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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kausas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Farmer Boy on the Platform.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-We have been having mud and water to our hearts content for the past two months. It has rained over two feet on the level since the 28th of September, and it has filled the wells and cisterns up nicely, so we do not have to haul water half of the time now. Last Thursday we had quite a variety of weather visible, rain, snow, sleet, thunder and lightning, which was enough to sicken the most happy man in the land. Most of the farmers have got their corn all out. The corn that is left on the ground now will be about all spoiled, for it is about all down. Hogs and cattle have been raked and scraped up pretty clean from the country. There has been the most sales this fall I ever saw, and they generally sold for good prices. Hogs are now selling at about \$5, and it takes the best to bring that.

There has been a great deal of prairie hay spoiled since the recent big rains set in. It is now selling at \$5.25 per ton. Corn is worth 65c; potatoes \$1.50 per bu.

On the 25th of October the people of this county took a vote so see whether they would subscribe \$50,000 in bonds in aid of the Ft. Scott, Topeka and Lincoln railroad. The proproposition was beaten by over 300 majority. They seem to think that railroads damage a place and never benefit it. I know that railroads never killed Kansas City, Chicago or New York.

Apples are very scarce everywhere; worth \$1.25 per bu. I think the people of Kansas trim forcy rods a day, need to exercise a little economy this winter, if at any time. There has not been near the had changed the general acreage of wheat sown this fall as there was last fall. But that that was sown looks splendid. It makes the hearts of the farmers beat with joy, to look over the green fields, so beautiful and green. But if the chinch bugs wade into it like they did this summer, I guess Ina few years, every they will not feel so good. I have laid the paper away that Mr Swann made his prophecy glected hedge went to in, that we would have the biggest wheat crop that Kansas has ever had for a number of than had done, and," continued my friend, "I figures. Most of the sorghum has been either besides taxes and road work. The tenant will years. If he fails, he will hear from me. There has been a good many immigrants come into our county this year, and of good quality.

Our county went solid to the greenback faction, this year. Whisky does a great deal yet. spring. Wheat has turned out from 8 to 20 bu. per acre. It is worth about \$1.30 now.

Our county fair passed off finely, and there was a good display, considering the year. If the farmers would only take more interest in their fairs, it would be a great benefit to them. Some fields of corn have been reported to yield 50 to 60 bushels to the acre this year, but some fields are a total failure. If this does not find the waste basket you may hear from me again, that is, if we do not freeze up. Wishing the new editors of the "Old Reliable" much suc-FARMER BOY. cess, I remain as ever.

Garnett, Andersen Co., Nov. 14.

The Force of Example.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In traveling over the country and taking observations of the growing crops and the improvements which are going on in the different sections of the rural districts, we are often surprised to witness the inequality which exists in the general aspect of A stranger might conclude that this marked difference was occasioned by the time of settlement; that one neighborhood had been settled and occupied before the other, giving to the first occupant an advantage over the other. A conjecture of this kind would be frequently very erronenus-in fact, an opposite conclusion would be more generally correct.

A farmer, when he becomes anxious to sell his farm, quits all idea of improving it. He concludes it will not pay, hence, every year his fences and the general aspect of the place is on the decline. If we look beyond the surface, we will find in all those neighborhoods which present an advanced state of improvement, there are one or more enterprising, energetic, go-ahead farmers who have taste and an eye for the beautiful, who have set the example to their neighbors that thrift and enterprise may be profita- up tightly to keep out the cold-and ventila-) of my time, and am consequently gathering entering the college grounds was the tame

ble when carried on in connection with all tion is one of the things not only neglected, but

Visiting last spring a neighboring county, my attention was called to the general neatness with which the Osage hedges had been cultivated. For miles as I traveled along the public road, I did not find a single exception; they were all trimmed to about four feet high, and so compact that a bird, it would seem, could hardly find passage through them. 1 inquired of a friend how it was that a practice so commendable had been so universally adopted in that neighborhood. He replied, "You are not the first person who has asked me that question. I am pleased that strangers passing through the country appreciate our plan of keeping hedges well trimmed. Eight or ten years ago, Uncle Nathan, as he was familiarly called, purchased a quarter section of land. He came from Illinois. The farm was in a dilapidated state; the Osage hedges which enclosed it were from 14 to 16 feet, growing as nature made them. Uncle Nathan, being advanced in years and unable to perform ordinary farm work, intrusted

the raising of crops to his boys, and concluded to devote his attention to the neglected hedges on his farm. In the spring and summer he was employed in cutting down his over-grown hedges.

