persons as Agents.  
**HOME TREATMENT ELECTRIC CO., 191 Wabash av., CHICAGO U.S.A.**

**SICK** PEOPLE write for illustrated  
family paper on operations up-  
on tumors, fistula, piles, vari-  
cocele, hydrocele; braces, appli-  
ances for deformities; also con-  
fidential book for men, explaining why  
thousands cannot get cured of special, pri-  
vate, chronic diseases, seminal weakness, loss  
of manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, and  
results of abuse or excesses which unfit all for mar-  
riage, happiness or life's duties. Dr. Liebig's  
Wonderful German Invigorator cures all.  
To prove its merits, \$1 trial bottle sent free. Dr.  
Liebig & Co., 301 W. Ninth street, Kansas City,  
Mo., or San Francisco, Cal.



**SEPARATOR and POWERS**

for 1, 2, & 3 horses, with governor, either level or regular tread.

Get our prices and Catalogue of Sweep Powers, hand and power Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, Steel Land Rollers, Chilled Plows, Mowers, Wood Saws, Engines - 3 to 15 Horse Power, mounted on or base plate.

**A. B. MESSINGER & SON, TATAMY, PA.**

**Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY**

Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.

**MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Iowa.**



K. C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Do you want a profitable business?

A WELL DRILLING OR DRILLING MACHINE, A WIND MILL.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, showing Well Augers, Artesian Well Outfits, Wind Mills and other Machinery. Have been tested for years, and are fully warranted.

Address: THE PECH MFG. CO., LEEDS, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

**WELL AUGERS ROCK DRILLS**

NO LIFTING OF RODS UNTIL WELL IS COMPLETE.

Address: **GLOBE WELL WORKS, OTTAWA, ILL.**

Or 1511 1/2 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.



Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER.

**HEEBNER'S PATENT LEVEL-TREAD HORSE-POWER.**

With SPEED REGULATOR. For 1, 2 and 3 Horses.



Little Giant Threshing Machine.

Threshes Grain, Rice, Flax, Millet and Grass Seed. Fully Warranted. Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Feed Grinders, &c.

**HEEBNER & SONS, Lansdale, Pa., U. S. A.**

**"IDEAL" DRILLING MACHINE**

Steam Outfit Complete for Wells 300 feet.

Same with Horse Power \$195

Large Catalogue Free Wells Machine Wks

Fostoria, O.

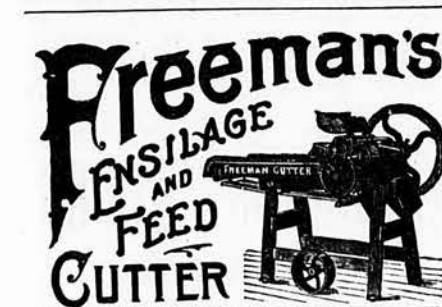
**ENSILAGE**

The **SILLO** is rapidly being adopted in all sections of the U. S. and portions of Canada as the cheapest possible means of harvesting and feeding the corn crop; no waste, no husking, no grinding, no toll to pay, no time to lose, and a reserve of green feed for all seasons of the year when pasturage and other crops may fail. Double the number of stock can be kept on the same number of acres under cultivation.

Our Catalogue embraces valuable information and detailed instructions on the subject, as well as description and prices of the FAMOUS

**"OHIO" Ensilage and Fodder Cutters**

**THE SILVER MFG. CO., SALEM, Ohio.**



Freeman's ENSILAGE AND FEED CUTTER

Strongest, Most Durable, Easiest Running, and in every way THE BEST FEED CUTTER made. All Sizes, for Hand or Power. Carriers any length. For Low Prices and Best Discounts, send for Illustrated Catalogue "E." Valuable "Ensilage Encyclopedia" free to all who mention this paper. Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Centennial Fanning Mill, and a full line of Horse Powers and Horse Jacks.

