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### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

\$40.

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E. B. EVVING Editor and Publisher, TOPEKA, KANSAS



#### Communications.

Life and Growth of Plants. No. 1.

BY L. J. TEMPLIN, HUTCHINSON, KAS.

In looking around us we behold a vast multitude of natural objects that appear to be almost infinite in their diversities of configura- kingdoms and culminating in man. names above a hundred, in place of the \$20 tions and color. But however diversified in nature or appearances, all these objects may be only to functions of nutrition and reproduction. tried to sell a bunch of them, and they not only arranged in one of two great classes—the or- This may be termed vegetation or organic life. sell but bring a premium over the lean, transsists of rocks, soils, minerals, etc., consisting of higher phase of life that gives the power of matter that is not in an organized form. Any sensation—of conscious feeling; this may be of our Lord 1880, have as a rule I am certain object of this class may be divided, and each termed sentient life. The higher animals, in more and better hogs than were ever before part will be, in its nature, an exact counterpart addition to all this, possess the power of seen on the face of the earth, and I want them of all the other parts. Such objects do not thought; intellectual or psychological life. In to stand by what has been accomplished and consolidation and crystalization.

parts differing in appearance and functions, yet we find a grander, more glorious type of life; in their combination making up one harmoni- the spirit real, that allies himself to angels and ous structure. Organic beings, so far as we to God. have any decisive evidence, are always built up under the action of the life principle. At the its own order of being, the only purpose for one longest known and best advertised, viz: that inception of their being they are derived from which a plant lives appears to be to propagate run down a steep place into the sea. What we other living beings (parents) which they its own species. For this it germinates, grows, want is a better system of feeding and a greater finally come to resemble in all essential particulars. They are always small and feeble at plished this it dies. The basis of all vegetable first, but by the absorption and assimilation of structure, as, indeed of all organisms, is the orother matter specially adapted to their natures, ganic cell. This is principally a minute vesicle they grow till every part becomes perfectly de- or sack, filled with fluid, in the center of which veloped, and they become perfect beings as were is found a small body called a neucleus, around their parents before them.

have or can come into existence without hav- cell walls, called a utricle, is at first very thin ing their origin in previously existing, organic and delicate, but by thickening and hardening germs, has been a fruitful theme of controversy it forms the firm, hard parts of all woody strucduring the last quarter of a century. Most ture. If this utricle remains closed during painstaking and exhaustive investigations have life it is a cell; if the walls of several adjoinbeen prosecuted for the purpose of proving the ing cells disappear and the series is arranged in truth or falsity of this theory. The result so a tube it is termed a vessel. far is that no unquestioned and unquestionable ease of spontaneous generation is on record, while the greater the precautions that have been taken to exclude all living germs in these experiments, the less evidence of organic life have the results shown.

Organic nature is divided into two distinct kingdoms-the animal and the vegetable. The distinction between these, at first thought, seems very striking, yet on closer inspection it does not appear so obvious. The power of selfcaused motion was once thought to distinguish an animal from a plant, but modern research has shown that in many cases plants possess this power in a high degree, many of them being able to travel from place to place, while many animals are permanently and immovably anchoned to the spot that gave them birth. Indeed so closely do these kingdoms approach has often been a matter of dispute as to which is therefore impossible to frame a definition west who don't know a boar from a well-augur, themselves. that will clearly distinguish between these who are telling us how horribly indigestible kingdoms in all cases. A principal distinction, the meat of the modern pig is as compared especially the young, and no man can be a sucand one that will hold good in most cases, is with that of "the long-snouted pig that their cessful stock-raiser unless he loves his stock that plants absorb inorganic food which they infancy knew." Their utterances evince a above the dollars and conts he expects to get made provision to supply the demand, and wil organize. They also inhale carbonic acid and yearning for the ancient land-pikes; the ill-fa- for their increase. It was said of the great fill all orders after January 10th, 1881. Packexhale oxygen. On the other hand, animals vored pelican snouted elm peelers, and razor- Short-horn breeder, Chartes Colling, of Englive on organic food which they digest in an backed hazel spliters which could readily land, that when he fed his stock he loved to see by mail on receipt of cash. Ic a also supply

therefore, that the great purpose served by the through fences. So long as these writers want vegetable kingdom, when considered in its re- to raise such I have no objection, as it is a free lations to the material world, if to take the in- country and there are no laws to prevent a man organic elements of earth, air and water, and making a fool of himself, but our sensible,

the animal kingdom. beginning with the lowest forms of cryptogamic the point where their ancestors began. The plants, rising through the vegetable and animal statement that the compact, blocky hogs with

ganic and the inorganic. The inorganic con- In the lower animals we find besides this a parent sort every day in the year. grow; they are simply formed by accretion, man, the crowning glory of animate existence, maintain it. besides all the preceding phases of life which I do not mean by this that our swine are per-Organic bodies are made up of organs or ally him to vegetable and animal organisms, fection, nor that the best system of feeding and

Considered only in its relation to itself and turn to any of the old fashioned sort, even the which float exceedingly minute particles of The question whether living beings ever granular matter. The enclosing membrane or

#### I Rise to Say.

ricultural or live-stock paper that did not contain a longer or shorter article setting forth that internal cavity or sack, while they inhale com- drink buttermilk from a jug an I had bow knots them eat and would sit down in their mangers

build up organic structure to serve as food for practical farmers will not be readily persuaded to throw aside the improvements that have cost There is a gradually ascending series of life so much time, effort and study, and go back to fine bone and small offal are not ready sale are In plants we find a degree of life that relates false, as every man knows who ever sold or

The farmers of the United States in this year

management is always pursued, but I believe we are nearer right than ever before and there is no occasion for any step backward or a revariety of food; less corn and more clever. artichokes, more beets, mangolds, pumpkins, clean water and shade; more pasture, more room and fewer stys. Our hogs may be improved some, but our slip-shod way af caring for them needs attention most.

F. D. COBURN.

#### A Word to Young Stock-Raisers.

At this season it is of the greatest importance to feed your stock well with the best of food. In the change from grass to dry food, stock will fall off fast unless they have the best of food, pure water and plenty of salt.

The way I salt my cattle is to have a box of sult and ashes mixed-one-half of each, and set close to the watering-place, which is a large For some months I have scarcely read an ag- spring, and I notice that my stock hardly ever go to water without licking the salt and ashes. My idea of mixing ashes with salt is to keep the pork of our improved hogs is entirely too stock healthy. I was told, when but a boy, by fat, or as one one of them puts it; "as pigs are an old horse-jockey, to feed my horses with now bred and fattened they are little more than ashes, say a small handful twice a week, or put animated lard." So much of this talk is calcu- it in a salt box where they could run at will to lated to make the un-thinking or inexperienced it, and I have had splendid luck with my reader suppose the long years spent by careful, horses. Have had over two hundred head and painstaking breeders in efforts to change the never lost a horse. I do not claim that sait and character of the old time prairie rooters had ashes will save their lives, as there is many been wasted, and the result was a race of ways to get horses out of the way by carelessswine almost worthless, and an undesirable lot ness, but I claim that salt and ashes are essen generally, either to sell or to sell or to use. I stal to good health, and this will apply to cattle am not positive, but I think the most of this as well as horses, as I let all my stock, in the racket was raised by something written by Col. davtime in the winter, run together when the each other in some of their lower forms, that it F. D. Curtis, of New York, and now his senti- weather will permit. They all drink at the ments are being magnified and re-echoed by same spring and eat at the same box, except of these kingdoms a given object belongs. It the eminent agricultural quili drivers east and calves that are weaned; they run in a lot by

All stock should be kept fat the year round, mon air and exhale carbonic acid. It seems, tied in their tails to prevent their crawling and watch them eating. Feed your stock well,

and if you have more than you can keep fat, sell off part and you will have more profit in the end. The man who lets his young stock get poor will lose. No matter how cheap the food was he fed them, it will be dear in the end. Anything that adds or detracts from animal comfort, hinders thrift, if it be poor feed, poor water, or filthy stalls. J. L. SHORE.

Camden, Morris Co., Kansas.

#### Norman Horses.

For many hundred years there has existed in Normandy a superior race of heavy horses, noted for their size, action, strength and endurance. They were called Normrn horses, from the fact that they were bred in Normandy, and existed there, a distinct breed, for many years before they became scattered throughout the other districts in France. They are now known by various names peculiar to the departments in which they are found. In Boulogne, they are known as Boulonnais; in Normandy, as Augerons; in Picardy, as Vimeux; and in Artois and French Flanders, as Hammonds. They are all descendants of the Norman race, to which they are indebted for all their good qualities as draft horses. There are various other names by which Norman horses are known in France, but the families we have

named are the most renowned in commerce. Draft horses are valuable in proportion to their size, being equal in other respects. Size, with the proper form, is the most difficult thing to preserve in any breed of domestic animals; it is indispensable n draft horses, for without it we could not perpetuate and improve the race. A horse that weighs 1,800 pounds will sell in France for double the money that the same quality of a horse weighing 1,400 pounds will sell for. The same may be said of horses in this country. It is true that there will always be a demand for light draft horses, and past experience has proven that in breeding for the largest we are sure to get small animals enough for all practical purposes. We have had a fair demonstration of this in the Canadian horses.

The heavy Norman horses introduced into Canada by the early French settlers, were bred pure for many generations; and although they retained all the characteristics of their ancestors in every other respect, in size they degenerated into mere ponies. From the experience of our Canadian friends we may learn a valuable lesson, and by a judicious course of breeding we may avoid the mistake that they have made. By selecting only the largest and most perfect animals in the Norman family for breeding purposes, we may be able to breed them up to a standard of excellence even's beyond that which they now possess.

These horses have a vigorous constitution, and, in point of strength, they are a Hercules among horses. They are as gentle as they are strong, are renowned for their docility, and, for so heavy animals, are free and quick in their movements; they are endowed with a vigor and energy which are reflected in their resolute but gentle glance. They have not their equals in the world.

#### Moving a Corner.

ED. FARMER: I copy the following from a circular issued from the Department of the Interior: "There is no authority of law for moving a corner of the public surveys which can, in any way, be identified as an original corner established by a U. S. deputy surveyor and approved by the surveyor general. All such corners must stand under the statute as the true corner they were intended to represent."

Does the word corner, in above extract, apply to both mile and half-mile posts, or only to the former? Please reply through the FARMER, as I find that many besides myself are in doubt as to the correct interpretation of the above law. FRANK CALDWELL.

It applies to both. The above letter was mislaid in the office of one of the state offices, which will account for the delay in its appear-

#### Catalpa Seed.

ED. FARMER: One of your correspondent early next spring one-year-old catalpa trees.

WALTER OAKLEY.

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### The farm and Stock.

From the Quarterly Report of the Kansa State Board of Agriculture:

Allen County .- A fair crop; yield, 40 bushels; the most profitable crop in the county. Anderson.-Dry weather and chinch bugs injured crop 39 per cent; not more than 30 to

35 bushels an average yield. Atchison.—A large average yield, 40 bushels per acre; injured a little by dry weather in August.

Bourbon .- Good crop; yield will reach as high as 40 to 50 bushels.

Brown.-First-class crop; 87,929 planted; think the average yield is 55 bushels. Most of it planted with plow and drill.

Buffalo.-Some early kinds grown; did not amount to anything. New county.

Butler.-This crop makes a good showing ranging from 25 to 50 bushels; average is 35 bushels. Kentucky Gourd Seed (yellow) most successfully and generally grown.

Chautauqua.-Chinch bug injured crop at least 25 per cent.; average yield not above 35

Cherokee.—Larger acreage than last year yield, fully an average, 30 bushels. Yellow and White grown; crop profitable; little sold.

Clay.-Yellow Dent and Mammoth White, favorite varieties. Average yield, 50 bushels early planted best; fields near wheat, hurt by chinch bugs; late planted injured by drouth, worms and bugs.

Cloud.-Acreage not large; yield small, probably 25 bushels; early planted yielded best. Bottom lands most productive.

Coffey .- Early planted yields well; late, no so good; dry summer the cause. The yield will be nearly an average, fully as much as last

Cowley.-Fair crop; early planted, good late planted, damaged by dry weather; fields near wheat, injured by chinch bugs: average yield, 40 bushels. Fully an average crop.

Crawford.—About as good as last year; rather too dry. Average yield, about 45 bushels. Davis.-The average is good ; injured a very little by drouth. Think the average for county

will reach 40 bushels. Decatur.-An entire failure; cause, drouth. Dickinson.-In north part of the county

crop quite good; south part very light; in former yield is 50 bushels, in latter 10 or 15; the average, say about 20 bushels. Doniphan.-Not quite as good as last year

think crop will average 45 bushels, some fields averaging 70 to 75 bushels; most profitable crop, except winter wheat. Douglas.-Not quite as good as last year;

little too dry, and injured some by chinch bugs from wheat; average will reach 35 bushels. Edwards.-Not harvested; good prospects for fair yield.

Elk.—The average is set down at 45 bushels a good crop; Yellow and White Dent the favorite varieties; compares favorably with former years.

Ellis.-Crop quite good, considering dry season; yield is 30 bushels; 75 is highest yield with early planting and good cultivation think Ellis is a success in producing corn.

Ellsworth.-On account of dry weather, cannet report over one-half crop, say 20 to 25 bushels; chinch bugs, from wheat fields, somewhat injurious.

Ford.—Crop good; average yield, 40 to 45 bushels.

Franklin.—About 80 per cent. acreage in yield varies much; think the average about 35 bushels; large, white and yellow and a small yellow variety recommended.

Graham.-Think the average yield of well cultivated fields is 30 bushels; considerable sod corn; a new county; crop not well tended average, 20 bushels,

Greenwood .- A large acreage; good crop yield for the county at least 33 bushels; in some parts it will reach 50 bushels.

Harper.-Drouth has injured crop 60 pe cent; average not over 25 bushels.

Harvey.-Reports from different parts of the county vary; some report 20, others 35 to 50 bushels; think the average will be 35 to 40 bushels; average heretofore has been 40; think present crop has been about an average yield.

Jackson.-Crop better than last year; aver age yield, 30 bushels.

Jefferson.-Crop fully an average; think in entire county the yield will reach 40 bushels. Jewell.-Large acreage; chinch bugs and dry weather reduced yield to 30 bushels, one half of a good crop.

Jackson.-Not a full report; crop looks fair; judge the yield is 35 bushels. Kearney .- No corn ; fodder is the only crop

too dry. Kingman.-Crop better than last year; think

the yield for county will reach 30 bushels; yellow better than white.

Labette.-Always good; a little less than last year; average will reach 50 bushels; chinch bug and drouth a little injurious; price of corn, 18 to 20 cents a bushel.

Leavenworth,-Nearly a good average c.op average yield 40 bushels.

Lincoln.-Early planted almost an entire failure; average, say 10 bushels-not more than one-fourth crop; late rains raised late planted up to half a crop; the average yield for county may be set down at 15 bushels; some fields yielded nothing but fodder.

Linn .- The yield is not over 25 bushels; about one-half crop; too dry.

Lyon.-This crop varies much in the county early yellow most desirable; the yield will reach 40 bushels.