"In the course of two or three years he got them under control. The training of the young growth in the spring and fall was a light task. He used a corn knife for this purpose, and could After Uncle Nathan appearance of his long line of hedges, the neighbors, one by one, concluded that they must also adopt his plan. farmer having a nework as Uncle Na-

from this locality but what trims his hedges, by the owners for that purpose, as it seemed to and can never save enough to buy for himself especially along the public roads."

This case illustrates the force of example. It needs, in all communities, some enterprising Everything has made a wonderful growth this farmer to set a good example, and in nine cases | The acreage of wheat is not so large as in form- a large number are going there to settle. Some fall, since the big rains; late potatoes, turnips out of ten it will be found that others in the and cabbages have made quite a growth. Some neighborhood will follow his example. One mixed farming, with some stock, is safer and its distance north makes the summer season apple trees are out in bloom the second time. woman in the neighborhood who is a lover of pays better than all wheat or corn. Sheep are very short, and but few things can be raised A good many have been plowing this tall for garden flowers, will introduce into every family a taste for flowers.

Some counties, Douglas, for example, are many years in advance of other counties in the state in orchard products and in the smaller varieties of fruit. It is not in the soil or climate, but because it has been fortunate in having within its limits a few energetic and enterprising horticulturists who have taken the matter in hand, and worked an enthusiasm in others.

There is nothing in the organization of society like example. It is a controling influence in every department of society. It may not be recognized at once, but it will develop itself in due time. JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Franklin Co.

Talk on Fowls.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :-- I wish to say a few words to the readers of the FARMER in regard to fixing up the poultry house for winter. A little time now spent in this way will add to the fowls' comfort and the owner's profit very much. There is no need to go to any great expense in the matter. If you have a fowl house, see that it is made rain-proof, for nothing burts a fowl more than to get wet in cold weather. See that all the cracks are shut up, so that the fowls will not be exposed to a direct draught. Cold winds should not be allowed to blow under the fowls, nor directly upon them. Having got the roof and sides of the house in good shape, do not forget to give the inside a good cleaning, removing all filth; and be sure you get it clean, for the filth that the careless have left to accumulate all summer is a hot-bed of vermin, lice, etc. Winter generally brings with it an abundance of cold: but then, ventilation is as essential at such a time as during summer-even more so, for everything is closed

those little adornments which beautify the often forgotten entirely. Want of good ventilation causes sickness, disorders and diseases of various kinds. Give them plenty of pure fresh air by leaving a small opening over the door or window. This can very easily be done without having it degenerate into a series of draughts of cold air on the birds, which, as I before said, is the worst thing possible. Be careful not to crowd too many into one coop, unless you wish to see them become diseased. Give them plenty of room, even if you have to keep less.

As the winter days approach, it will be found ecessary to exercise special care in changing the fowls from living in the open air to contracted coops, that they do not get sick.

Manhattan, Kas.

The Pawnees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The farmers are mostly cheerful and quite well satisfied with their summers' labors and yield of crop. Broom corn and sorgum, and rice corn have

present, and grass on the ranges is very fine.

mostly confined to people of practical knowl-

edge or men of more or less experience. The

The chinch bug has done an immense amount

of damage to the farmers of this section, espec-

ially to those surrounded with grass lands or

old ploughed fields that had gone back to grass.

I notice in my crops on the side where my

sheep run, there was but little damage done-

while on the sides joining the prairie grass,

and especially stubble ground and millet stub-

bles, the young wheat and rye was totally

destroyed for several rods; and the second and

third sowing was taken as soon as it came up,

while on the side where my sheep crossed to

pasture every morning, the crop was not in-

jured. I suppose it was by the constant packing

of the ground and no hiding places left undis-

turbed for the insect to burrow in. I have

been opposed to burning the grass off the

prairies, but have come to the conclusion that

it is better to burn in sections from fall until

spring in such a manner as not to interfere with

the pasturage of sheep or cattle, saving enough

range until the grass has started to supply the

wants of the herd, and then to burn all. I

think this course will destroy these pests as

well as a great many other insects. All the

old rubbish of the farm should be raked and

burned, also the corners of hedge rows, and

stubble lands, &c. When is the best time to

A Canadian Rover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Although ab-

Larned, Pawnee Co., Nov. 7.