**S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.**



GRIND YOUR OWN CANE

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices and information of the

**Chattanooga Cane Mill.**

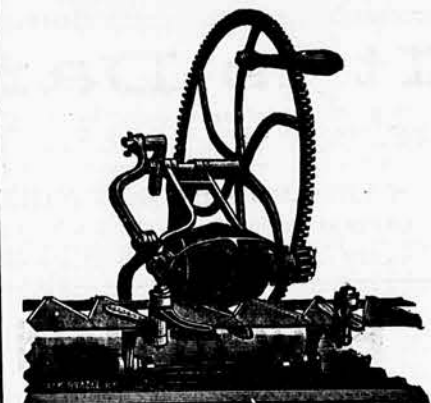
**Chattanooga Evaporator.**

**Chattanooga Furnace.**

**CHATTANOOGA PLOW CO. CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**

(Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

WANTED! - One thousand second-hand Hay Presses. U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO., Kansas City.

**FENTON SICKLE - GRINDER.**

Get prices from U. S. HAY PRESS SUPPLY CO. Station A, Kansas City, Mo.



THE Topeka Automatic Self Regulating WINDMILL

The Most Simple! The Most Durable! The Most Powerful!

Wells and Tanks manufactured and furnished on short notice by

**JONATHAN THOMAS, North Topeka, Kas.**

**WINDMILLS**

THE HALLADAY PUMPING MILL is acknowledged the Standard Wind Mill of the World and is made in 15 sizes, 8 to 60 ft. diameter, 1 man to 40 horse power. It is adapted to pumping water for Stock and Dairy Farms, Ornamental and Village Water Supply and Fire Protection, Irrigation, Drainage, etc.

THE HALLADAY is made up of heavy and guaranteed THE MOST POWERFUL, DURABLE and BEST REGULATED, STOP AND GO, WINDMILL Made.

**U. S. SOLID WHEEL WINDMILL**

7 sizes, 10 to 22 feet diameter. Not cheaply made but heavy and strong in construction. These Mills are taking the lead of all Solid Wheels in the market, and are guaranteed the Best of their class.

**PUMPS**

We make a very complete line of WINDMILL, HAND AND POWER PUMPS, IRON, BRASS AND BRASS LINED CYLINDERS. Our 3 Way Force Pumps have no equal.

**TANKS**

We make the largest assortment of Tanks on the market, consisting of Round, Half-Round and Square Stock Tanks, Milk Cooling Tanks, Storage and House Tanks. Special sizes made to order.

**U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.**

Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

**"IDEAL" DRILLING MACHINE,**

Steam or Horse Power. Has No Equal.

**GAS, OIL or WATER WELLS.**

CATALOGUE FREE.

**Brass & Iron Works Co., FOSTORIA, OHIO.**

**SEXTONVILLE, WIS., June 10th, 1891.**

Gentlemen:

We ordered a No. 25 Double Harness of you last fall which gave perfect satisfaction. Will you send us another equally as good stock. We have a chance to dispose of ours, but would not like to do so unless we can get a duplicate in quality.

Yours respectfully,

**DEVOS & SON.**

**BARKLEY \$55.00**

**BUCCIES AND HARNESS**

**ROAD CARTS, \$11.50.**

**GOAT CARTS, \$4.00.**

**GOAT HARNESS, \$1.50.**

**FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO., 282 & 284 Main St., Cincinnati, O.**

**TO DEALERS,**

we are selling direct to the consumers, saving you the Traveling Man's Expenses and Dealers' Profits. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices.

**THE SUPERIOR FERTILIZER GRAIN DRILL**

**The BEST in the WORLD.**

**THE SUPERIOR DRILL CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

Manufacturers of GRAIN DRILLS CULTIVATORS, CIDER MILLS HAY CARRIERS and FORKS.

See Farmers, see our local Agent, or write us for catalogue and prices.

**AVERY PLANTER CO., Agents, Kansas City, Mo.; DEERE, WELLS & CO., Agents, Council Bluffs, Ia.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Council Bluffs. Mention this paper.

**KeyStone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter.**

**Is a success and has come to stay. For 1891 it is made in three sizes.**

**No. 1 - (New large size) Suitable for Threshermen for job work.**

**No. 2 - Suitable for large farm or several small ones.**

**No. 3 - (New small size) Suitable for small farm.**

Send for new pamphlet called "A Great Leak on the Farm."