Marion .- Small yield, ranging from 5 to 25 bushels; nearly a failure; dry season the cause; Yellow Dent is among the best varieties.

Marshall .- Too dry for full crop; on bottom land the yield runs as high as 40 to 60 bushels, on upland 20 to 40 bushels; fair average for county, say 35 to 40 bushels; injured by chinch bugs some.

McPherson .- In northern part of the county, crop injured a little by chinch bug and dry weather; in south part, a good average crop; think average yield is 35 to 40 bushels.

Miami.-Not so good as last year; too dry; average yield in county, 25 bushels; late corn

Mitchell.-A yield of 5 bushels in southern part of the county, and in the northern part about 20; an average in the county is 12 bushels; cause, drouth and chinch bugs.

Montgomery.-Bottom land yields well, upland prairie light crop, owing to drouth; average yield, 20 bushels, about two-fifths of usual good crop.

Morris.-Owing to dry season mainly, the crop is not more than one-half a good yield; average, 25 bushels; chinch bugs from the wheat fields preyed upon it some.

Nemaha -One of the best crops ever raised some fields yield 60 to 75 bushels; think average for county is 45 to 50 bushels; profitable crop. Common Dent seems to be the favorite. Neosho.-The dry season reduced the yield

to about one-half crop; average 25 bushels. Some of the best fields have yielded 60 to 75 bushels. Ness.-Best in four years: an average of 30

hushels Norton.-Not one-half crop generally; av erage yield, 20 bushels; a few fields yield as

high as 60, while many fall below 10. Osage.-Too dry for early crop; late planted, fair; average yield, 30 bushels.

Osborne.--Chinch bugs went from wheat fields to corn fields, which, with dry season, cut down the average to 10 bushels; some few fields may reach 30 bushels.

Ottawa.-In south part of county crops are fair, in others poor; fields near wheat injured by chinch bugs; the average yield from 15 to 20 bushels.

Pawnee.-Best crop ever raised; will average 20 bushels; injured by web worm and

Phillips.-Not more than two-fifths of a good crop; that planted on ground where winter wheat was plowed up, was best; not over 20 bushels the average yield. Pottawattomie.—Corn crop good. Yield 50

bushels per acre; the yield on upland ranges from 20 to 40 bushels, bottom land 40 to 70 bushels per acre-Pratt.-As good crop as ever raised; canno

give yield; crop varies much—some fields yield nothing but fodder, while others come up to a good average crop. Rawlins .- Not more than one-third of

crop; yield 18 to 20 bushels; drouth the cause. Reno.-Corn a full average crop; deep plowing and thorough cultivation are practiced; drouth has reduced the average yield to 30 bushels.

Republic.-Quite a fair crop; think it will average 40 bushels; we hear of fields yielding 60, and others cut down to 10; chinch bugs and weather the cause. All varieties grown; some prefer one, and some another, and some a va-

Rice.-Chinch bugs and dry weather reduced the average to 30 bushels, and of an inferior quality.

Riley .- Early planted, a splendid yield; late looks well; average yield 50 bushels.

Rooks.-Had it not been for severe hail storm, would have fair yield in south half of county; average 20 bushels. On the whole

better than expected during summer. Rush.—The yield in this county is not than half a crop; too dry.

Russell.—Chinch bugs from wheat fields, ho winds and dry summer, injured crop ver much; yield in some parts of the county 10 to 15 bushels, in others 25 to 30; average, say 20 bushels.

Saline.-Crop on bottom land averaged 25 bushels; on upland almost a failure; average for county, 15 bushels.

Sedgwick .- Injured at least 40 per cent. by drouth; average yield 25 bushels.

Shawnee.-Large acreage; damaged consid erably by drouth in July and August. Yield will average 30 bushels; Yellow Dent and St. Charles are considered best varieties.

Smith.-Poor crop; two-fifths yield; about 20 bushels; Yellow and White Dent prove good: drouth severe on corn.

Sheridan .- Nearly a failure; drouth, mainly, reduced the yield to 10 bushels.

Sumner,-Too dry for No. 1 crop; bottom land averages 45 bushels; upland, 25 bushels; average, say about 35 bushels; chinch bugs have made the crop for this county 30,000 oushels less than it would have been had they not preyed upon it.

Trego.-About half a crop; better than ever before; very little ever raised here. The yield s about 20 or 25 bushels.

Wabaunsee.-Not more than three-fifths full erop; drouth the cause; average yield, 30 bushels; King Philip the favorite; White Dent

Washington.-Lighter crop than last year; 10 per cent. loss by drouth. Wilson,-Good crop; yield at least 40 bush-

els, reaching in some parts of county, 60 Woodson.-Not more than three-fifths crop this year; early planted, yield 35 bushels;

late, 25 bushels; bottom land yields 50 bush-

els. Average for county, 30 bushels.

Wyandotte.-Dry weather damaged it 40 per cent.; late, best. Average, 30 bushels. RICE CORN.

This product has been a success this year in the following named counties, yielding 30 to 60 burhels on an average, some fields going as high as 65 bushels: Allen, Anderson, Buffalo, Davis, Edwards, Ellis, Franklin, Ford, Graham, Harper, Jewell, Kingman, Lincoln, McPherson, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rooks, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Sheridan, Sumner, Trego, and Wabaunsee. Many plant only in their gardens, with favorable results generally.

#### Heating Milk for Winter Setting.

Heating the milk of small dairies in winter is very necessary where the temperature of the milk room is much below 60 degrees, for thin bodies of milk will raise very little cream with the temperature at 50 degrees or below. Heating the milk to 130 or 140 degrees will cause nearly all the cream to rise while the temperature is falling to 50 degrees. Cream rises faster while the temperature of the milk is falling If heated milk is set six to ten inches deep, in a room at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees, it will take several hours for the temperature of the milk to fall 90 degrees, and the cream will principally rise during this time. But heating milk in winter serves other important purposes. Heating is a purifying process. I drives off all bad odors or taints it may have taken from the condition of the fodder or odors of the stable. All dairymen are not aware of the danger of tainting the milk, in winter from the cows standing in an impure atmos phere, or of eating mouldy fodder, or drinking water from a well that has received the drop pings of the barnyard. Heating purifies the milk from all these taints, or from a turnip or cabbage flavor. It must be set, however, after heating, in a pure atmosphere. It is found, also, that the cream from heated milk churn much easier in winter. The cream should be churned within 24 or 36 hours after skimming and should not stand more than 30 to 36 hours before skimming. Milk is apt to become bitter by long standing in winter.-Nat. Live-Stock

#### Loultry.

#### Fattening Fowls for Market.

Once in the twelvemonth, ordinarily at the coming round of the fall months and thanksgiving, we begin to think of roast turkey chicken, etc., and this leads us to offer a few remarks to the readers of the FARMER, on the

Preliminary to killing is the process of fattening, or bringing the summer-reared birds up of flesh that renders them saleable and most chickens, such as are used for broilers, are not months old, and hens that are one to two years and December, for the reason that about this tion all the flavor you can get out of it. period they have gone through their annual moulting, and their new plumage is fully grown, or nearly so, showing few or no pinfeathers when dressed, and are much more easilv plucked clean when slaughtered.

off. We would save all of the pullets, and one will part with its flavor upon such slight magood young cock for every ten or twelve hens; nipulation. The flavor remains in the honey all the rest we would provide a suitable coop or after it is extracted. coops for, that would hold a dozen to fifteen comfortably. Set up on the ground. The the breaking down of the delicate cell-walls of fronts of the coops may be slatted uprightly the comb in eating it, so graduates the shock of with common laths. Their feed should be sweetness on the sense of taste, as to greatly given them on the outside of the coops, also enhance its delieacy and power, while liquid their water. Feed-troughs that can be easily honey overwhelms and destroys the finer moved are best to feed in, as they can be sense of taste. If this position were true then eleaned as often as necessary.

allow them as little room as possible; just enough to stand up but not enough to move around freely. If four are allowed the same space that would serve for a dozen, they will not fatten as soon or as readily. A sufficient quantity of food should be placed before them three or four times a day to satisfy them fully. and no more. When they cease to feed briskly on what is given them, if any remains in the trough it should be taken away. Their appetites will then be kept steadily good, and there will be no fear of cloying them. In the meantime it is necessary that they be kept free from vermin. Lousy fowls are with great difficulty fattened, and they will rarely improve when being thus confined if their bodies are infested with vermin.

Their feed should be of the best kind of fowl provender, and all but the last meal should be cooked. This is not absolutely necessary, but fowls will fatten quicker and better on cooked hardly presume that it would be necessary to feed. Ground oats mixed with skim-milk inform intelligent parents that wax of any makes a good feed and should be given the kind is not a healthy diet for themselves or fowls as often as they will eat it up clean. It their children. Children sometimes chew wax should be mixed to such a consistency as to to the slight detriment of their health, but no into mush is as good a feed, probably, as any- reason holds its throne. Does the wiser parent thing; but this should be varied also. Contin- give it comb honey? Wax disguised in honey ually feeding fowls on one kind of food, how- so that it can be swallowed to go on the mission a short time. Fowls need variety, and should the bowels; thus vitiating the blood and irritheir craws at a time. A little pepper and salt American Bee Journal. to season the mess is always well, at noon, Wheat or corn that has been swelled in cold water three or four hours, is excellent. A feed of green stuff, cabbage or turnips, cut up very 313 head. The average price obtained was unfine, is very good. At night whole corn and commonly low-little higher, in fact, than for wheat are the best for them to sleep on. If you | beef cattle, and this in despite of the fact that

A box of gravel should be placed where the

Good, fat poultry will always command high prices. If those who raise poultry tor market would industriously apply themselves to a regular system of feeding that kind of food which produces the most flesh and fat, and keep those breeds which are best for the table, dressed poultry would soon be in great demand and take the place of the bovine and coarser meats with great profit to the consumer.

In my next I will tell you how to dress poultry for market. F. E. MARSH. Golden Belt Poultry Yards, Manhattan, Kast

[Our correspondent has had much experience in raising various breeds of fowls; will he tell our readers which of the numerous breeds he considers best for the ordinary farm-yard fowl?

#### Apiary.

#### Healthfulness and Flavor of Honey.

There is a great error abroad in regard to the comparative merits of comb and liquid honey, which like every other error can have only permicious influence and therefore should be squelched. The object of this article is to squelch the said error, which consists in the popular belief that liquid honey is in its nature inferior to comb honey in point of flavor. A moment's reflection will be sufficient to convince any one of the falsity of this idea.

We admit that liquid honey is sometimes inferior to comb honey, but not from its nature. It is inferior only in cases where it has received improper treatment.

1. The old fashioned "strained honey" was inferior because bees, brood, pollen, and honey, were all pressed together in a conglomerated mass in the process of straining, and as a result strained honey was not just as nice and sweet as honey in the comb. 2. Liquid honey that has been taken from

the comb by any process before it is capped over and well ripened is vastly inferior to comb honey in flavor; in fact it scarcely deserves the name of honey. It is called green honey. It has not the proper consistency, being too thin, however, where honey is removed in this thin state and placed in jars with thin coyers, the water part will evaporate and the honey thicken and attain nearly as good a flavor as if it had been teft on the hive until capped over.

Machine extracted honey has none of the objections that are urged against strained honey, and when well ripened is fully equal to subject of fattening and preparing poultry in the best comb honey. This must, as we have the best chape for market.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL the best shape for market. said, be evident upon a moment's reflection, for the comb containing the honey consists only of beeswax, and it is absurd to suppose the flavor from their ordinary condition to a rounded state to inhere in the wax. The flavor must be in the honey as it comes from the perfume-laden profitable to the poulterer. The very young flowers. Take up a comb of wax either before or after it has been made the receptacle of now alluded to. Chickens that are eight to ten honey and chew it (or, if you are a very strong comb-honey advocate, eat it) and you are welold, should be marketed chiefly in November come to use as an argument against our posi-

Neither can it be plausibly argued that the flavor of honey is so volatile in its nature as to escape during the process of extracting; in none of the edible productions of nature or of The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in art do we find flavor so evanescent. There i First, we will consider what we should kill no kind of syrup, liquor, extract or fruit that

It is held by some visionary theorists that fine syrup or even sorghum molasses poured In fattening fowls the first care should be to into combs and capped over by the bees, would possess the crowning excellence in point of flavor belonging to comb honcy. Thus we leave this error to die in the last ditch.

Comb honey is also more expensive than extracted honey. It costs just twice the labor to bees and beekeeper to produce the former that it does the latter. It takes just as long for the bees to build a set of combs as it does to fill them with honey.

By extracting the honey and returning the combs each colony will produce double the amount of honey.

A generous disposition, therefore, as well as a spirit of economy, must ever favor the use of extracted honey, for thereby we have an increased amount of equal quality, produced at far less cost, bringing it to the tables of double the number of households.

The argument of healthfulness also lies strongly in favor of extracted honey. I should crumble and not be sloppy. Corn chop cooked child of its own accord swallows or eats it while ever good it may be, will cloy their appetites in of mischief, clogging the stomach, constipating be encouraged to eat all that can be got into tating the brain and nervous system.—Cor.

> Five different herds of Short-horns were recently sold in England, comprising altogether

can get fresh meal at small cost, a feed of it the cows for one herd particularly were exceltwice a week is good, but it should be cooked. lent milkers, good graziers, and of large size, a combination of qualities such as should always fowls can have free access to it at all times. be sought after, not only in Short-horns, but in all other breeds.

#### Advectisements.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpressed as a hair decaying. It is the most unsurpassed as a hair slressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men and officially endorsed, by the state assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's hair renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all

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For Introduction into the Public Schools

## ATHALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and saw-ples.

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T. B. SWEET, President.

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LESS WORK, QUARTER MORE BUTTER, WORTH FROM FIVE TO TEN CENTS PER FOUND MORE THAN COMMON, QUALITY ALWAYS THE SAME, HOT OR COLD, NO SOUR MILK OR DIRTY CREAM,

"Would not try to make butter without the Creamer," so say the many who have used the Cramer the

Eviend you can make the dairy business pleasant nd profitable by using one of these Creame

For Circular, price lists, &c.; send to LYMAN & SHAFFER,

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ware in order to make room for other goods. Parties in need of Chething can save from 20 to 25 per cent by buying af me as I must close this stock out within the next 60 days. Do not buy until you have examined ys. Do not buy until you have examine W. G. NORRIS, Opposite Palace Hotel, N. Topeka, Kas.

Farmers Can get Groceries, Dry Goods. Clothing, and Queensware in exchange for your produce at

Will pay Cash for Choice Butter at W. C. NORRIS';

# WANTED

A Partner to take a half interest in my business with from 5,000 to 10,000 dollars capital. One who under-stands the Dry Goods business preferred. W. C. NORRIS,

## Patrous of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.— Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aikon, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Topeka.