W. J. COLVIN.

burn?

tender foot system is about played out.

interest to some of the readers of the FARMER as well as to myself. I find that the crops here are the best for 15

years, wheat in some instances yielding 40 bushels to the acre. Barley is a good crop, and is selling at a good price. Peas, also, are cultivated on a large scale. Seedsmen from the United States have large contracts with the farmers; they furnish the seed peas, and contract to take the entire crop at from 80c to \$3 per bushel, according to the variety. This system gives the farmer a pretty sure way to figure on his profits.

I find the markets are not so good in proportion to the distance to the seaboard as in Kansas. It costs far more to raise stock here than there, and although there are some very fine herds of thoroughbreds, yet the average of the cattle, hogs and sheep are not so well bred up as in Kansas, very few of the common farmers keeping pure-blood males. I am convinced that as a stock country Kansas can take a very high position. Her immense corn fields will made good average crops and have sold at good | yield enough to feed cattle and hogs for almost

all the world, if properly developed, and as grass is a never failing crop, the stock industry must greatly increase till in the near future evers foot of that vast bring prosperity and con-The farmers of Kansas have a great advantage over farmers here. The seasons for putting in crops are much longer, and less teams and hired men are required, and I find that more and better machinery is used in Kansas than here. The system of farming

is fast getting the same here as in England. In a few morevears the farms will mostly be rented. Many are now renting for E. Dillon & Co's Imported Norman Stallion, "Vermought." from \$5 to \$7.50 per acre,

do not believe that there is a farmer five miles sold on the ground for feed, or cut and cured have to work very hard to pay his rent, and pay better than to manufacture into syrup a farm. Wheat has never looked better than at the

The press of Canada are urging intending emigrants in every way to go to Manitoba, and er years, as the farmers have learned that report it as a good wheat raising country, but still lively in the market, but the trade is but wheat. Fruit will never succeed, and but few garden vegetables. Rather than to do without them. I would choose a milder climate, such as Kansas, where almost all the fruits of the tropics, as well as those of a more temperate region, are raised to the the greatest pertection, Farmers, you can make Kansas the most prosperous state of the Union, if you look to your interests. Do what you do properly, and keep the very best breeds of stock. Sow the purest and best of seeds. Work your land properly and thoroughly and in the right season, and lastly, e'ect none but the most competent and honest men to office, and watch with a jealous eye their every action. Demand of them your just rights, and see that they are respected.

I shall soon return to my farm near Solomon City, where I expect to make my future home. see a letter in the FARMER from Mr. Swann. He promises us a good wheat crop next year, but does not say whether we are to have a corn crop or not. I trust he will give the readers of the FARMER his views on the future corn prospects. I believe Mr. Swann's views are worthy of due respect. He has taken time to base his views, after having kept a correct record of of events for a number of years.

I believe a large number of Canadians prefer the climate of Kansas to that of the almost Arctic region, Manitoba, and should Kansas yield good crops the next year or two, the stream of settlers would turn towards Kansas again.

Success to the FARMER under its new management. GEO. W. KING.

A Chapter on Grasses.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- While attendsent from Kansas for a time, I am trying to ing the sale of Short-horns at Manhattan, I profit by my travels. I am engaged in a busi- made a hurried visit to the agricultural college. ness that takes me among the farmers the most The first thing that attracted my attention on

items of information, which I trust will be of grasses, which seemed to be doing very well, especially the orchard grass. Mr. Morgan recommends sowing considerable clover with the orchard grass, owing to the orchard grass growing too much in bunches. He told me that last winter one of their Short-horn cows lived on the grass all winter, and came through in good condition. He said she had no other feed except when the grass was covered with snow. I think the day is not far distant when prairie grass will be superseded by tame grass, as the buffalo grass has been by the blue-stem. Forty years ago old settlers said that tame grass could not grow in Illinois, but now it has followed civilization into Kansas. I expect to see Bluegrass grow as naturally here as anywhere, but not near so well as in the celebrated Blue-grass region of Kentucky, although our soil is very much the same as it is there, and we are about in the same latitude. The dry, sandy region lying south and west of us will never allow of the moist, salubrious climate of Lexington, Ky., which is essential to the growth of Bluegrass, or anything whose roots do not extend down for quite a depth into the ground. Blue grass makes fine lawns and door-yards in Kansas, but for pasture we must grow orchard grass and clover. I admit that it will not be successfully grown, except in wet seasons like