**KEYSTONE MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.**

Branch Houses - Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City,



## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

**Special.**—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

**TURNIP SEED.**—Best American-grown. The following varieties sent postpaid by mail or express at 40 cents per pound: Purple-top Strap-leaf, Purple-top White Globe, White Flat Dutch. Bulb list mailed on application after September 15. The Harnden Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**DEVON CATTLE.**—We own the largest herd in America and furnish stock of all ages. No more bulls sold separately this season. Send for circular, which gives particulars about this hardy, rustling breed. For thirty days and before making our Southern shipment, we will make special prices and terms to Kansas buyers. Address Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—A fine Short-horn bull, a grandson of the \$5,100 Second Duke of Kent. Perfect in every respect. Also fifteen Kentucky-bred Short-horn cows and heifers to exchange for heavy draft mares. Write me. J. M. Blomaker, Garnett, Kas.

**GRAPE AND PEACH-GROWERS.**—In Southern Kansas can buy baskets and crates for handling and shipping their fruits, of the Winfield Fruit-Growers' Association, at Winfield, Kas. Write for price list. J. P. Short, Secretary.

**1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED.**—If you want to sell or exchange farm, ranch, live stock, machinery, or anything whatsoever, enclose \$1, with full description of property, and be placed in communication with parties seeking such property. No commissions. If you want to buy real estate, live stock, implements, machinery, merchandise or anything, enclose a stamp and ascertain what we can do for you. National Want and Supply Bureau, 107 E. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

**SEED WHEAT.**—Ten "tried and true" new hardy, prolific, early, good milling varieties. Reasonable prices. Price list free. J. C. Saffern, seed-grower, Voorhies, Ill.

**BEST LOCATION** in the State for a dairy or small stock farm; adjoining county seat town. Address Box 134, Hays City, Kas.

**FARM IN INDIANA.**—Two and a half miles from county seat, to trade for stock or clear land. W. H. Fertich, El Dorado, Kas.

**DEVON CATTLE.**—Write for special August prices. Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kas.

**WANTED.**—Married man to take charge and work on sheep farm in Coffey county, Kansas, for salary and share of profits. Must furnish good references. F. D. Pierce, Union Springs, N. Y.

**ELEGANT CITY RESIDENCE.**—In Larned, Kas. To trade for stock or land. Address W. H. Fertich, El Dorado, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Young Red Polled bull, nine months old, from imported parents. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kas.

**FOR SALE.**—Quarter section of fine grass land near Meriden, Kas. Dr. Boby, Topeka, Kas.

**CHEAP.**—Ninety spring pigs from the finest of Poland-China strains. Trifles no kin. Mrs. Z. D. Smith & Son, Greenleaf, Kas.

**\$2,000** will buy farm of 300 acres. Other farms cheaper. Leake & Co., Glen Allen, Va.

**FOR SALE.**—Eighty extra good grade (farm-raised) Short-horn yearling steers, at \$15 per head, if sold by July 15. Don't write, but come twelve miles south-east of Arkalon. Seward Co., Kas., a station on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R. R. L. Lemert.

**ONE DOLLAR A BUSHEL FOR PEACHES.**—By using the American Fruit Evaporator. For information address Allen V. Wilson, Arkansas City, Kas.

**FOR SALE—SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

Bulls from 1 to 2 years old, also cows and heifers of all ages and reasonable prices. A pure Scotch Short-horn bull has been at head of herd for the last four years and the last year and a half as pure-bred a Cruickshank as there is anywhere. Correspondence solicited. J. H. SAUNDERS, Box 225, Topeka. (Six miles southeast of city.)

Also full-blood Clydesdale and high-grade mares at very reasonable rates.

**MODELS.**—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Sordom & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**PERSONS.**—Against whom mortgage foreclosure has been instituted should write to W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

**A CHEAP FARM.**—One hundred and all smooth, near railroad town, worth \$2,500, but \$1,200 will buy it within thirty days. Another one for \$1,000, and one for \$800. Time on part if desired. Also a relinquishment for \$200. All bargains. Big crops—wheat 25 to 35 bushels per acre and other crops equally good. Come quick or address Isaac Mulholland, Colby, Kas.