Executive Committel—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

County Deputize—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County, J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson, county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; J. S. Payn. Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCornick, Burr Oak, Jewell county, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; J. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George F. Ell, Laned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sunner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Rills, — Miami county; George F. Black, Cloude, Johnson county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; F. F. Williams, Erle, Rossho county; J. O. Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Feet, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cotabe, Johnson county; W. D. Kippine, Severance, Boniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. D. Karek, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cotonwood Falls, Chase county; S. N. Wood, Cotonwood Falls, Chase coonty; S. N. Wood, Cotonwood Falls, Chase county; S. N. Wood, Co

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

#### Meeting of Delegates.

There will be a meeting of delegates from the several granges in Shawnee county, at Capital Grange Hall, in Topeka, Saturday, November 20th, at 1 o'cleck p. m., to elect a delegate to the State Grange.

#### Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, will meet at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, December 21st, 1880, at 10 o'clock

By order of Executive Committee. W. H. Jones, Chairman.

#### The Grange.

There are a great many men in the United States that have an idea that the whole farming community should be united to the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry. There are a great many objects sought for in the grange. It is a thing impossible to make all men see alike in any one thing. In the first place, this thing of trying to unite the whole farming community into any one order, is an impossibility, and I have often thought it is for the benefit of mankind that they see and understand differently. There have been about three out of five of the farming community that have been admitted into the different granges, that never ought to have seen the inside of a grange They have been the cause of crippling the or der in a great portion of the United States, and why? Because they did not understand the objects of the grange; and furthermore, they were not competent to learn the workings of the order. Poor men have rushed to the grange with the expectation of suddenly becoming rich from the workings of the order, without even paying their small pittance of ten cents per month to help maintain the order, and because they did not suddenly become rich they were ready to destroy the institution.

The grange is a business as well as a social institution. Men have first to seek and main- to raise wheat, but the railroad authorities tain the financial principle of the order, then it said: 'If you raise wheat we shall charge you will naturally become a social order, and when fifty per cent. to carry it.' 'Very well, then, the first principle is made a success, then the second principle will naturally exist of itself. But the first principle is the one to be taken into consideration.

First, then, it becomes necessary for us to take into consideration whether we are willing to associate ourselves with every one that claims to be a granger who raps loudly at the door for admittance. Every man who claims to be a farmer is not adapted to the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and when any portion of a community seeks to organize that community as a whole, they are trying to work up something that will sooner ot later be detrimental to their interests socially and financially. I am a believer in the grange, and I further believe that it is one of the best institutions that ever was organized for the protection of the working classes, if its principles are understood and strictly adhered to. There is no order that promises as big an income for the benefit of the farmers, and as small an outlay as the grange. Men have rushed into it madly without thinking what they were doing, the same as they have into all other enterprises. Some of have gone into the order understandingly-men of ability, men of knowledgeand they have made it a success, and to-day the the secretary shall answer all questions coming grange, in portions of the United States, is a living and lasting monument.

Kansas, at one time, for a new country, was quite thoroughly organized as Patrons of Husbandry, and to-day Kansas has some as fine working granges as any state in the Union, doing business on grange principles, and consequently they are making the order pay. If I am rightly informed, Kansas has between seventy-five and one hundred co-operative stores that are a success. So much for Kansas

granges. My advice in the organization of new granges is, Look well to your interests before you organize yourselves into a grange. Work

up the financial principle of the order and ascertain whether you can make it a paying institution; then look about you and see who your associates shall be. You had better have a few live members than to have a big number, and the most of them drones.

We were [quite thoroughly organized as grangers here at one time, and our motto was to get all the farming community into the order, and we made that part of it a success, but that success was the overthrow of the order in all of this portion of Kansas; but we hope to the grange organized on a foundation that will stand as the Pyramids of old.

The grange is like all other organizationsit must be gotten up on the principle that it was intended to be, and maintained, then it will be what its author intended it should be-a benefit to the people in all time to come. The grange has been a blessing to the honest, industrious husbandman, and it ever will be so long as the patrons and matrons adhere to its HENRY BUTLER.

#### How the Railroads Levy Their Tariffs.

A correspondent of the Graphic, writing from the Pacific slope, under the nom de plume of Gath, gives the following as the method practiced by California railroad companies in making freight rates. A system so convenient will state does not step in to protect the individual who is powerless.

"Has not the Central Pacific railroad been injured by the depreciation of mining inter-

"Not so much by that as by their own polcy. Although some of the great mines are exhausted, they are finding mines all over the country. The railroad company is injuring itself by insisting on having the control of the different mercantile interests all along the line. Instead of having rates for freight, they want to make special contracts according to a man's profits. Eor instance, a man in Arizona has a mine and gets out a quantity of ore, but has no facilities for fluxing and smelting it and must send it to San Francisco. He says to the railroad: 'I want to send my ore to San Francisco. What will you charge me a ton?' 'How much does it assay?' 'That is none of your business.' 'Yes it is. We want to know what it assays in order to know what to charge you.' 'Thirty dollars a ton.' 'Well, we will charge you \$10 a ton, and that will leave you \$20. The man has no alternative, and pays the money to sell his ore, but he becomes a discouraged miner. Another man has a mine and he puts the question, 'What will you take my ore to San Francisco for?' 'How much does it assay?' 'That is none of your business.' He, too, must tell, and he says, 'Well, it yields \$300 a ton.' 'Then we will charge you \$100 a ton to take the ore to San Francisco. That leaves you two-thirds.' Even in agriculture they want to have a hand. There is Haggin & Tevis, money lenders, who have recently gone into different fields of enterprise, and among other things, have got 300,000 acres of desert land. Everything is desert out there which does not get water to irrigate it. But our desents with water are the richest lands in the world. That is where Carl Schurz came near exposing his ignorance. After those fellows got that desert, so called, some enemy of theirs sent a bottle of earth to Mr. Schurz. He was about to reject their purchase, because when they put water to that bit of desert, it was found rich. These men turning a river over the grant made the tract magnificent. The Southern Pacific railroad ran right through it. The owners invited emigrants to come on the land, and sold it to them at fair rates. They began we'll raise alfalfa'-a kind of clover which on such soil produces from four to six crops a year. 'O, no,' says the railroad, 'if you raise alfalfa, we'll charge you sevetny-five per cent.

#### The Alliance.

to carry it.' Thus the railroad company is

forcing the question as to what are the restric-

tions on a common carrier, and whether the

mere carrier can be despotic with the people,

arbitrary in its rates, and virtually an owner in

every interest on the line."

The Western Rural says: "Between two and three hundred Alliances have already been chartered, and applications for a place and number in the gathering hosts are coming in as fast as the secretary of the National Alliance can respond, indicating that in a few weeks he will have to have assistance in the discharge of the duties of his office. As winter comes on. and all the thieves and swindlers begin to emerge from their summer hiding places—as is usual at this season of the year-and seek to advertise through the press and circulars their intamous frauds, the value of that feature in he Alliance constitution which provides that from members of the subordinate Alliances, as to the merits of an article advertised, or the responsibility of an advertiser, or firm, appears to be particularly valuable.

"The farmer should also remember that the Alliance is an organization in which all questions pertaining to the producer's interests can be discussed and course of action calculated to advance his interests can be adopted. There is no sort of limit, and in that it differs from the majority of organizations. Politics, finance, taxation, education, transportation, and even religion, can be brought forward for discussion and action. In all of these the farmer is vitally interested. We have just passed through a

political campaign in which few farmers were elected to offices of any character. The Alliance movement started too late to make itself felt in the late contest. But in the future this ought to be different, and must be. The farmer must be allowed to take his proper place in the halls of legislation. His interests are the greatest in the nation, and he is entitled to representation in congress to protect them. He is able to transact legislative business just as well as the lawyer is, and a great deal more so, for he would do more work and less windy, sensewitness the day, and ere many years to behold less haranguing; and all he needs is co-operation in the granges, clubs and alliances to secure elevation to official position. The finance question, too, bids fair to occupy considerable attention. Wall street threatens to do its utmost at the coming session of congress to secure the demonetization of silver and the retirement of the greenback. The producers should mass themselves against such treason to the public interests, and the Alliance furnishes the means for them to do it."

#### How to Organize an Alliance.

All you have to do is to get six or more farmers besides yourself to agree to form an Alliance, then decide upon a name for it, and write to the Secretary of the National Alliance, J. W. Wilson, Chicago, Ill., for a charter, giving the name agreed upon, and also the names of be likely to be imitated by all railroads, if the the six or more charter members to be incorporated into the charter.

The charter will be sent by return mail free of cost. On its receipt the Alliance organization can be completed by electing officers, adopting by-laws, etc., according to the constitution. Then push out for new members, encourage the organization of Alliances in other towns, and write your friends in other localities to organize there, until we have an Alliance in every school district in the United States.

When an organization is completed the names of its officers must be reported to the National Secretary at once in order that a registry may

Each member should sign the Subordinate Alliance Constitution.

### Advertisements.

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

#### Kansas.

If you want Taxes paid, or Real Estate bought or sold, anywhere in Kansas, or to loan money on good improved property at good rate of interest, correspond with J. R. Swallow & Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents, Topeka, Kansas.



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## Sheep and Sheep Scab

Thousands of sheep have been brought into the state of Kansas during the past three months; quantities of them in poor plight to go into winter quarters, and not a few are held by men who have not the facilities for using the Tobacco Dip, and just at this crisis comes in

### LITTLE'S CHEMICAL SHEEP DIP.

Always used in cold water, positively a sure cure; safe to use at all seasons. Any crude tub with a dripping floor is all the requirements necessary. I am selling hundreds of gallons in the states of Kansas and Missouri, giving universal satisfaction.

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Now, Accurate, Comprehensive A complete Farm
Lidgery in itself. A care guide to successful farming.

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#### PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Here, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES It has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never falled to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "it is of priceless value. After states years of great suffering from Piles and Cos-tiveness it completely cured me."

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# IT HAS WHY? POWER. BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KID-

NEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the polsonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary discusses, Bil-louoness, Jaundico, Constipation, Piles, or in Rhoumatism, Neuralgia and Fornale disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable com-pound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six gts of medicine. TRY IT NOW! Buy It at the Druggists. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Furlington, Vt.

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the pro-prietors of this celebrated remedy now pre-LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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#### SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

lade, fullness after eating, with a disinion to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flutter-ing at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Hestlessness at night, highly colored Urine

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BEDEVELOPED TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsis, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pilis were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and havegained forty pounds flesh. They are world their tweightingold REV. R. I. SIMPSON. Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

# BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1,

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# THESORGOHANDBOOK

A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Carly Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1886 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety. "ZAXIN YER MANUFACTURING CO., Clincinnati, O.

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AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient article ever offered to housekeepers. Agents meet with greater success than ever. One agent made #192 in 15 days, another \$38 in 2 days, another 192 in 15 days, another \$38 Freight Free to Agents. Send for days to be learest address. J. E. SHEPARD & CO. Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

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In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

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Breeder of high class, thorough) red Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. My store is the fined in the west. I won lat in Lt. Brahma chicks, so cial for best breeding pen of Lt. Brahmas owned in Kan and sweepstakes on best Breeding pen of fowls. 1st or 1. Rocks fowls—only exhibiting 7 copp—at the Bismarck Lair. My ent re flock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred form the winners a Bismarck, for sale very cheap. Speak quickly pullets with nice yellow legs, &c., &c., .J. Brahma chicks at reasonable price Circulars free. Address Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas. SANFORD L.IVES:

#### Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

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stock first-class, shippinf facilities good. The
bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '89-84,
consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 200,000 apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have
also a grod assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price
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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms rea-sonable. Correspondencesolicites

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#### Emporia, Kansa RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS.

Established in 1868. I have in my herd the sow that took first money and oweep-stakes, and the sow and boar undersix months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over sil at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. Thase pigs are all of my own breeding, and are com-petent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs, All stock warranted, and shipped as wdered on receipt of money.

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The Oldest and Most Extensive

#### IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the en importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and marcs, for sale on as ressonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

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All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Hor

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New and very Important Discovery.

Deodorizer, Disenfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, ond improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to

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### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very excefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 46 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 48 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

#### CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

#### Post Office Addresses.

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

#### Winter Work for Farmers.

The active business on the farm has come to an end for a few months in all this latitude, and from present indications there will be less outdoor work on the farm done than usual, till the opening of spring. This season of comparative repose need not be passed in unprofitable idleness by farmers, but some of the most profitable work may be accomplished, by which their future gains can be increased fifty per cent. Farmers have acted the exclusive roll of "clod-hoppers" full long enough. Their money has been lavishly expended in planting the land with public schools, and it is time they were beginning to gather some fruit from this lavish preparation. If this sowing for knowledge does not afford liberal harvest to the reaper, the planting has been done unwisely; but we do not think it has been a failure. The farmer of to-day is more intelligent than the farmer of the last generation, but his knowledge is not being utilized as it should be. He has been fearing to] stand alone and walk without leaning on some other class for support. It is high time that our farmers begin to lean on one another and assist each other to walk, in order that they may eventually run and win the race in life's great Olympic games for which the whole world is a stage.

There are a goodly number of farmers elected to represent this and other states in the legisla. tures this winter. It should be the first step in proceeding to business to get together and compare views-assemble in "caucus," as the party leaders do who have the high and important object in view of forming committees by which they can most judiciously distribute the offices where they will "do the most good." The large corporations who have big axes to grind, are active in having a powerful representation in these caucauses. The lawyers are principally bought up by them, and the politicians who have no visible means of support, and who can talk longer, louder and faster than any other class that speak with the tongues of men. By this means they generally get control of the caucuses, and select the men whom their employers wish for certain committees which manipulate all bills.

Our suggestion to the farmers who are elected to the next legislature, is to caucus in the same manner. Select such energetic, well party has. They are the "wet blanket element" informed farmers as chairmen of important of every philanthropic effort to better the concommittees, and be sure to place none but farmers on guard. The next thing is to fairly understand what legislation agriculture demands to promote its interest. They must be careful not to cut out too much work. A small amount of important work well done is much more important than a large amount begun and left of zeal, are very weak to effect any great purunfinished.

The railroad law will be likely to engage the attention of the legislature, and the corporations are impatient of any restraint, and will use every means to have things remain in their present state. The railroad system is of immense magnitude in this state already, but in twenty years its power, wealth and influence in the business of the state will increase ten-fold. The future presperity of the state in every branch is inseparably connected with her railroad system, but when the roads extend their lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the City of Mexico, with laterals branching in all directions through the rich agricultural and stock regions, and the mining centers of Colorade, Arizona and Mexico, they will be independent of the welfare of the state of Kansas They will levy all the tribute possible on the intermediate country, looking to the through

gardless of neighborhood interests, the local sections of the country.

The railroads of Kansas are yet in their infancy. Their present management and stock owners are largely interested in the welfare of the state; they own vast land grants in the state. The officers are proud of the state, and have fosterrd her interest and development. The rights of the citizen and the rights of the corporation have not been too jealously defined. Their interests have been mutual. But, as the Psalmist says, man's life is but a span, and our ages are as nothing. A generation will change all this, as it has in the older states, where the unrestricted and undefined power of the corporation is opppressing, with iron hand, the individual. This thing should never be allowed to grow up in the new west.