> As to the manner of putting it in, I recommend plowing shallow in the spring, so wing the domain will be yielding 1st of April and harrowing both ways with a to the careful husband- light harrow. Keep the weeds mowed the first man profits which will year, but do not mow too close to the ground, for it needs a little shade. You might sow one tentment to her citizens. and a half bushels of oats to the acre, and reap it eight or ten inches high.

the present.

As to hay, I think millet and prairie grass is the cheapest at present.

M. WALTMIRE.

Carbondale, Kas., Nov. 10. Hog Cholera.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-This a. m. is the first taste of winter. The ground is covered with sleet, and the north wind howls as though it had just come from the north pole. Up to date we had fine fall weather, rather wet in October, but this month we have had only 1 2-10 inches of rain fall. Some farmers sowed wheat until the 30th of October All wheat looks very fine but not as much sown as formerly. Corn gathering about half done, and running from 20 to 60 bushels per acre, and worth 45 to 50c; wheat \$1.00 to \$1.50. Some of our farmers have lost from 30 to 100 hogs by cholera-hogs that were brought here by shipping in Missouri. Some fine native lots have died with it. We fear, however, that it will become general. One neighbor gave his hogs 11 lbs arenic, and the result was it killed thirty-six. He doctored on the plan that if little is good more is better. There are several herds of sheep here, and I learn they are not going into winter quarters in very good condition. Cattle are in fine condition, and we are feeding about 1,000 head in this vicinity. There is a dry hacking cough prevailing among our horses. It has not proven fatal, vet it is very unpleasant, and as yet there is no remedy for it that appears to do any good. Upon the whole our county is in a prosperous con-H. C. ST CLAIR. dition. Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Nov. 17.

Karm Zetters.

Marshall Items.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Weather fine. Farmers cribbing corn, which will average one third crop over the county. Fall grain in fine condition. A decrease in fall wheat sown from last year, with an increase in rye over last year. Stock hogs cheap. Cattle will be wintered almost exclusively on hay and straw, Chinch bug still active and bids fair for an abundant yield next year. County politics have been unusually exciting this fall. Election resulted in the election of Capt. W. H. Lofink, a gallant union soldier, treasurer. REPT.

Marshall Co., Nov. 9.

Things in Dickinson.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Farmers are doing as much plowing for corn this fall as possible, which also helps to destroy chinch bugs, and to have their ground ready for early planting, which insures a better crop.

Although we had a light crop this year, farmers generally feel good, and are making an extra effort to put in a big spring crop of oats and corn, while a few think of trying broo

here, they feel a little shy of it. Wheat and pieces yielding from 15 to 20 bu. per acre; not will go into winter quarters in fine condition. rye is looking good, and promises a better crop than any since 1878.

Cattle were brought home from the herds about the first of the month, some tooking well, while others were thin. Horses are troubled some with the disease called pink-eye, but it is not a bad disease to contend with. Good care with moderate exercise, and to keep from tak ing cold for about ten days from contracting n generally puts them out of danger. Sheep are doing well. Hogs look thin, owing to the short corn crop. Poultry is in good demand and brings a fair price.

A good many farmers are planting appletrees this fall. Although apples have not been a success here yet, they feel confident that they can make them a success by good care and cul-N. Armstrong.

New Basel, Dickinson Co., Nov. 14.

Cloud Sprinklings.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The weather is all that a reasonable man could ask. One light snow, but soon gone, leaving the ground in excellent condition. Fifty per cent. less wheat than usual sown here; large acreage of rye. Corn poor, half picked and very light-not more than ten bushels to the acre-and selling at 50@60c per bushel; wheat, \$1.10; oats, 35c; potatoes, \$1.25; butter, 20c; eggs, 15c; chickens, 5c per pound.