**DEATH OF SAM WOOD.**—A poem, by Sylvester Fowler, in pamphlet suitable for preservation. Several stanzas have been added to the production as published in Nonconformist and Kansas City Times. Price 10 cents each or \$1 per dozen. Address Times, Louisville, Kas.

**I WISH** to purchase a pure-bred Shetland pony stallion and five or ten young mares. Address J. B. McConigal, Oberlin, Kas.

**CELERY PLANTS.**—One hundred thousand plants. Golden self-blanching, now ready. 50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000. Set plants July 15 to August 25. I have grown celery in southern Kansas four years successfully. W. J. Kennedy, Winfield, Kas.

**ST. BERNARD PUP.**—A rare opportunity to acquire one of the best of these renowned, intelligent dogs. She is a perfect beauty and 11 months old. Her offspring will readily sell at from \$20 to \$40 per head at weaning. Address "St. Bernard," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka, Kas.

**THE KANSAS CITY (MO.) Business University.**

Business, Shorthand, Telegraph, Phonograph and English Departments. Railroad fare paid. Graduates aided in securing positions. Catalogue free. Shorthand by mail \$5. One lesson free.

**NEW RAPID SHORTHAND INSTITUTE** WINFIELD, KANSAS.

The New Rapid is the easiest learned and briefest system of Shorthand in existence. Successfully taught by mail, or personally. Students assisted to positions. Circulars and first lesson free. G. P. Van Wye, Principal.



## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1891.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

11 HOGS—Taken up by F. A. Wells, in Milton tp., P. O. Florence, June 20, 1891, eleven hogs—seven sows, three barrows and one boar; valued at \$33.

Neosho county—T. W. Reynolds, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. E. Morgan, near Kimball, one black mare, 8 years old, brand L on left shoulder, bar on left hip, blaze in forehead.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, star in forehead, 15 hands high, 4 years old.

FILLY—By same, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, blaze in forehead, light mane and tail.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Campbell, three miles northeast of Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence, June 20, 1891, one medium-sized mouse-colored horse pony, white in face and on nose, shoes on front feet; valued at \$25.

Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. A. Thompson, in Pleasant Ridge tp., May 31, 1891, one bay mare, white hind foot; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1891.

Cowley county—Salem Fouts, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. J. Hughes, in Windsor tp., P. O. Torrence, June 23, 1891, one sorrel mare, blind in one eye, brand similar to box on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

McPherson county—W. A. Morris, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. J. Hanson, in New Gottland tp., one light bay horse, 15 hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, small white strip in forehead, three white feet; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. T. Spurgeon, in Mission tp., one bay horse, 8 years old, four white feet, white spot in forehead, white on nose, small slit in one ear; valued at \$40.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. E. Briggs, in Dragon tp., May 13, 1891, one roan horse pony, white stripe on nose; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, 1891.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. Mahaffey, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, July 15, 1891, one dark bay male mule, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

EASTERN KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION

Will hold its Annual Fair

At Atchison, Kas., Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 &amp; 12, 1891.

Premiums, \$10,000.

Purses for Races, \$3,000.

For further information and Premium List, address

EASTERN KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

GEO. W. CRANE &amp; CO.,

TOPEKA, KAS.,

Publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, etc., and a very large stock of BLANKS, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, send orders to this, the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

Publication Notice.

In the Circuit court of Shawnee county, Kansas.

Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff,

vs.

James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaut and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants.

No 549.

THE above named Martha L. Campbell will take notice that she has been sued in the above entitled cause, and that the above named plaintiff's petition was filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, State of Kansas, on the 21st day of July, 1891; that unless she answer said petition on or before the 3d day of September, 1891, the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered against her for the sum of \$520, with interest from July 10, 1890, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and decree of foreclosure of mortgage as prayed for therein will be made upon real estate described as lot number 158 on Liberty street, in Vea's addition to the city of Topeka, in said county of Shawnee and State of Kansas.

S. M. GARDENHIRE,

Clerk of Circuit Court, Shawnee county, Kansas.

By E. M. COCKRELL, Deputy.

S. L. SHABROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

# CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO

## Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford,

### LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to ship pers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

# WOOL

## SHERMAN HALL & CO.

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegram when desired.