Railroads are an indispensable part of our business economy. They are dual in their exfor a special purpose only; the iron track, the rolling stock and depots absolutely. The public own the freight, and the passengers are the proud, free American citizens. Without the former, business would come to a dead stop, without the two latter, railroads could have no place in the catalogue of things. Both have rights in this dual body that the other is bound to respect, or should be bound to respect. The people and their property, called freight, are by far the greater and more important part of this new creation of modern art and science, called railroads, and that part is the least able to protect itself; and the first and paramount object of civilized government is to protect them. This is one of the most important problems the farmers and their legislators are called upon to address themselves to. It is a mementous question and should be approached with deliberation and without prejudice. The individual citizen calls for protection in his property from unjust and onerous taxation. The railroads of the state should be festered, and no rash legislation had against them. The privileges and the rights of the citizen are defined very carefully by law; those of railroads should be no less so.

This is one of the questions farmers, in their individual and associated capacity, and as legislators, are called upon to employ their time in the quiet season of winter, in mastering. There are numerous questions of a more local character that need their attention. The administration of justice is all in the hands of lawyers whose interest it is to make justice expensive, and it is costing four times what it should. Our homestead laws need reform. As they now stand they are the refuge of many rogues. Our public school system runs too much to the ornamental and classic, and promotes less than it should practical education, and the whisky interest is in the field with a well appointed and provisioned army, for battle. These interests all mainly rely on taxing agriculture for their support, and it behooves farmers to look more sharply after their own interests, and the present winter is a most auspicious time for them to begin in earnest.

## Organizing for the Fray.

tion having been in favor of prehibition the two parties, rum and anti-rum, have set to work diligently to contest their strength in the legislature and the courts. If reports are true, and they are not denied that we have heard, by the liquor party, a heavy fund has been raised to contest the question whether the temperance legislation, or whether the demoralizing and destructive business of the rum trade shall dictate the policy of the government of the state If bribery of legislators can effect their purpose there will be no lack of funds to corrupt the representatives of the people, and we can count some among the future law-makers who are ready to take the bribes of the liquor party and do all they can to make this constitutional clause inoperative. We have no lack of opinions from hungry attorneys and that "white livered" class of individuals who look wise in the converse ratio to the shallowness of their reason ing powers, and in lugubrious terms with funeral faces, "fear" that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, cannot be carried out. These people are the best allies the rum dition of the human race, and are chiefly distinguished by that element of cowardice which

makes men slaves. The age is progressive, and the good people of this generation are learning that while a hundred individuals unorganized, though full pose, but that hundred completely organized, aiding and abetting each other, are powerful to overcome resistance. Acting on this theory a central organization has been formed at the expital of the state, incorporated under the name and title of "The Kansas Legal Temperance Association," with headquarters at Topeka, and subordinate branches in every county in the state. The Association will emply lawyers at Topeka, to be known as general attorneys, and local attorneys in the counties. The purpose of the Association is to enforce the law with the utmost rigor against all law defiers and breakers in the interest of the rum trade, and secure such legislation as is deemed necessary to to give full force and effect to the prohibitory amendment. Sustained by the religious, moral and law respecting portion of the community, with a complete working organiza-

tion throughout the state, there can be little

trade for their main moome, just as the main doubt that the law defying, brutalizing rum lines running between the metropolitan cities of traffic will be driven beyond the borders of the the east and west are doing, while they tax, re- commonwealth. There is no use spending time arguing this question any longer; nothing but the relentless iron hand of the law will put whisky down, with the good people in hearty sympathy with the prosecutors. Moral sussion has ceased to have any influence on it. Like the clever old gentleman in the fable who threw grass at the boy in his apple teec, which only excited the mirth and derision of the young rogue, but when the old man took to throwing stones he brought him down in a hurry, a kind hearted people have concluded that it is idle to longer throw moral suasion grass, and have made up their minds to try legal stones in future.

#### Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Considerable agitation has been going on since the adjournment of Congress, with the object in view of exciting public interest and directing it to the grave danger which threatens istence. The corporation owns the road bed the great stock interest of the west, by the exercises of the most interesting character. spread of that dread plague-to the bovine race -pleuro-pneumonia. Congress, following its customary practice of neglecting every interest directly advantageous to agriculture, and wasting its time in strategic party movements to secure the control of the public offices, was utwhich urged the stamping out of this fatal disease, adjourned the last session, leaving the danger without an attempt to stay its march.

Several meetings of stock raisers and others interested in this branch of business, have been held recently for the purpose of arousing a sentiment that will scare Congress to act-for nothing but fear will have any effect on the class of professional politicians who have been sent to Congress for the last thirty years.

This culpable neglect on the part of Congress has caused the British government to maintain rigid restrictions on the live cattle exported from this country, which requires their slaughter on the wharf where landed. This rule it is estimated, causes a loss of \$15 per head to the cattle interest of this country on better class of society, you may be assured. every beef exported, or a loss of \$2,000,000 durng the past year, to the American live-stock interest. What must farmers think of a member of Congress from their district who never lifts his voice to aid in guarding their interest from such a danger? What state has greater present and prospective interest in live-stock Representatives troubled himself in the least degree to have such a law passed as will exterminate this pest and relieve the cattle interest from the enormous tax of millions which this neglect on the part of Congress is causing?

by the passage of a law to stamp out the plague, the bill introduced by General Keifer, of Ohio, in the House at the last session, is endorsed, and the meeting recommend petitions to be prepared and circulated in all parts of the favorable consideration for the measures proposed. The petitions should not be couched in so mild a form, as to merely urge "favorable The election in the state over and the result attention, and be backed with preparations to of the vote on the Amendment to the Constitu- follow up at the polls with defeat to every member who did not interest himself in th passage of such a law as demanded. Let the petitions be circulated in this state by stock men and farmers without delay, and our memthey will be held to strict account by the men who have the power and the determination to sentiment of the state shall shape the course of do as they say, if they neglect this duty to the legislation or whether the demorsliping and

#### State Fair for 1881.

The Borad of Directors of the Kansas State Fair Association met at the Burtis House parlors in this city, Thursday afternoon, Novem ber 18, 1880. There were present of the Board, T. C. Henry, of Abilene; M. Quigg, of Atchion; W. H. Gill, of Larned; E. B. Purcell, of Manhattan; W. Griffenstein, of Wichita; P. I. Bonebrake, A. S. Johnson and M. Bosworth, of Shawnee county. The meeting was called to order by secretary Stringham. A. S. Johnson was elected temporary chairman and T. L. Stringham temporary secretary.

The secretary read the resignation of J. N insley, which was accepted by the Board.

Mr. Insley, in his resignation, suggested the name of G. H. Rashmore as a Director from Jefferson county. The Board elected Mr. Rashmore to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Insley. Mr. Rashmore being present took part in the meeting.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following persons were unanimously elected: Hon. T. C Henry, President; Wm. Griffenstein, Vice-President; Joab Mulvane, Treasurer.

On motion of P. I. Bonebrake, the election of secretary was postponed.

Col. Quigg, E. B. Purcell and Joab Mulvane were made a committee to present the names of five members to be elected as the executive committee.

The committee reported the following names: A S. Johnson, P. I. Bonebrake, W. H. Gill, and Wm. Martindale. They were unanimous-

The secretary was instructed to notify these not present.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Quigg was adopted.

Resolved, That the executive committee is hereby instructed to communicate with such lo-calities in our state as may choose to compete for the location for the State Fair in 1881, and

be prepared to make full report at the meeting of the Directors to be held in Topeka, Jan-uary 14th, 1881.

Other matters were talked over in an in ormal way, all expressing themselves pleased with the outlook for a fine and successful fair in 1881. The Board then adjourned.

#### Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will convene at Wyandott, Kansas, December 14th, 15th and 16th 1880. Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies to furnish transportation to persons who desire to attend the meeting, at one cent per mile, on the secretary's certificate.

Invitations have been extended to the Missouri Valley Horticultural and the Missouri State Horticultural Societies to hold joint sessions at the time, and from present indications the meeting promises to be very large, and the

County and local horticultural societies are requested to send one or more delegates and county vice president, and all persons interested in the pursuit of horticulture are cordially invited to attend and report the horticultural conditions for their respective localities, and terly deaf to the demands of the steck interest participate in the discussions during the meet-

> Horticulture is one of the most pleasant as well as the mest profitable branches of agriculture, and there is not a sadder lack of knowledge among farmers of any other branch of their business than of horticulture. The market is widening yearly for all kinds of fruits. but to sell at profitable prices they must be of good quality and placed on the market in an attractive and workmanlike manner. Horticultural societies are organized for the purpose of imparting just such knowledge as is required to make fruit growing profitable. A farmer is only half a farmer without a good display of various kinds of fruit. Horticulture and intelligence go hand in hand, and the farmer and his family who are horticulturists belong to the

#### Will Topeka Have the State Fair?

As will be seen in another place in this pa per, the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Fair Association passed a resolution instructing the executive committee to communicate with than Kansas, and has one of her Senators or different localities in the state that desire to compete for the fair. We believe that Topeka is the place for the fair, as it will accommodate all parts of the state better than any other point, but it needs capital to run a state fair. and the point where it is located which receives At a meeting of stock men held last week in the benefits, is expected to furnish much of the Chicago, for the purpose of urging upon Con- capital. Topeka should see to it at once that gress the duty of protection it owes the nation the required backing is furnished, thereby making sure of it.

The Board is composed of live, business men and we believe will make the fair a success which means to run it on business principles, pay what they agree to promptly, and not offer country, and forwarded to Congress, urging a larger amount of premiums than they can command in cash. The State Fair will be held in Kansas in

1881, and we claim, all things considered, that consideration;" they should command prompt Topeka is the best place. What says Topeka?

### "How to Keep the Boys On the Farm,"

Is the title of a pamphlet published by George D. Huut, at Salem, Ohio. The pamph let is a well intentioned sermon of good advice bers be made aware by no uncertain sign that to boys and parents in a prosy vein, not at all likely to interest the boys sufficiently to induce many of them to read it through, while the general platitudes which make up the bulk of the matter it contains, will be freely admitted by the latter as all very well, but not likely to strike them as very persuasive. Such sermen izing will never persuade a boy that the farm is the best place for him to vegetate on. Such pabulum must be supplied to farm life as will satisfy the cravings of the young. Preaching and homilies are to the boy as the idle windannoying and tiresome. Long, prosy sermon delivered by blockhead "divines," have 'made more infidels than all the writings of unbeliev ers: and "How to Keep Boys on the Farm." we fear would have an analagous effect if boys were compelled to read it.

#### The Cooley Creamer.

Messrs. Lyman & Shaffer, agents for the Cooley Creamer, advertise this indispensable article to the majority of farmers who desire to keep their milk in the best condition for butter making and for family use.

The agents say that their sales are extending very satisfactorily, and that every creamer sold is the best advertisement they can have in that neighborhood. They are anticipating the demand with the opening of spring to reach thousands in Kansas. With a creamer an expensive milk-house can be dispensed with, and in a pinch the creamer will answer every purpose of a dairy room.

The American Newspaper Annual for 1880, by N. W. Ayre & Son, of Philadelphia, one of our very best advertising agencies, is just received. The book is got up and printed in splendid style, one of the handsomest of this class of books that has appeared. The arrangement of the volume is very complete in geographical sections, and the population of towns is given from the late census. To advertisers this directory is very convenient.

Like all good things this business of newspa per directory making is becoming a little monotonous. Almost every advertising agent thinks it his duty to is ue an elaborate and costly annual. The publishers are importuned

and solicited to put up handsomely in the way of advertising cards, at big figures, to help defray the expense and make a margin of profit for the enterprising agents. No sooner is one volume issued than preparation is made for another edition and another card is selicited. Give us a rest, gentlemen. The only advantage the newspaper publishers have over these book makers is the worryment they seem to delight in inflicting on them. Very few of the publishers will tell and the book-makers are unable to ascertain the circulation, and the former seem to take much satisfaction in keeping the agents on the "ragged edge."

The Prairie Farmer, that substantial old agricultural paper, in its last issue, appears in a new dress, very bright and handsome, purchased from the Chicago Type Foundry, of Marder, Luce & Co. The Prairie Farmer keeps well abreast of the times, and in making its bow in its new clothes, says:

"We see no reason why an agricultural ournal should not have an opinion and express it. The political journals have invaded our province and pretend to give a smattering of agricultural information, and now we purpose carrying the war into Africa, and giving views, not upon party polities, but upon such governmental measures as have important connection

with the productive interests of the country." This is the course every agricultural journal should pursue, and till they all take up those questions and discuss them in their bearing and relation to agriculture, they will fall short of a duty they owe to a class they profess to uphold.

#### Grangers and Farmers Alliances.

We would like to interest the members of Granges and Alliances to write oftener for the Grange Department of the FARMER. We believe they could create an interest which cannot be excited in any other way.

#### Alfalfa.

Would you please give us through the KAN-SAS FARMER, some knowledge of alfalfa. When to sow, amount of seed per acre, where the seed can be obtained, quality of grass as pasture and hay, whether a good fertilizer, and any other points of interest concerning it that you may think interesting or useful. I hope it is not presuming too much to ask so many questions, as we take the FARMER to learn by the experience of others, and consider it good SAM SWAYER.

authority. Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kan.

We cannot answer our correspondent from personal knowledge of, or experience with, alfalfa; but it is given the preference over all other grasses in California, and experiments made with alfalfa and other grasses, by Prof. Shelton, of the Agricultural college, at Manhattan, were so satisfactory that he placed it first among tame grass for hay or pasture in Kansas. This clover is a very deep rooted plant and withstands the effects of drouth better than any other of the grasses. For hay it is highly prized by those who have experimented with it, but must be cut and cured when the bloom first appears, nor does it answer to expose it to the sun as timothy and other hav grasses, in curing, but it should be bunched or cocked to cure more from spontaneous heating, than by the direct influence of sunshine and Sowed thick so as to grow fine, cut early and cured in this manner, alfalfa is highly prized by those who have tested its merits. Stock is very fond of the hay and young grass. It is a rapid grower and produces a much larger yield than timothy, red clover and other tame grasses, with which American farmers are most familiar.

S. H. Downs, Topeks, Kansas, or Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., both well known and reliable seed houses, will furnish seed and give the necessary information about time of sowing and the quantity of seed per

As alfalfa is comparatively a new grass to our farmers, we would be obliged to any of our readers who have had experience with it if they would give the benefit of their knowledge through the FARMER.

A London paper says: There are few greater treats in early spring than the magnificent apples, imported from America, on the dessert tables in England, but many, however, arrive in bad condition, with more or less bruising and fermentation, to the injury of the name o American orchardists and shippers. The following mode of packing is therefore recommended: Wrap every specimen in three coats of soft tissue paper which has been soaked in a solution of salicylic acid and dried. The alcoholic solution of this acid is recommended, made with the strongest spirit, and then diluted with as much water as it will bear without precipitating the acid. The cost of this preparation, it is asserted, would be a mere trifle compared with the splendid condition of the fruit when entering the London market.

If it will pay to treat apples this way that are sent to London, would it not pay to treat the fruit in the same way that is kept at home?

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

Swill.--Cincinnati produced 665,520 barrels of malt liquors during the year ending September 1, and consumed 507,433 or 102,973,900 gallons. The increase in production was 96,811.