The Republican ticket was elected in this county by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the consolidation of the Alliance, Democratic and Greenback elements.

There is a strong temperance element here among the better class of society. We feel anxious for the enforcement of our laws. The Governor has many strong friends that will hold up his hands. If it takes the military to back the civil law, it must be done.

Our common schools are in tull blast and doing well. In this district (No. 51) the school is taught by Miss Mollie Craig, one of the hardest workers I ever saw in the school room, and her labor is doing much good.

UNCLE GEORGE. Macyville, Cloud Co., Nov. 14.

After the Millers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- We are having very fine weather now, which is making the fall crops grow very nicely. Wheat is looking very fine-better than it has done for several years past. There is about as large an acreage of wheat as last year, and a larger acreage of rye. The farmers in general are turning their attention more to stock, and very naturally look for some kind of winter pasture; and as rye is the best and cheapest and a stand easily obtained, it takes preeminence.

Stock is in good condition. There is an increase of sheep husbandry here, several farmers having purchased flocks of sheep. Hogs are in good condition generally, most of the market-

Corn is short, and worth 60@65c; wheat, 80c; oats, 40c; butter, 30c; eggs, 25c.

Is it not about time the farmers of the state took into consideration the way the mills toll their wheat? As a general thing, they take from one-third to one-half as toll, and give flour of an inferior quality. Is there any law to regulate such things, or are we to be robbed without redress? Let us hear from our brother farmers on this very important question, and if there is a way to remedy it, let us try to work together and root out this evil.

King City, McPherson Co., Nov. 12.

Lincoln Heard From.

GEO. OLIVANT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-On the 10th had quite a snow storm. Several inches of snow fell, but it is now all melted. The grain never looked much better than at present, this season of the year. A large acreage of wheat, and a great deal of rye have been sown. Stock of all kinds doing very well, except horses. Their allowance of corn has been shortened and they begin to show the effects of it. Hogs for the market are nearly all bought up and shipped, and the crop for home use will be below the average, both in number and size.

This county (Lincoln) is now about certain of at least one railroad, if not two or three. The Kansas Central is now within 50 miles, and tracking at the rate of over a mile a day. The A., T. & S. F. has a surveying party in the county now, and, it is said, making a permanent survey. The T. S. & W. is also in the eastern part of the county, and putting down permanent stakes. The K. P. is doing something, but it puzzles us quite a little to know just what it is. The certainty of a road is now beyond a

Mrs. J. C. Tyler, of this place, recently gave birth to four children-all females. Three were still-born and one is living. The mother lived but six days and was buried vesterday Mr. Tyler, who is left with three small children, has the sympathy of the entire commun-

The election passed off quietly-the entire republican ticket was elected, with the exception of C. M. Heaton, who was beaten by Ed. M. Harris, democrat, and present incumbent of the Treasurer's Office. J. P. HANNAN. Vesper, Lincoln Co., Nov. 14.

A Voice From Linn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER; -We have had an unusually wet fall. Farmers were unable to get into the fields to gather their corn, until the last few days, and all hands are now busy. The crop is greatly damaged by the rains, and warm weather. Corn in this neighborhood will make from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. The

corn. As there has not been any raised around | wheat crop is generally light, some choice rain. Now it looks quite green and fresh, and much wheat sown this fall, but what there is looks exceedingly well. The hay crop is greatly damaged by the heavy rains, except millet with which fortunately the farmers are generally well supplied this year. Wheat is worth \$1.30; corn, 60c; hogs, \$5.00; hay, \$6 WM. SIMPSON.

Oakwood, Linn Co., Nov. 10.

How Do You Do It, X Y Z?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Wheat is grow ing finely, looks well; about the same acreage own as last year, but a greater breadth of rye has been sown for pasturage. The late rains have damaged the hay, straw and fodder to a considerable extent. Stalk fields are in a measure worthless. Cattle are going into winter quarters in poor condition. I hear complaints of trees dying this season, on account of the dry weather from those who set last year. I set some forty trees last spring, and were fatally injured when I received them. I mulched as soon as set.