## It is Dangerous!

To go without insurance on your buildings, stock and grain. Every day lightning strikes somewhere. You may be the next sufferer. Or the fire fiend visits destruction upon you, while your property is exposed to the force of the Tornado and Cyclone, without protection. Why is this? Kansas has an old, sound, honest and safe Insurance Company, the

## KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. ASSETS, \$175,000. Agents everywhere. Friends everywhere. Likewise. Take out a policy NOW, before it is too late. Do it and you'll never regret it. GRAIN IN STACK OR GRANARY A SPECIALTY.

## How to Hold Your Grain!

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the

## Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer

at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insures to him the Weight and Grade. Our principal Elevators are UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, and State Officials have full charge of the Weighing and Inspection. By placing grain in store and obtaining a receipt, the owner can at any time dispose of it, by simply delivering the receipt to party to whom he makes sale, thereby enabling him to

## Take Advantage of any Change in Market

at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm. WE GUARANTEE QUANTITY AND QUALITY to be delivered as called for in receipt, thus relieving him of all risk of loss on weights and grades while in store. We will attend to Fire Insurance if desired, and can always obtain lowest rates. We are also prepared at all times to buy Storage Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipts, we can undoubtedly arrange with him. The benefit to be derived from such a system will be readily seen by all. If further information is desired we will be pleased to furnish it.

## Charges for Receiving and Storing Grain:

Receiving and Shipping, including 15 days' storage, per bushel, 1c.  
Storage, for each 15 days or part thereof, per bushel, 1/4c.  
Transferring, from one car to another, per bushel, 1/4c.  
Winter Storage commences Nov. 15th and ends May 15th, and will not exceed Four Cents per Bushel.

## OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.

Cherryvale, Kas.	25,000 bushels	Winfield, Kas.	100,000 bushels
Independence, Kas.	20,000 "	Atchison, Kas.	200,000 "
Elk City, Kas.	20,000 "	Kansas City	1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas.	20,000 "		
Oxford, Kas.	15,000 "	Total	2,150,000 "

## THE MIDLAND ELEVATOR CO.,

C. T. PEAVEY, Prest. Kansas City, Mo.

## AN UNEQUALED

## Investment!

—AT—

## OAK PARK, ILL.,

ONLY EIGHT MILES

WEST OF CHICAGO CITY HALL.

up almost exclusively of successful business and professional men from Chicago. The only others are those who have retired from business or those who find employment in the place itself. It is emphatically a place of HOMES, SCHOOLS and CHURCHES. It is the center of a population of fifteen thousand people and WITHOUT A SALOON, A GAMBLING PLACE or a vile resort of any kind, with

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements are going on very rapidly. The waterworks supply absolutely pure water from artesian wells, five in number and over 2,200 feet deep. ELECTRIC LIGHTS are also furnished. Two years ago there was not a paved street in the place. Last year several miles of paving and macadamizing were completed and the improvements now undertaken will not leave a single street of importance unpaved. One street is paved clear into the city, and another will be completed in the early spring.

## INVESTMENTS.

For investments this property cannot be equaled anywhere. It will advance rapidly in price if a quick return is desired. It will continue to increase longer and at better rates than any other property now on the market, should you wish an investment to hold. To combine the securing of a good home in a community of the highest order, with an investment, there is good reason to believe you can DOUBLE YOUR MONEY IN A YEAR, there are no other chances to equal this one.

## PRICES

are such as to make this property in great demand. EASY PAYMENTS GIVEN IF DESIRED. ILLUSTRATED PLATS AND PRICE LISTS MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

E. W. LYMAN.

C. D. PAINE.

W. T. MILLS.

## WALTER THOMAS MILLS &amp; CO.,

161 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

P. S. —Parties having money to loan can place it through us, secured by first mortgage on real estate at 6 and 7 per cent., or we will make investments for which we issue our own certificates and share the profits. On this last plan very large and quick returns are realized.

## WESTERN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

R. L. COFRAN, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Machinery. Also manufacture and carry in stock SMALL ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR FARM USES, in five sizes, viz.: Two, four, six, eight and ten horse-power. Also STEAM PUMPS. Write for prices.