#### Clothing.

Farmers, as you drive along North Topeka, call on W. C. Norris, opposite the Palace Hotel, if you want a cheap suit of clothes.

#### Strawberry Planting. Wheelbarrow and Spade.

Having selected the most practical plat of ground for your strawberry bed, and having selected the variety you wish to plant out, with your plants all nicely heeled in, you are now prepared to commence setting, providing the winter is breaking up.

Plow deep and drag smoothly all the lumps the plow has thrown up, making the surface as smooth as possible. Then prepare three stakes five feet long, sharpened at one end, to act as guides to mark out with. Borrow, if you have none, a light-running wheelbarrow; take off the side-boards so that it will run light; then set your stakes N. and S., if practical, in range; then with wheelbarrow behind you (not before) walk up and down the range of stakes, always moving the middle stake its length, when you reach it, and the outside stakes double their use any time in winter with little trouble. length; that will place the rows five feet apa ta I have experimented from three to five feet, and have come to the conclusion that five feet was the most practical of any distance. It has many advantages that closer planting has not, in the dirt without any other covering. Select and those that try five feet will never plant closer. You can at any time in the season drive it off, and place a double row of cabbages on through the rews with a double team without the ground on their heads, and roots up, with injury to the growing plants. My man, last the slope of the ground, and on these place two summer, manured the peach trees set on a tenacre lot of strawberries when the fruit was half grown. Then the mulch for winter covering can be hauled just where you want it without damage to the vines. The work can be smooth with the spade, and lay a board along more easily performed at that distance than for the top of the ridge, secured from blowing of a less space, and lastly, at the close of the season, the bed is in better condition to be laid by. Try the experiment, and you will thank me for making the suggestion.

A word on "hill culture." It may possibly do for an amateur grower, but for profit the hill culture is a mistake. I once planted twelve acres to strawberries in one field, three feet each way; kept the whole worked out both ways, cutting off all the runners. The growth was satisfactory; some hills large enough to fill a half bushel. That experiment cured me completely of hill culture.

We presume the plat is now evenly marked out by the little wheel that rolls behind you. This wheel mark will be visible for days and even weeks for you to follow, at your leisure. We are now prepared to set the plants. Secure a sharp spade and two small boys to accompany you. The plants should come to you in bundles of fifty each, the roots all one way. Let one of the boys take a bundle of plants in his left hand, roots from him, while you take the spade. Thrust the spade into the earth at an angle of 45 degrees, about half the length of the blades; then raise the spade to a perpendicular; then the boy with his right hand places a plant just behind the spade, with the crewn even with the surface, and you draw the spade out, letting the earth fall into the opening covering the roots, then with the left hand press the earth around the roots, and the work is complete. It is economy to have two boys, the stooping is tedious, but by alternating the work is easy. One man and two boys will plant one acre of plants easily erery day. I find that it is economy to plant thick in the row-usually eight to twelve inches apart-always, whether the weather is wet or dry; dip the roots of the plants in a pail of water, so that they will be dripping when set. The earth ad-

heres quickly to all the roots. heres quickly to all the roots.

I suppose I have the honor, if honor it be, of first introducing the wheelbarrow and the spade. These tools are now universally used wherever they have been introduced. It is a wherever they have been introduced. It is a wherever they have been introduced. wherever they have been introduced. It is a pleasant sight to see rows of plants forty and fifty rods long, straight as an arrow, without a

plants, are best set with the spade. After setting, the plants should remain untouched for weeks. You need have no fears about the weeds at this stage of their growth; the weeding comes by and by. The beginning is now well done, and if you will follow me through the season as the plants advance, step by step, I can almost assure you a success. I shall try and keep nothing back that a new beginner should know. Step after step we will advance until success crowns our efforts.

In concluding this article, let me caution the reader about purchasing spurious plants. Unpriecipled dealers will supply you with any variety you ask for, from the same bed of plants. Much like our present drug whisky shops,, wine, gin, brandy, or whisky, will come out of the same barrel. When I came into this county, I found "Wilson's Albany" strawberry patches here and there in every neighborhood, but when they bloomed there was no likeness to the Wilson in any of them, and the vines are cumberers of the ground. And lastly, permit me to say that none but the persevering need engage in this enterprise, for if they do it requires no prophet to predict their failure. Nature smiles on none so lovingly as those that assist her in her work to the end. In my next I will give the method I pursue during the growing season in their culture.

F. A. CHILDS Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kan., Nov. 14th.

# Garden Notes.

Where early spring onions are desired, they may be raised much earlier by planting a bed in the fall early enough to allow them to be not be too forward. If there should be Indian summer long enough it may not be too late to plant them now. After planting the bed should be covered with straw to the denth of the covered with straw to twelve inches, (according to the severity of the

winter,) that is after it has settled. After the danger of frost is over in the spring, the straw may be removed. I have not tried that plan of raising early onions in Kansas, but have raised them successfully that way for many years in northern Indiana. Early cabbage may be started the same way. Parsnips may be left in the ground all winter.

Cabbage should be buried on the surface of the ground by first putting straw around, and then about eight inches of earth. Freezing will not injure cabbage if earth enough is around the head to prevent sudden freezing and thawing. A good way so bury cabbage where the soil is sandy, or where water will not settle, And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing is to sink a barrel in the ground the depth of the barrel; cut off the heads, but do not trim too close, and fill the barrel; cover with a few loose boards and some hay or straw over the barrel. In that way they can be removed for

T. W. HEY.

If you wish cabbage to come out very nice, white and tender, the best way to bury them is a piece of ground with a gentle slope, smooth other rows. Pile as close and neat as possible. Dig a trench on either side and throw the dire directly on the cabbage till a sufficient thickness is had to exclude frost. Slope and pat b/ wei h's. Cabbage buried in this manner will come out whiter, fresher and sounder than by any other mode we have ever seen practiced.

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

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

Charles Hartman, of Toledo, Ohio, says: I know it cured me, and I hope others similarly troubled with pain in the chest may be helped by the "Only Lung Pad" as I have.—See adv.

#### "How Are You My Old Friend?"

Asked a bright looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable, I'm billious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." Why in the world don't you take Kidney wort; that's what I take when I am out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney-wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—Long Branch News.

#### Wool Growers.

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

#### Habitual Costiveness

single curve, and strangers wonder how it can be done without a line.

Sweet potatoes, cabbage plants, and hedge Sweet potatoes, cabbage plants, and hedge Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney family to use that celebrated medicine, aloney Wort. It is the sure cure for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either form.—Boston Sunday Budget.

#### 15-Stop Organs \$58.

Beatty's Organs with 4 full sets of reeds, 15 Bettly's Organs with 4 full sets of reeds, 15 stops, stool, book and music, are now offered for \$58. New and beautiful styles as low as \$30, and up to \$1,000; 2 to 32 stops. Pianes from \$125 to \$1,600. These instruments are fully guaranteed for six years. Besides, they are shipped on test trial. No money required until they are examined at your home and found just as represented. ound just as represented.

An endless variety of new styles are now being offered for the holiday season. Read Mr. Beatty's new advertisement, and send to Washington, N. J., for his latest Illustrated Catalogue, just issued, with a beautiful steel-plate engraving, sent free to all who may apply.

13 improved quarter sections to rent situated on Whitewater, 15 miles SE of Newton, Kansas, comfortable hou es, 30x20, wells, etc. Apply to R. Harrison, Newton.

#### Arousing Its Readers.!

Au alarm of fire at midnight is a startling thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it as would be the sudden knowledge of hear it as would be the sudden knowledge of their own dangerous physical condition. Thous-ands of thousands are hurrying to their graves because they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious inroads of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co., with their Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and then cure them. -Memphis Appeal.

#### Real Estate Loans

in Shawnee county and adjoinging counties at 81-2, 9 and 10 per cent. and No Commis-

My life was saved in Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—E. B. Lakely, Se'ma, Als.

### READ THIS!

#### THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

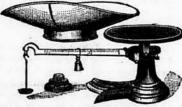
Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing.

from 1-2 Ounce to 240 Pounds, for Half Price.



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a fow price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correet weight of any article from 1 ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Ee particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.



A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing 🖟 of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the Kansas Farmer for one year for \$4.00.

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

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Threat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few stapte rememes of Public speakers and Singers use them to strengtheverywhere.

#### 8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm lo in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

The Chicago Times says: Warner's Safe Kid-ney and Liver Cure is highly endorsed by ministers, judges, physicians, surgeons, by men of literary and scholarly distinction, and by indi-viduals in all the walks of life.

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week sell ling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barolay Street New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

#### Markets.

#### TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.		
prices.	buying	
NEW CABRAGE—per doz NEW BEETS— SUTTER—Per lb—Choice CHEESE—Per lb EGGS—Per doz—Fresh BEANS—Per bu—White Navy  Medium Common R. R. POTATOES—Per bu P. B. POTATOES—Per bu S. POTATOES—Per bu S. POTATOES—PER bu APPLES APPLES	.50@60 40 22@.25 .15 22@.95 1.90 1.75 1.50 .75 .75 .40 .60@.75	•
	1	
Grain.		1
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly I Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at prices.  NEW CABBAGE—per doz.  NEW BEETS—  SUTTER—Per Ib—Choice  OHESSE—Per lb.  EGGS—Per doz—Fresh  BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.  Medium.  Common.  R. R. POTATOES—Per bu.  P. B. POTATOES—Per bu.  S. POTATOES.  FOTATOES.  TURNI'S	Groeers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.   NEW CABBAGE—per doz.   50@60

# by Edson & Beck. WHOLESALE.

WNEAT-Per Du. No. 2	.75
" Fall No 8	.70
" Fall No 4	
CODY TILL	.65
CORN - White	.30
" Yellow	.30
" New	.30
OATS - Per bu, new,	.25
RYE-Per bu	
DADI DV Benku	,50
BARLEY-Per bu	.50
RETAIL.	
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	0.00
" No 2	2.60
	2.40
" No 3	2.10
Rye	2 4
CORN MEAL	.90
CORN CHOP	.75
RYE CHOP	
JOBN A CARD	1,25
CORN & OATS	1,00

## B'AN SHORTS.... Butchers' Retail

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb...... PORK VEAL

Hide and Tallow Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Eb Kansas
HIDES—Green
do No. 2
Green, calf
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Saked, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEL SKINS 

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kaus Avenue. Avenue,
CHICKENS—Live, per doz.
PRAIRIE CHICKENS.
QUAIL,
WILD BUCKS—
MALLARD, per doz
TEEL,
SQUIRRELS,
RABBITS.
JACK RABBITS. Denver Market.

PLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. MAY—Upland, \$— to 25; second bottom, \$22 to 24; ottom hay, \$18; Kansas baled, \$16 to 17.
FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 20 to 3 40; Kansas, \$2 85 to 3 20. FLOUR—Colorado, \$3.20 to 3.40; Kansas. \$2.85 to 3.20. Jraham, \$3.10 to 3.25. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1.60, MEAT—new \$2.00 g cwt. CORN—I 15 to 1.30 g cwt. OATS—Colorado, \$2.00 to 2.16; state, \$1.50 to 1.90 g

BARLEY-2 25 to - 7 cwt PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

RGGS—Per dozen, ranch 28c firm; state, 22c. BUTTER—Ranch, № lb, 20 to 28c; creamery, 36 to 37c; CONTONS— 100 20c. ONIONS— 10 40 20 to 28c; creamery, 36 to 3 ONIONS— 10 40 20 lb. CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 40 to ——; young, \$-10 3 50.

#### WOOL MARKET.

#### Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy. 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 35 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 32c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; Un-washed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 36c.

#### St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy; Tub washed—choice — to 47c. No. 2 medium 45 to 46c, dingy and low 37to 40c, lamb 42\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 43c. Unwash ed—choice mixed combing 29 to 39c, coarse do 24 to 26c, choice medium 28 to 29c, low do 23 to 24c, light fine merino 18 to 20c, lamb 24 to 36c; Kansas 25 to 26c, well grown fall clip Texas 23 to 26. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c \(\frac{1}{2}\) it bless—Southern burry sells at 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 13c.

#### Markets by Telegraph, November 28.

#### New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881..... New 5's.... New 4½'s registered. ...111 to 110 Coupons.... New 4's registered...

SECURITIES.

MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 10.

8T. JOE.—\$1 08½.

PACIFIC SIXES—95c.
NEW—\$1 20.
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 14½.
UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 14½.
LAND GRANTS—\$1 13½.
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 19.

#### St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Higher; XX,\$8 80 to 410; XXX \$4 50 to 4 65 family \$4 90 to 5 10; choice, \$5 15 to 5 40; tancy \$5 50 to 5 75. WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, \$1 06% to 1 06% cash; \$1 65% to 1 07% December; \$1 69% to 1 10 January; \$1 12 to 1 12% February; No. 3 do, \$1 04 to 1 04%. No. 4 do 98e. CORN—Easier; 45 to 45% cash; 45c December; 43% to 43% January; 48% to 43% February; 46% to 47c May.

May, OATS—Firmer but slow; 32% cash; 33% bid De-tember; 34 bid January, PORK—Dull; \$13.75.

#### Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—In good demand and at full prices WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2 red \$1 08; No. 2 spring, \$1 033, to 1 085, cash, \$1 085, November; \$1 085, December; \$1 10 January.

CORN—Active, firm and higher; 434, cash; 434, bid December; 484, to 484, cash; 434, bid December; 484, to 484, cash; 324, to 324, cash; 325, cash; 326, cash; 326, cash; 327, cash; 328, cash; 3

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 12,931 bushels; shipments, 8,078
bushels; in store, 379, 680 bushels; market steady; No.
1, 84c; No. 2, 88 to 884; No. 3, 865/be bid.
CORN—Receipts, 10,855 bushels; shipments, 18,642
bushels; in store, 75,651 bushels; market ilem and higher; No. 2 mixed, 32% to 365/c; No. 2 white mixed,
36% to 365/c to 365/c; No. 2 white mixed,
CATS—No. 2, 20/4c bid; 305/c asked.
RYE—No. 2, 72c bid.
EGGS—Market steady at 25c per dozen.
BUTTER—Receipts moderate and choice firm at 186

#### ---Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.] BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged, FLOUR—98 6d to 118 9d, WHEAT—Winter, 98 8d to 98 19d; spring, 88 8d to 6d WHEAT—Willes, 55 3d to 52 9½.

CORN—New, 55 3d to 52 9½.

OATS—68 2d.

PORK—678 6d.

BEEF—698.

BACON—Long clear middles, 41s 6d; short clear, 44s

6d. LARD---P. W., Cwt. 45s 6d.

#### Chicago Live Stock Market. The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 35,000; shipments, 13,000; receipts for the week, 298,000, the most ever received; some sales lower; mixed packing, \$4 45 to 4 70; light, \$4 50 to 4 70; choice heavy, \$4 80 to 4 90; closed weak; 15,000 unsaleable
OATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,300; receipts for the week, 35,000; market steady; good to choice-thipping, \$4 60 to 5 15; common to fair, \$3 60 to 4 8°, butchers steady and easy; common \$2 00 to 2 40; good \$2 80 to 3 30; Texans, \$2 90 to 3 10; through Texans.
\$2 80 to 3 00.
SHEEP-Receipts \*200 common \*2 to to 3 10; through Texans. 8HEEP--Receipts, 200; common to medium, \$2.70 to 3.25; good, \$3.50 to 3.90.

#### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Fairly active: Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.30 to 4.40; mixed packing \$4.45 to 4.70; butchers to fancy. \$4.70 to 4.89; receipts, 10,000; shipments' 700.
CATTLE—Fair demand for all grades above common and prices steady; supply small and altogether of butchers' stock, which sold readily at \$2.25 to 3.22 good cows bringing outside figures; good to choice butcher steers command \$3.50 to 4.00; Texans range

\$250 to 3 25; best shipping steers wanted at firm pri-ces, say at \$4 50 to 5 5; receipts, 700; shipments, 350. SHEEP—Firm; \$3 00 to 4 25; receipts, 700; shipments,

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Reccipts, 618; shipments, 1,41°; market firm for good to choice; common slow; native shipping steers, averaging 1,320 to 1,447 pounds sold at 425 to 5 55; stockers and feeders, 3 to to 3 55; common to good, 2 50 to 2 75; Texas steers, 2 40 to 2 75; Coloradosteer, 2 75 to 3 60.

HOGS—Reccipts, 4,367; shipments, none; market yeak but active; average, 425 to 4 50; bulk at \$1 35 to 45.

yeak but active; average, 120 to 144. 445. 8HEEP—Receipts, 90; shipments, 98. No sale and market quiet.

### New Advertisements.

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

Babies Sliding or Tumbling

Out of high chair prevented by using the new patent Combination Safety Strap. Fend for Circulars. Special terms to sell them. Price \$2.00 by mail. FRANK E. BLACKER. Postmaster, Brentford, Suffolk Co., N. Y. EVERY ONE . HOULD HAVE

Dr. SCHAFF'S BIBLE DICTIONARY A handsone and interesting book. Containing 400 pictures, 12 Colored Maps, 958 Pages, Price only \$2 60, postage free. This work gives the most graphic description of persons and places.

The American Sunday-School Union. Chicago, 1122 Chestnut St., Phila, New York.

\$100 Per Month and a \$2 outfit free, Agents wanted in every state to collect small pictures to copy and enlarge to a beautiful Oil Painting, The iggest thing out. Photo Copying Co. Address CHIDESTER & CO., 139 Eighth St., New York.

'The Household Magazine of America.'.

# ARTHUR'S Home Magazine

Taking literary rank with the best periodicals of the day, it claims to be in its peceniiar characteristics and varied bepartments, more horoughly identified with the people than any other magazine of its class, going into their homes, not only as a power for good, but as a pleasant companion and friend, interested in all that interests the household, and ready to help, comfort, aranse, instruct and delight all, from the youngest to the oldest.

#### WHAT OUR SUBSCRIBERS SAY.

"Each year I have taken it contains at least—twelve happy tys—the days on which the magazine comes."

mys—the days on which the magazine comes."

"I watch for your beautiful magazine eagerly."

"I should feel poor, indeed if I were perpived of it.,

"Accept my congratulations upon the brave spirit with
which you refuse to pander to a viriated public taste."

"I am a better wife, a better woman, a better mother for ils sake,"

"I am a better wire, a better woman, a better mother for ils sake."

"It always appeals to the higher side of our nature, lifting up toward nobler things."

"Whenever I write to distant friends, I tell them of the merits of the Home Magazine."

"I feel as though I could not keep house without it."

"For six years I have, each month, greeted the arrival of your dear, delightful agazine with the affection I would bestow on a dear friend."

"I cannot send off my order without expressing, briefly, my gratitue for such a bleising as your magazine is to us, and to hundreds of women in our fair land."

"It fills a want in the honsohold that I have long felt the need of; and, I am sure in this, that I only expres, the sentiments of wixes and mochers all over the land."

"It is thoroughly home-like and good."

"It is thoroughly home-like and good."
"It thank you for giving us a magazine which holds up a high standard of life, and litts one up to new and earnest endeavor loward the right."

"I wonder how I have without your mrgazine so long. I hope never to be without it again."

#### Terms for 1881.

1 Copy, one year, 2 Copies, and one to club-getter, Specimen Numbers, Free.

> T. S. ARTHUR & SON, 237 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Ps

# CONSUMPTION

dress. DR. T. A. SLOCULI, 161 P. C. Mr. Nev

# HOPE THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. Conversation and even wijspers heard distinctly.

Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness alifo-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have falled is, no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy, the Express and Post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address a trial, and I will cure you. Address a trial, and I will cure you.



This is the King of Saw Machines. It saws off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes. 20,000 in use. The cheapest machine made, and fully warranted. Circular fra nited States Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

### Thoroughbred Sheep for Sale.



The undersigned has a few very SUPERIOR Cotswold and Southdown Rams on hand which he propose to sell at reduced prices rather than hold them for anothe season.

His fleet took 51 premiums at four fairs this fall, amounting to \$447.50, Address

JOHN W. JONES,

Stewartsville, Mo.

### Literary and Domestic

#### Autumn.

The dying leaves fall fast, Chestnut, willow, oak and beech All brown and withered lie. Now swirling in the cutting blast. That one and all must die.

This Autumn of the year Comes sadly home to my poor heart Whose youthful hopes are fled. The darkening days are drear, Each love once mine I see depart As withered leaves and dead.

But is it all de ay? All present loss? No gain remote: Monotony of pain? Ah no! I hear a lay The robin sings-how sweet the note, A pure unearthly strain.

And of all flowers the first Beneath these leaves in Spring shall blow, Sweet violets blue and white: So all lost loves shall burst, in Springlike beauty, Summer glow,

In Heaven upon our sight.
—Macmillan's Magazine

#### Mind What You Say.

It is always well to avoid saying everything that is improper, but is especially so before shildren. And here parents, as well as others, are often at fault. Children have as many ears as grown persons, and they are generally more attentive to what is said before them. What they hear they are very apt to repeat, and as they have not discretion and knowledge of the world enough to disguise anything, it is generally found that "children aud fools speak the truth.'

See that little boy's eyes glisten while you are speaking in language you would not wish to have repeated. He does not fully understand what you mean, but he will remember every word; and it will be strange if he does not cause you to blush by its repetition.

A gentleman was in the habit of calling at a neighbor's house, and the lady had always expressed to him great pleasure from his call. One day just after she had expressed to him as usual her happiness from his visit, her little boy entered the room. The gentleman took him on his knee, and asked: "Are you not glad to see me. George?"

"No, sir," replied the boy.

"Why not?"

"Because mother don' want you to come," said George.

"Indeed! how do you know that, George?" Here the mother was crimson, and looked daggers at the little son. But he saw nothing and therefore replied, "Because she said yesterday she wished that old bore would not call here again "

That was enough. The gentleman's hat was soon in requisition, and he left with the impression that "great is the truth and it will prevail."

Another child looked sharply in the face of a replied:

your eye: I heard mother say you had, frequently."

he asked if he was not a fool.

is not a fool, but a very sensible man. But

why did you ask that question?" "Because," replied the boy, "mother said and I wanted to know who lived next door to

#### Recipes.

### SOILED CHESTNUTS.

cloth, and send them to table quickly in a hot Magazine. napkin.

#### A BURNING CHIMNEY.

A burning chimney, when the soot has been lighted by a fire in the fireplace, can be extin; guished by shutting all the doors in the room so as to prevent any current of air up the chimney; then by throwing a few handfuls of common fine salt upon the fire in the grate or on the hearth, the fire in the chimney will be immediately extinguished. In burning the salt muriatic-acid gas is evolved, which is a prompt extinguisher of fire.

#### ANGEL PUDDINGS.

Two ounces of flour, two ounces of powdered sugar, two ounces of butter melted in half a pint of new milk, two eggs; mix well. Bake the above in small patty pans until nicely browned, and send to table on a dish covered with a serviette. A little powdered sugar should be sifted over each pudding, and slices of lemon served with them. The eggs must bo ingredients.

#### RUSKS, PLAIN.

uick oven. When cold, cut into slices, place pet, and those whose means are limited had countrymen that have come under my obser-

on a baking sheet, put in a sharp oven, and brown on both sides; keep in canisters for use. APPLES AND QUINCES.

Apples and quinees are nice baked for tea. Take out the cores and fill the place with sugar, leave the skin on, pour a little water over them and bake in an earthern pie plate. If baked in a tin and left even for a very short time in it they become discolered and are likely to taste of the tin. When served with sweet cream they are delicious.

#### Tell the Truth.-A Good Story for the Grocers.

Gilhooly strolled into his grocer's establishment yesterday just as that distinguished statesman was opening a keg of golden tinted oleo margarine.

"That looks nice. It's genuine butter, I suppose; none of your bogus stuff?" queried Gilhooly. Now, this was a leading question. The gro

cer wanted the worst to sell some of that oleomargarine to Gilhooly, so he spoke up at once "Of course it is butter. Just look at the beautiful golden bue only found in dairy butter. It makes one think of cows and butter-cup

just to look at it-don't it now?" "But is it butter?"

"Is it butter? Why, of course it is. Some people are so suspicious they won't believe butter is butter unless they take it out of the churn themselves. Man alive! just smell it. Don't it make you think you are rolling in fresh mown hay? You can just taste the buttermilk if you try."

"But is it butter"

He had to lie or lose a customer. When that issue was squarely put it would have been commercial suicide to have hesitated; so he came right out like a little man and said it was butter.

"Butter from cow's milk?"

"Yes."

"Then," said Gilhooly, as a sad smile passed over his features, "then I don't want it. Cows' butter is no longer fashionable. I wanted some of this oleomargarine, made, you know, of axle-grease, second-hand tallow, and mucilage, that looks like butter, but contains organism of a new kind of tape worm. I don't say that I like that kind of jelly, but I am going to keep up with the procession, anyhow. So you haven't got any oleomargarine? Sorry, for I thought you kept a first-class establishment,

and he passed out like a beantiful dream. The grocer was silent for a mement, and then he spoke confidentially to himself:

"Next time I'll tell the truth if it bursts me wide open."

#### A Bird's Fear of the Dead.

It is not mere sentimentalism that pleads in favor of the most merciful form of death being adopted in the case of the slaughter of animals intended for human consumption. There is no question that much suffering would be spared cattle if they were not allowed to see each othvisitor, and being asked what she meant by it, er slaughtered. Not easy is it to conceive the kind of torture they feel and cannot express. "I wanted to see whether you had a drop in How observant are animals is proved by a case which eame under my own observation. Among the inmates of my house is a jackdaw, A boy once asked one of his father's guests, an ill-grained and vituperative bird as ever acwho lived next door to him; and when he heard cepted, under protest, human companionship called the jar of carefulness (which all good Broadway, New York. and human attention. He prefers so distinctly "No, my little friend," replied the guest, "he sleeping in a cage where no enemy can assail and set him near the fire of conjugal love; let him while he is off his guard that he is allowed the fire be pretty hot; especially let it be clear; to have his own way in the matter. One day above all let the heat be constant; cover him while he was in the eage, some dead pheasants, the other day that you were next deor to a fool, which had just arrived in a hamper, were garnished with modesty and becoming familiplaced beside him. His dread of these was remarkable to witness. A bird whose whole time was passed in defiance of things stronger than himself, in aggravating a mastiff that would not make two bites of him, or in pinching surreptitiously the flamboyant tail of his Make a slight incision in the outer skin only arch enenmy, the cat, when it came within of the chestnuts, to prevent bursting, and when reach of his cage, went at this sight into an ecall are done, throw them into boiling water, stacy of terror which could not be appeared with about a dessert spoonful of salt to the half until the uncanny objects were removed. What gallon. Some chestnuts will require to be instinct caused this strange demonstration in shoiled nearly or quite an hour, others little the presence of death shown in one of its own more than half that time. The cook should race, albeit of so different a species, is not to try them occasionally, and as soon as they are be guessed. Much food for reflection and specsoft through, drain them, wipe them in a coarse ulation is, however, afforded .- Gentleman's

### A "Rag Bag,"

as no well regulated house is complete with out one. A good plan is to have a rather small bag, hung in some convenient place. As fast fiddle, and I will see if they will open for me. as it fills empty it into a large receptacle-a box in the attic, for instance-always picking out the pieces that are suitable for carpet rags. This way seems much less trouble than to look over a great pile of rags at once, and the dan ger is that the rag-man will come along before you have looked them over at all, and get the pet. An eccentric friend will have

A RAG CARPET somewhere in her house. And, practicing what she preaches as many do not, this lady-who has ample means at command-always does have one somewhere in her handsome city home. But hers are by no means a matter of economy, for to indulge her whim she buys well beaten before they are added to the other bright colored cloths and hires a seamstress to ily split it. He struck "fair and square" in cut them up and sew them together again, after which expensive process her rag carpets gen-Make a dough of one pound and a quarter of erally cost more than a good ingrain. I am of splitting is simply to "flop" the axe, thus flour, two ounces of sifted sugar, the same not so fond of that form of floor-covering as my amount of butter, one ounce of German yeast, eccentric friend and should prefer a "boughten" a little salt and a little milk; proceed as for one any day were my purse enough to afford it fancy bread, divide it in lengths, put them on a But there is something exceedingly bright, buttered baking sheet; prove and bake in a cheerful and homelike about a pretty rag car-

qualities of ingrain which scarcely pay for the putting down.

Many well-to-do families adopt the plan of having more then one carpet for the same room. For instance, suppose you have several boys or "men folks" about the house, whose boots are said to bring in more mud in winter and spring than the same number of female feet; your sitting-room carpet, though ever so good in the first place, won't well stand the constant wear and tear of more than three seasons. Suppose you take it up, when the fall house-cleaning time comes around, dust it thoroughly, wash out all the spots if there are any, and

PUT IT AWAY

until after the spring rains are over, supplying its place with a pretty rag-carpet of your own manufacture-which shake, wash, and put away in its turn when the next house-cleaning eason rolls around. Don't you believe that by this method of alternating the wear and tear, both carpets would last about three times as long as usual, and the "eternal sameness" of the room be relieved by the change?-Fanny B. Ward, in Ohio Farmer.

#### Ole Bull.

The burial of Ole Bull took place Aug. 24, from his residence on Lysoen, the "Isle of Light," a rock in the inlet of the Bergenfjord, rising a hundred feet above the sea, and covered with dense woods of spruce, fir and birch. Early in the morning the coffin was brought down from the house, on board the steamer Kong Sverre, and when the Kong Sverre turned round the southern point of the island it was joined by fourteen other steamers, falling in line behind it. Thus the procession moved toward the city of Bergen, at the head of the fjord, saluted from the fortress and the men-ofwar in the harbor. From the wharf to the cemetery the coffin was carried through streets decorated with wreaths and flags and thronged by people clad in mourning. The crown of gold which the citizens of San Francisco presented to Ole Bull ten years ago was carried behind the coffia by his most celebrated pupil, the composer, Edward Grieg; his many decorations by his old friend, the famous physician, Dr. Danielsen. At the grave, the poet, Bjørnstjern Bjornson, spoke, and in the whole country there was hardly a village in which the day was not solemnized in some way.