As no one is now writing on catalpas, I will give my experience with them. One year ago last spring I sent to a fellow down in Ala, for spring I sent two three cent stamps to Barteldes of Lawrence, Kas, for catalpa seed and received them forthwith. I divided with two neighbors. From my portion I raised 225 catalpas that will average ten inches in height; have taken up and buried a portion of them; will let the others try the winter.

The best yield of flax that I heard of in this vicinity this season, was sown on stalk ground without plowing, then thoroughly harrowed. Late rains have brought out the late potato and turnip crop, until there is almost an average supply, but we will have to get along without sourkrout. The results of this year's farming operations are now being figured up and show that the average farmer has about held his own. Yet to the observing, progressive farmer, the past season has been a lesson. He has learned that fall plowing, planted early, and well tended will produce a good yield of corn, amidst drouth and chinch bugs.

Will your correspondent "X Y Z." who says he can raise two tons of pumpkins or squashes per acre in his cornfield, please tell your readers how it is done? M. M. MAXWELL.

Valley Falls.

Jewell Heard From.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Most all the corn is gathered and will yield all the way from nothing to 40 bushels per acre, more acres that yield nothing than 40 bushels. If the yield in Jewell county this year is fifteen (15) bushels per acre on an average it is as much as I expect. The wheat and rye I own looks well, and less wheat sown and more rye than last year and looking better. We have plenty of hay, straw and stock fields on which to winter our stock. Corn being scarce and high, but few cattle and hogs will be fed here. I do not know of but three lots of cattle feeding in this county this year and but few hogs. Jewell county fed over twenty-five hundred steers (2 500) last year and this year not over three hundred. The fall has been dry, and but one snow storm and that was on the 10th and 11th of this month. We had about 4 inches of snow and sleet, leaving ing in the cold season. our wheat and rye in splendid condition. Wheat worth here from 75c to \$1.00 per bushel; corn, 60c; potatoes, \$1;25, oats, 40c; rye, 80c; fat hogs, \$5.00 per one hundred pounds. Emigration is still coming in here and some going farther west to come up with the country. Some of our farmers have been east visiting friends, and on their return home congratulate us on being in better condition than our eastern friends mum intensity in one or the other seasons, the liver, and the purging of blood, nausea, and on the purging of blood, nausea, and on their return home congratulate us on the other seasons, the liver, and the purging of blood, nausea, and on the purging of blood, nausea, the liver, and the purging of bloods. been settled for tweuty-five years. J. S. F Jewell City, Jewell Co., Nov. 14.

New Hand at the Bellows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Since I have become a reader of the "old reliable." I have pecome much interested in its columns, espec

The crops in this part of the sunny state have been cut short on account of the chinch bugs and dry weather, with the exception of wheat, which made a fair turn-out.

We have been blessed with considerable rain of late, and the growing wheat looks nice. larger acreage of wheat was sown here this fall than last. Feed is scarce. Stock is in good condition, considering everything. Fat hogs are selling at 3½@5c, wheat, 90c@\$1; corn 56@80e; eggs, 8c; potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel. I hope some one will favor us with a good

article in reference to peanuts. They appear to stand dry weather pretty well. I am a young farmer, and would like to have ome information in regard to the kinds of grain to plant, and the best methods of cultivation to insure success. I have noticed that of heat by the action of the skin, the lubibition some advise harrowing the wheat in the spring-

so, let us hear from you. If this does not find its way into the waste basket, I will write again. J. W. H. Dubuque, Barton Co., Nov. 14.

have any readers of the FARMER tried it? If

Up In Mitchell.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Winter has set in rather early, though not very severe. On the 10th and 11th we had quite a snow storm, with some rain, making the ground quite muddy. It has been so cold since that it is not all gone yet. It has been of great benefit to all Cooked feed is always better than raw, not re fall grain, as it was on a stand still for want of terring, of course, to grass.

There has been a larger acreage of rye sown than usual, but less wheat. Corn gathering has been a very short job with us. In fact, but few have had one tenth of a crop. Still, considerable corn is brought into Cawker City and Beloit from the north and readily brings 60c to The Importance of Attention to the Details of 70c per bu., and the qualtity is not real good either.