#### How to Cook a Husband.

As Mr. Glass said of the hare, "you must first catch him." Having done so, the mode of cooking him, so as to make a good dish of him, s as follows: Many good husbands are spoiled in the cooking; some women go about it as if their husbands were bladders, and blow them up; others keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them by conjugal coldness; some smother them in hatred, contention and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them

up with tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that hasbands will be tender and good if managed in this way; gives have on hand:) place your husband in it over with affection, kindness and subjection arity and the spice of pleasantry; and if you add kisses and other confectionaries, let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with prudence and moderation.

We should advise all good wives to try this recipe, and realize how admirable a dish a husband is when properly cooked .- Wood's Maga-

#### Paganini and the Blind Man.

One cold Christmas day a poor blind man was playing on a violin and trying to earn a crust in one of the London streets, but his tunes lacked power to bring the pence.

There stood the blind man, cold and hungry alone in his misery. A gentleman passing gently tapped him on the shoulder and said 'Won't the people give you any money? "No," was the reply, "they won't open their windows, it is too cold." "Well, lend me your The speaker took the violin and played a tune, the like of which was never before heard, and likely never to be heard again, in a street. The windows opened as if by magic, and money was thrown out of them plentifully enough. The charmer having accomplished his purpose, gathered up his money, and handing it to the whole thing at the expense of the embryo car- blind player, said, "There, you can go home now, you have got sufficient to keep you for one day at least." It was Paganini.

#### Splitting Wood.

Seeing a boy trying his best to split a section of wood, which would not yield to his axe, I showed him an old method, by which he readthe same place, but did not twist his helve at the moment of striking the wood. The secre making use of the poll of the axe as a lever the moment it enters. While this method seems to be pretty generally known to the woodsman of the Central and New England States, the choppers of the West and South, and all old

better, a thousand times, make them than to go vation, know nothing of it whatever; frequentcarpetless, or to indulge in inferior half-cotton ly striking a dozen times, where one well directed blow with a "twist of the wrist" would readily part the stick. I find this motion very effective in splitting our western maple, cedar, balsam, and other tough woods .- J. L. T., in American Agriculturist.

#### Winter Fashions.

Fashion decrees this winter that richer and more striking fabrics, brighter colors and more bizaree combinations, shall be used in the composition of toilets and in millinery than we have had in many years. To describe in words the brocades, satins, silks, plaided stuffs in silk and wool, handkerchief goods, cheviots, serges, flannels, and novelty materials for dresses brought out this winter is impossible. In fact, not even pictured representations can do justice to the present facts in dress fabrics. The special rage of the season is for plaid effects. Toward these the index of fashion has pointed steadily for some time, and manufacturers, guided by the signs of the times, have not hesitated in the production of new and exaggerated styles. Bold handkerchief patterns, in wool materials, are produced in every variety of combination and effect. Sometimes the outer border of the handkerchief square is marked by large plaids, while the inner portion is filled with small checks. In other patterns the plaids cross the centers of the squares and the small plaids are placed without. In colors every age and fancy can be suited. From the brightest to the gravest, scarce a shade is unrepresented .- Ehricas' Fashion Quarterly.

#### St. Nicholas for 1881.

St. Nicholas, the charming magazine for boys and girls, edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge has increased so much in size and number of pages during the year past, that the publishers have been obliged to issue the yearly volume in two parts, instead of one as heretofore. to its circulation, they report a gain of 10,000 in the average monthly editions of 1880 over 1879. The announcements for the coming year include a capital serial story for boys, full of include a capital serial story for boys, full of exciting adventure, In Nature's Wonderland, or, Adventures in the American Tropics; Stories of Art and Artists, by Mrs. Clara Clement, a faithful outline of the history of European Art, with many illustrations; Phæton Rogers, a delightful and humorous serial by Ros-iter Johnson; Mystery in a Mansion, a six months' serial; The Treasure-Box of Literature directing and encouraging young erature, directing and encouraging young people in the best reading; The Agassiz Association, fully explained in the November number; Two English Queens, by Mrs. Ohphant; The Land of Nod, a children's operetta, with music,—full of charming tableaux and effects; A series of beautifully illustrated Ballads for Young Folks, beginning with the Christmas number; A Special Budget of Fairy Stories, by Frank R. Stockton—the first of which is in the November number; An Indian Story by Bright Eyes, the Ponca Indian maiden; a splendid holiday story, A Christmas with the Man in the Moon, by Washington Gladden. Open-air Papers, stories of sports, and games, will be continued, with all the popular depart-

Subscriptions beginning with the November issue will include "the wonderful Christmas number," of which the edition will be 5,000 in England and 100,000 in America. The price of this number, to be issued about November 30th, will be 30 cents.

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McLouth, dem, Oskaloosa.
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—T J V Boling, rep, Lansing.
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Mankato.

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Medicine Lodge.

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Morris county—O S Munsell, rep,

Council Grove.

Nemaha county—N N Benson, rep,
Oneida; A W Cracraft, rep, Capioma.

Ness county—Horatio Gates, rep, Ness

Norton county-Albert Graves, rep,

Norton county—Albert Graves, 1ep,
Norton.
Neosho county—W T Dutton, rep,
Erie; H T Corcy, rep, Flat Rock.
Osage county—J E Rastall, rep, Burlingame, H J McMaster, rep, Osage City.
Osborne—A W Gowan, rep, Osborne

City.
Ottawa county—RP Blair, rep, Lamar.
Pawnee—Jno Bennyworth, ind rep, Phillips-W L Morgan, rep, Phillips-

burg.
Pottawatomie county—H F Robbins, rep, Blaine, C N Points, rep, Havensville.

Doubt—M C Davis, rep, Iuka.

Pratt-M C Davis, rep. Iuka. Reno county-J H Lawson, rep. Hutchinson.

Republic county—Henry Leigh, rep, White Rock; W P Peake, rep, Belle Rice county-J G Eckles, rep, Wild-

Riley county—Geo S Green, rep, Man-hattan; N Green, rep, Stockdale. Rooks county—A B Montgomery,

Rush county--J H Jehnson, rep. Russell county--Ira S Fleck, rep, Bunker Hill.

Bunker Hill.
Saline county—N Peterson, ind rep.
Sedgwick county—W E Stanley, rep,
Wichita; F M Dofflemyer, rep, Wichita.
Shawnee county—J H Foucht, rep,
North Topeka; T J Anderson, rep; Topeka, J B Johnson, rep, Topeka.
Sheridan county—E J Turner, rep,
Kenneth

Kenneth. Smith county—J A Rossman, rep,

Twelve Mile.
Stafford ebunty—J C Tousley, rep, Sumner county—A B Mayhew, rep, Wellington.

Trego county-J F Keeney, rep, Wa-

Keeney.
Washington county—O M Osborn,
rep; O H Benson, rep.
Wabaunsee county—J L McCrumb, rep, Newbury.

J Z Se Wilson county—J Z Sexton, rep, Fredonia; T F Dodd, rep, Altoosa.
Woodson county—Dexter E Clapp?
rep, Yates Center.
Wyandotte county—E S W Drought, rep, Wyandotte; B L Stine. rep, Wyandotte; T J Barker, fusion, Rosedale. xton, rep, Fre-

10,000 Bu German Millet. 10,000 Bu Common Millet 10,000 Bu Hungarian. 200,000 Bu Flax Seed. 100,000 Bu Castor Beans 500 Bu Peach Pits. 300 Bu Apple Seeds.

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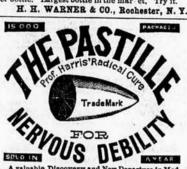


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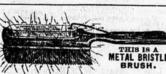
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Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Book Million of your address I will of the system, nervous and physical density, etc., etc



GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.
MANHATTAN, KAS.,
F. E. MARSH, Proprietor
Has a fine lot of Thoroughored Light and Dark Brahma Fowls and Chicks to
sell Cheap. I took First &
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fowls at Bismarck Fair.
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The Electro-Magnetic Brush,

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Rheumatism,
Saralysis, Meeplesaness,
Me S. A. GLENN, Mound CHY, Mo., March 12, 1890.
It cured my wife's Rheumatism of years' standing on first application, and myself of Dyspepsia and Constitution by use of the Brush.

Prairieville, Ark, April 3, 1880.
Caused hair to grow on my husband's head-he is 80 years old.

Also cured Inflammation of Bowels and Nomach.

New Hoston, H., March 26, 1880.

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H. D. CLARK,

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Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow,

And Manufactruer and Dealer in

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TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.



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To all who have occasion to purchase Seeds,

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can good Vegetables be obtained; yet we see those who exhibit sound sense in most affairs of tife, heedlessly purchase seeds of doubtful quality and character. The superior character of Landends of the control of the con

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Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF, Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine, Absorprect application, as opposed to unsatisfactory in tines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troub Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt

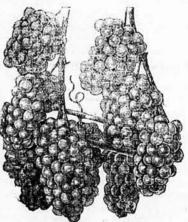
Drice, \$2.

ADDIESS

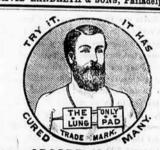
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The New White Grape "PRENTISS." Early, vigorous grower, hardy, Very productive, best-quality. Send for circular. The above is from an exact photograph of a branch by Godfrey, Rochester, N. Y. Also the largest and best-stock of Grape Vines in the country. Prices very low to dealers and large planters. Also reces and small feults, Send stamp for descriptive catalogue. Price list free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonta, N. Y



Cures by ABSORP (ION (Nature's way.)

LUNG DISEASES. A THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healng medicines. It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons hat cause death.
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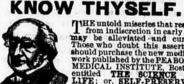
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Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, \$2.00. by

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



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka,

The largest Grocery House in the State. Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantites; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka are invited to send for circulars and price list.

### farm Letters.

Give the Direction and Drstance.

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

GARNETT, Anderson Co., Nov. 9 .- 60 miles SE of Topeka. To the many readers of the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER. I have noticed how many of the farmers' letters are from the newer western counties, and also that the intelligence thus conveyed to home-hunters in the east, or something else, causes immigrants to pass by the eastern portion of the state and go out on to the frontier, there to live many years without the convenient associations of older settlements. and that too, when homes can be procured here as cheaply all things considered, as there. On this account I have undertaken to write you some of the commendable features of our county.

Our county is beautifully diversified with rolling prairie, running streams and wooded dales. Our prairies are very fertile, yielding bouutiful harvests of corn, wheat and oats to reward the faithful farmer. But without toil the grass upon them will make fat the cattle and sheep which are permitted to range upon it. Many are here growing rich by this em-

ployment alone and yet there is room for more Our county is crossed by two railroads thus af fording us the competitive rates of Kansas City and St. Louis markets. We are well supplied with school houses and churches -quite a number of the latter having been built within the last year, and several more are now about to be

We are located far enough east so that we get a sufficient rainfall, and far enough south to have mild winters and cool summer breezes. Tame grasses have been cultivated enough to show that they will grow here; indeed, blue grass is beginning to spread from our yards and along the highways. Stone abounds in sufficient quantities to make good and substantial fences at a cost of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per rod. Osage hedge can be grown without danger of freezing out, Corn yields 25 to 85 bushels per avarage 20 to 50 bushels per acre, worth 30c, wheat yields 25 bushels per acre and is worth about 75 cents per bushel.

A good cow with a calf can be bought at \$20 to \$30, and horses from \$50 to \$100 per head. We have but one cheese factory in our county at present, but there are fine opportunities for more. In my immediate neighborood a cheese factory or creamery could obtain the patronage of two hundred or three hundred cows and could not fail to be profitable if rightly conducted. The cost of wintering and keeping cows is so low that even by home manufacture time last year. The most of it was sown later of butter the net profit of each cow may be made to reach \$20 to \$25 per head. As evidence of this your humble servant during 1879 kept 4 cows and one 2-year old heifer which netted an average of \$23 35, and during the 10 months of 1880 now past, seven cows, two of be but few varieties that are really winter apwhich are heifers, one calving August 1st, have ples with us. The Baldwin, Dommini, Seeknetted me an average of \$22.50. Butter is nofurther, Jonathan, Tallmaa Sweet, Rambo, now worth 17c per pound.

kinds doing well. This year peaches sold as gone by the time to put up winter fruit. The w as 10 to 25c per bushel and apples have sold at 15 to 50c per bushel. One orchard loca- pin, are about all the kinds we can depend ted on ground which 10 years ago was raw upon for winter use. The Geneton is the most prairie this year yielded 700 bushels of good reliable of them all. marketable fruit, besides windfalls, and summer and autumn fruit.

per acre. Under such circumstances why will yield 55 bushels per acre. The farmers in should men "go west" any farther in search of this part of the state will have to pay more ata home. If home-hunters will stop in our tention to keeping up their lands. I see some, county and look it over, I feel certain they will

I see many inquiries in the FARMER from time to time, some of which I do not see answered. Surely someone could answer all if they only would. Now, brother farmers, let us resolve that when we see a query that we can answer, we will sit down then and there and answer it. I for one propose to do so.

A. C. MESSENGER.

WILSON; Russell Co., Nov. 19.-Wheat looks better this fall here than it did a year ago, and we all look forward for a more bountiful return tion when drilled and we have had a good supply of rain which has been quite favorable for the present improved breeds of swine. Mr. of getting the ground in good condition and it is not the improved hog that is in fault, when sowing early. Most of the wheat was put in the product is a cylinder of grease, but, the in September. Chinch ougs have not troubled hog feeder, who confines his pigs in a small sty

county. Several large herds of Colorado cattle passed here this fall from western Kansas and their diet. It is not the hog that needs im-Colorado; they were all in good condition and looked as though pasture was plentiful where they were held.

Wheat, 70c.; corn, 28c., potatoes, 60c.; hogs

MIAMI, Mitchell Co., Nov. 11 .- Election is over and we breathe easier. Though the re-certain importers have sought to obtain per sult is as we had expected, we are now no mission to bring cattle into the states without longer in doubt, and we rejoice that the lovers undergoing a quarantine, which, in the light of of temperance and the greatest good to the the past, certainly seems insufficient. Valuable greatest number, stand in the front. A few as the new strains of blood thus introduced days ago I was in Beloit, and heard the remark may be, all the pure-bred cattle which will be that in less than a year we would see more imported will not equal the value of the stock drunken men on the streets than ever before. America may losse through the bringing of Of course there are those who will become as one diseased snimal to the west.—American beastly as possible out of spite to the law-abiding Stockman.

and peace-loving citizens. Now that we have the amendment, let us have laws to support it and the men to enforce them. When drunkenness becomes a crime punishable like other crimes, then there will be less drunkenness, and I believe for this reason: Drunkenness leads to a great many crimes that would never be comm't ted if it were not for bad whisky. So we say, make drunkenness a punishable crime and nip the evil in the bud.

Since October 15th, we have had two flurries of snow and the nights are generally frosty, more so than is generally the case so early in the season, in Kansas. The ground has frozen several times quite crusty, so that cabbages and turnips had to be cared for. The latter has made a splendid growth, and will help out the crop of potatoes, which was a short one in this ocality, and were worth 40 to 60 cents per oushel by the load; sweet potatoes, 75 cents.

Corn-husking was soon over this fall. Nearly all around here have to buy corn; it is worth 18 to 22 cents in town.

The acreage of wheat sown this fall is very small, for want of seed. That was sown looks well and is in good condition to go into winter quarters. The ground is wet deeper than it has been at this time of year for ten years, so it is said by those who ought to know.

Our hay crop was a very poor one, and much corn fodder was put up. Stock looks well so far, but some farmers will be short of feed before spring, and should we have a hard winter, their stock will suffer. Hogs are worth \$3.50, and are being sold off very close.

Notwithstanding the drouth and the wither ing winds, while my catalpas were very small I succeeded in raising several hundred, averaging about one foot high. I don't know whether I ought to let them stand where they are this winter or dig them up and bury them. Will ome one who knows, tell me?

Those who had broom-corn made more money out of it than was made on any other crop. Others talk of trying a few acres another year F. W. BAKER.

[The safer way will be to take up the young catalpas, or protect them by covering. They are liable to injury by frost.-ED.]

ATWOOD, Rawlins Co., 304 miles northwest of Topeka, Nov. 16.-Wheat in this section a acre, and is worth now 25@30c per bushel; oats failure; wheat in the ground splendid. Corn, one-fourth crop. Potatoes fair. Country too new for cultivated fruits. Wild plums, currants and gooseberries unexcelled. Thousands of cattle, horses and sheep in fine condition. We are beyond the scientific "rain belt," with good prospects. G. W. QUICK.

> NORTONVILLE, Nov. 9 .- We have had fine weather for the last month; a little too dry for wheat. To-day it is rainy. There was about as much wheat sown this year as last. I don't think it looks quite as well as it did at this to prevent damage from the fly. The early sown wheat looks the best.

Winter apples have been selling from 25 to 40 cents per bushel in this immediate vicinity. Winter apples fell off badly. There seems to and Milam, (which are all winter varieties in This is also a wonderful county for fruit; all the east), ripen here in September, and are all Winesap, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Missouri Pip-

Farmers are busy husking corn. It yields 25 to 50 bushels per acre according to the qual-Good improved farms can be bought at \$10 ity of the land and the manner of tending. to \$15 per acre, and raw prairie at \$5 to \$10 We have some corn on well manured land that pieces of corn on old land that will not pay for the labor put upon it.

Corn is worth 23c; wheat, 78c; hogs, \$3.75 Hogs are pretty well sold in these parts. Not as many cattle feeding as last year. Stock is not in as good order as common; the outside range has been too short this summer. The time has come when we shall have to provide pasture for our stock. JOSHUA WHEELER.

### More Pasture for Hogs.

We publish this week an article from the pen of Mr. F. D. Coburn, author of "Swine for our labor. The ground was in good condi- Husbandry" severely criticising the course some writers are pursuing, in fault finding with grain. Parmers are waking up to the advantage | Coburn contends, and very justly we think, that and crams them with corn in place of giving Stock looks well. No disease prevails in the them room to take healthful exercise and making green food and roots a conspicuous part of proving so much as his master.

> Almost every week our English exchanges mention the prevalence in England of pleuropneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease. Yet it is from such a land we are importing stock to mix with our cattle, and, not content with that

# THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

RY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Olerk is required within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice such that the control of said strays, the day on thich they were taken up, their parised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAE FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents each natural contained. How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

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

Froken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the is
day of November and the list day of April, except whet
found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.
No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up
agraph.

No persons, except citizens and notestated that the stray,

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately adversise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

places in the township, giving a correct description of such in the township, giving a correct description of ten days, the taker-up shall so before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file as before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file as before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file as permisses, the dide not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that has be did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that has have not been sed it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been sed it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been sed it for the days, that the marks and brands have not been sed the value of such stray.

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

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

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom press will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the erder of the Justice, and upon the payment of the time when, and the Justice the payment of the theory of the stray falls to prove ownership within sweive months so da stray falls to prove ownership within sweive months so date that the offered. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

benefits the takerup may have may and taker-up, he shall their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending November 24. Anderson county-Thos. W. Fester, clerk.

Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, Cities.

MULE—Taken up by S C McKirchan, Monroe tp. June 7,
880, one bay horse mile, dark stripes over shoulders, 4 years
id, 14 hands high, valued at \$40,
HORSE—Taken up by John E McWilliams, Walker tp,
tug 11, 1880, one bay horse 2 years old, 15 hands high, white
aind feet, partially blind, harness marks, no value reporhind feet, partially blind, harness marks, no value reported.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Caldwell, Indian Creek tp.

Get 11 1889, one dark buy horse, shod before, collar and saddle marks, small star in forehead, right fore and left hind
feet white, branded On heft shoulder, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by C Hestart, Monroetp, Nov 11, 1880,
one bright buy mare, star in forehead, some white on nose,
Hillmids high, valued at \$40.

Helmids high, valued at \$40.

See one of the start of the start, which is the start of the st

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. STEER-Taken up Nov 1 1880, by Ambrose Leigh, Wash grion tp, P O address Marak, one rom steer i years old ith left car erropped and right right car clipped under side with left car eropped and right right ear clipped under side (almed at Eg., Calmed at Calmed at Calmed at Calmed at Calmed at Calmed at Calm

MADE—One brown mare two years old, 14½ hands high no marks or brands, valued at \$50. Doniphan county-D. W. Morse, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. G. Tate, of Wayne tp, one bay mare with black mane and tail, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, no marks or brands visible. COLT—By the same one roan colt about 2 years old, no marks or brands visible. mat is or brands visible.

The above two strays valued together at \$70.

MARE—Taken up by W G Tate. Wayne tp. one bay nare with black mane and tail, about 12 years, no marks or ore day visible.

COLT—By the same, one roan colt about two years old, no marks or brands visible.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. PONY—Taken up Norember 1, 1880, by John C. Watts, Willow Springs tp. one sorrel mave pony 5 years old, branded H on lower left hip, valued at \$20, FILLEY—Taken up on the 2d day of November by H C Fisher, Marion 19, Marion 19, 0, one sorrel filley, 15 hands high, H branded on front hoofs, valued at \$50, FILLEY—By the same, one black filley, 14 hands high, valued at \$50. Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk

COLT—Taken up the 1st day of April 1880, by James Orr, Paw Paw tp, one black horse colt, three white feet and a white stripe in face, valued at \$10. Franklin county.-- A. H. Sellers, clerk.

LT—Takén up by CP McClelland Ot awa tp, Oct 29, one two year old bay horse colt, black mane and tail black feet, no other macks or brands. Hodgman county-E. M. Prindle, clerk. COLT—Taken up- by JA Rupp. Marena tp, one brown horse colt 2 years old branded 4 and letter J on left hip. COLT—Also by the same one bay mare colt two years old branded 4 and letter J on left hip. MARE—Also by the same one by mare colt two years old branded 4 and letter J on left hip. MARE—Also by the same one small size sorrel mare, bald face, left.hind foot white, branded O on left shoulder. W on left thigh and an indescribable brand on left bip.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing. clerk. Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, elerk, COW & CALF—Taken up by Dennis O'Mara Reading tp one cow and calf, cow about 19 years old, red on neck and legs, top of horns sawed off, no other marks or brands and vatued at \$15, calf at \$1, GELDING—Taken up by Jomn M Davis Rouporia tp. one dark brown gelding about 16 hands high and somewhat stiff in the left fore leg, windgalls on hind legs, small white spot a right side of neck near the top, 12 years old, and valued to 75. ; 75. COLT—Taken up by Val Best, Reading tp,one dark brown orse colt about 2 years old, branded D A on left shoulder horse colt about 2 years old, branced D A on left shoulder, value i at \$40.

Col. — By the same one black mare colt about 2 years old branded D A on left shoulder, valued at \$40.

Col. — Taken up by M A Hutchins, Agnes City tp, one large dark roan mare colt, both lind feet white snd a few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands, and valued at \$50.

Labette county-W. H. Kiersey, clerk. STEER—Taken up Oct 12, 1880, by C G Tousley, Fairview p. one red, white and roan spotted steer, 1 year old, brand-ed B on right hip, valued at \$10.

Osage county—Ed. Spaulding, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Louis O Stow, Eragoon tp. Oct 7.
1880, one dark bay house, one hind foot white, harness
marks, valued at \$50.

COW—Taken up by William C Miller, Valley Brook tp.
Nov 2, 1880, one white cow brauded R on right hip, 3 or 4
rears old, valued at \$15.

Reno county-W. R. Marshall, clerk. COW—Taken up by J B Kohnle, Valley to Oct 6, one pale red cow with white spots, 8 years old, smooth crop off i reach cur, branded on left side with letter D on left side of back IX IX and other brands not plain, valued at 12. CALF—By the same one roan helfer calf, 4 weeks old, val-CALP—By the same one roan netter can, a weeks out, varied at \$4, a P. NY—Taken up by Wm Updegrove, Hayes tp, one pale say pony about, 12 years old 14 hands, all of its legg white from knee down, white spot in forehead, white spot on right ide, branded on left shoulder and hind leg but not plain, eft hip knocked down, valued at \$15.

Republic county-Chauncey Perry, clerk. isso one light brewn mate mute soots.

MULE—By the same one dark brown male mule about it years old, no harks or brands,

The above span of mules valued together at \$113. Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

MARE—Taken up Sept 21 1880, by Wm Abbott, Topeka to one iron grey mare supposed to be a years old, lo hams high four white feet, collar marks, no other marks or brands, valued at \$60.

HORSE—Taken up Oct 20 1880, by O Anderson, Monmouth the, one dark bay borse about 15 b, hands high, 10 years old, weight 1160 bs, has black mane and tail, ralued at \$65.

MARE—By the same one dark bay mare about 15 hands high, weight 1025 bs, eight years old and left hind foot while; valued at \$65.

STEER—Ta en up Nov 181 1880, by J W Ausherman, Sol are Greek up, one 1-year old steer of medium size, color with the state of the six of

Wabaunsee county.—T. N. Watts, clerk.
PONY-Taken up Nov 8, 1880, in Farmer tp, by John
Schwenke one bay pony mare about 2 years old, medium

size, black mane and tall, star in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$20. MARE—Taken up in Farmer tp, Nov 1 1880 by Ang Keitz-man, one dark brown mare, a few grey hairs sprinkled on the sides, white strip in face, right hind foot white, about 16 hands high, 3 years old, valued at \$40.

Washington county—J. O. Young, clerk,
MARE—Taken up by Fe'er Menzies, Union tp. Nov 9,
1890, one bay mare eight years old, 15 hands high, sway
back, two hind fest white above fet lock and star is foreneed, weights about 500 fbs, valued at \$50.

Wilson County—J. C. Tuttle, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up on the 1st day of November 1880 by G
V Hoover Cedar tp, one strawberry roan pony horse colt 2
cars old, small size, valued at \$20.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by William H Lewis, Belmont to, Oct
1880 one grey mare supposed to be 11 years old, sear on
the shoulders, stripe on the nose, sear on the forehead and
luced at \$25.

#### Strays for the week ending November 17.

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk. MULE—Trken up by E A Kinne, Falls tp, Cottonwood Salls P. O, Oct 12, 1889, one dark bay horse mule, 5 years did about fb hands high, collar macks on top of neck, small one on back, is very kind and well brose to work, valued 1275. 15. RSE—Taken up by E H Stewart, Toledo tp, Toledo F et 2, 1880, one bay horse 4 years old, blace in face, three te feet, valued at \$70.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk. Y—Taken up on the 20th October, 1880, by J H Ruf serty tp, one Day horse my. H C branded on lef er, white hind foot wart over left eye, valued at §18.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk.

Dickinson county.-T. J. Crozier. clerk. MARE—Taken up by C N Blair, Lincoln to, Oct. 11, 1880, e bay may mare about 12 years old, 14% hands high, no may, but hind feet while. 101/1—By the same one mare mule colt about 4 months (, color brown,

Jackson county-J. G. Porterfield, clerk HORSE—Taken up by John Nanbuskirk, Grant tp. Oct-1889, one bay horse, white in forchead, right hip down, in-ured in left bind leg in or near the stifle large and running sore, 9 years old, valued at \$35.

Labette county.—W. H. Keirsey, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Ann E Bruner, June 20, 1820. Elm Frove 19, one roan horse 3 years old, 12 hands high, valued it \$20.

Linn county-J. H. Martin, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Arthur T. Landers Centreville tp. me dark brown horse 10 or 11 years, small, white spot in forehead, and some collar marks, has been shot with fine shot on the rump, no brands or marks, valued at \$40.

Neosho county-A. Gibson, clerk. LEY-Taken up by Wm Gearhart, Lincoln tp. one berry roan filley 2 yeers old past, 12 hands high, valued trawberry roan filley 2 yeers old pass, a measure of twist.

EARROW—Taken up by Delos Johnson, Big Creek tp, me black barrow with white feet and white spot in fore-head apposed to be about one year old.

SOW—By the same one black sow with four white feet, white star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and have the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and have the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and have the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and have the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and have the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and have the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and have the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and the star in for head, supposed to be about nine most and the star in for head and t G. BARROW—By the same one black and white spotted bar-w about one year old. w about one year old.
SOW — By the same one black and white spotted sow about
no year Jol.
The above four hogs valued altogether at \$15.

Russell county-C. M. Harshbarger, clerk. MULE—Taken up October 19, 1880, by by John Dennet, ussell tp, one dark bay mare mule, no brands, age un-nown, valued at \$50.

Strays for the week ending November 10. Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk.

Miami county.—B. J. Sheridan, clerk. STEER.—Taken up Oct 15, 1889, by G W Seaver, Ma Ille tp, one pale red steer supposed to be three years randed with a Bon right side, no other marks or bra all the steep of the steep of the steep of the steep FILLEY Taken up Sept 20, 1880, by J S Fitzgerald, St

valued at \$13. 20 Gright side, no other marks or brands, Valued at \$13. 20 Gright shot, no other marks or brands, ILLEY Taken up Sept 20, 1880, by J S Fitzgerald, Stanton tp, one light bay filley 2 years old, black mane and tail, a few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or trand visible, valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up Sept 27, 1880 by J W White, Sugar Creek tp, one bay mare 10 years old, 14% hands high, shod all around, white star in forehead, nip in nose, both hind feet white and white spot our right front foot, valued at \$50.

10.0 N —Taken up Oct 14, 1880, by A J Huffman, Mamil tp one mare pony about 12 years old, light mane and tail, both hind feet while up to hock, scar below right eye, white face, about 12% hands high, collar mark on neck, white spot on right side of back, valued at \$10.

Ottawa county-W. M. Van Meter, clerk.

Wabaunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk, PONY—Taken up by J.N. Simms Kaw tp, Sept 4, 1 one sorrel potty, both hind feet white, a small star in fa head, white spot on right bip bone, large scar on right ru about 10 hands high, 15 years old, valued at 812.

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