Horses and milk cows begin to show the need Horses and milk cows begin to show the need of the corn they cannot get. Farmers are packing the leanest pork that I ever saw put down, and keeping over the smallest number of stock hogs. Those who have had fat hogs, corn, rye or wheat to sell this fall have got a good price, and are rejoicing over their good fortune. Some of our farmers are turning their attention more to stock. Several have obtained small flocks of sheep, and some new pastures have been fenced, and the general decision is to cultivate less land, and cultivate that better. Some few farms have changed hands at very lost but two, and they did not start ; think they low figures. Others have been heavily mortgaged and are sure to pass out of the hands of the present owners before the debt can be paid. The stringent liquor law has a tendency to keep the traffic down. Still there is a great deal sold secretly in both Cawker and Beloit. seed, but as yet the seed has not arrived. Last None have been prosecuted that I have learned. F. W. BAKER.

Naomi, Mitchell Co., Nov. 14.

Miscellaneous.

Diseases of Stock.

Hugh Clements writes, in the Live Stock Journal that considerable progress has been made of late in the treatment of diseases of stock, but much still remains to be done. The practice of bleeding, which was once so common for almost every ailment, has been all but abandoned, with very beneficial effect in the saving of animal life by other more approved remedies. Still, after all has been said in favor of present modes of treatment of the various diseases of stock, there is no doubt that a very large percentage proportion of the medicines administered do but little good, if they are not positively injurious. Surgical treatment is consideraby in advance of medici-

In many cases, nature will work a cure without the aid of medicine or treatment; and it the animal has been treated with neutral or harmless remedies, they get the credit of effecting a cure. Natural causes are effected by the changing seasons of the year. Thus there are certain specified diseases peculiar to each period, and the approach and arrival of the succeeding seasons, by producing contrary vital changes, arrest the progress of specified diseases, causing their final disappearance. In the first quarter of the year the vital changes are at their maximum, continuing onward into spring, decreasing on the approach of summer, when the vital functions are at their minimum, and onward into autumn, towards the end of which they increase at the approach of winter. Bronchitis pneumonia, apoplexy, epilepsy, etc., are prevalent in winter, when the temperature is lowest and the vital changes are greatest, the approach of spring, and summer especially, effecting a general cure of these complaints, which begin to increase in autumn, culminat-

Again, diarrhœı attains its maximum intensity in summer, when the temperature is highest, and the vital functions at their lowest ebb, and gradually decreases until winter and the beginning of spring, when this complaint ther west to come up with the country. Some reaches its minimum point. And if we consid-Our county is well settled and improving rap | number of cases in the periods of the year be idly and in some localities with such fine ing less, attaining a minimum when the vital houses and barns that one would think it had functions or changes, the temperature and other conditions are in the opposite or contrary state. An animal with a strong constitution, properly fed, housed and treated, will enjoy an almost perfect immunity from disease, while those of unsound bodily condition, will be liable, though the treatment may be first-class; still, however, a strict attention to the rules of health will often ward off complaints that would otherwise have broken out.

> Though many diseases that now effect stock are preventible, being often due to gross negligence, still, however, many animals have tendencies to certain forms of disease, which if de veloped beyond a certain limit by seasonable or other influences becomes apparent; but while they keep under this limit the complaint is latent, and the health is not appreciably affected. In summer there is more or less general de

bility of the animal economy, less muscular tone, less power to endure fatigue and adverse influences, due to the diminished vital changes there being less food taken, less assimilated less heat generated; and consequently the rate and force of respiration is considerably reduc ed. While, during this season, the dispersion of fluids, the poverty of the blood, the relaxation of the blood, in winter there exists an opposite condition of the body, while in autumn and spring these conditions are not so pronounced either way.

Cooked teed for horses and other stock is new feature in the development of Kansas City, as we see by a circular letter of the Kan sas City steam feed company, This will prove an economical industry, saving to the consumer in feed and health of stock, and will also, we hope, prove remunerative to the company

A FATAL NEGLECT.

How Careless Oversight Brought About the Most Serious Results, and How it Might Have Been Avoided.

been expended in the drainage, plumbing and ventilation. The surroundings were healthventilation. The surroundings were healthful, the air was pure, and yet an epidemic of diphtheria swept away a family of young and beautiful children. It was the theory of the physicians that the house was filled with malaria, which always invites diphtheria, and skeptical as the father was, he instituted a rigid examination. Every closet, pipe and drain was found to be perfect, and they were about to give up, baffled, when by accident they examined the furnace fresh air box, and a few feet from its opening, in a neighbor's lot, they disfrom its opening, in a neighbor's lot, they dis-covered a mass of putrefying garbage! The mystery was explained. The melaria had mystery was explained. The malaria had found an entrance through the "fresh" air flue, and three loved ones perished because "some-body had blundered!" The same result was seen at Princeton College, seven students losing their lives by the faulty drainage of the college grounds. These occurrences were not "dispensations of Providence"—they were the results of plain carelessness.

Life is a constant struggle for existence, and as the fittest always survives, it is the duty of every man to acquaint himself with the meth-ods of prevention and cure of influences which oos of prevention and cure of influences which would hurry him to the grave. There is much doubt nowadays as to what, for instance causes malaria, but there is no doubt that it is the basis of the most obstinate chronic disorders. Not many years ago a celebrated physician o London discovered what is known as Bright's disease of the kidneys. While most of the characteristics of this dreadful malady were characteristics of this dreadful malady were known, ene of its peculiar features is of recut dis-covery, i. e., that it produces general derange-ment of the tissues, and involves other organs of the body long before the kidneys themselves seem to be effected. There is no pain in the kidneys nor anywhere in their vicinity. The water may not be albuminous; there may be no casts, and yet Bright's disease may exist and disorder the option expression.

disorder the entire system:

Prof. Wm. H. Thompson. M. D., of the chair of Materia Medica in the University of the City of New York, in a recent lecture before the Bellevue College Hospital, says "Bright's dis-Believie Collège Hospital, says "Bright's disease has no symptoms of its own, but has the symptoms of every other disease you can think of." Albumen and casts may or may not be present; nor is the specific gravity an absolute and infallible test. Dr. Thompson says kidney disease is probably the commonest cause of death in this climate among adults, more so, even than consumption but it is a very decemeven, than consumption, but it is very decepeven, than consumption, but it is very decer-tive disease. If a man breaks a limb, he will expect pain in the injured member; if a bullet crashes into the body, he will at least sufter pain in the wounded part, but in diseases of the kidneys, he will suffer most in the other organs of the body. These sufferings are only the effects, the cause is behind them, and if that cannot be removed, there can be no cure of the effects. Some of the commonest aliments of humanity are the sure symptoms of Bright's disease. When the kidneys have been diseased for a certain time, there will occur strange disorders in the head, throbbing headaches, disturbed vision; the memory loses its power. These are secondary symptoms of Bright's dis-

ease.

Again, the lungs are a favorite field of operations, and discased ki meys produce pleurisy bronchitis, (with or without cough) great paleness, sudden and strange attacks of asthma, and the spitting of blood. These are secondary effects of Bright's disease.

The heart, in the effort to force blood into the diseased organs, which are swollen by reason of kidney disease, becomes exhausted, hardened or enlarged, or valvular disease follows, with great distress under the breast-bone. These are secondary symptams of Bright's disease.

tion, piles, dizziness, psrsistent diarrhæa coming on suddenly to a person who has always been robust are certain secondary symptoms of

Having made a tour of the body and finding no other organs which it can destroy, then the disease returns to the kidneys; the back aches intolerably, the urine is dark, full of brickdust and ropy; casts appear, albumen is abundant then come great muscular relaxation and ner yous prostration; great puffs appear under the eyes; the countenance is pale and wears an apearance of fright, convulsions ensue, the fatal diarrhoa or neumonia sets in, and death is the end. These declarations are the warnings of men of high authority in medical whom we cannot dispute if we would. pect, when our physician visits our bedchamber he will come with the possibility of healing, but there is no disease which he approaches with the certainty of failure like Br ease. Is there no hope of cure? great malady increase the number of its victims at the rate of 25 per cent a year, and we be powerless to prevent? Dr. Holland says all medical practice is experimental, and that any remedy that cures is entitled to the confidence and patronage of the people. The only crite-rion of excellence is success, and, he says, this is the basis of popular judgment. The doctors admit they can do nothing for a person in the toils of Bright's Disease; but happily the oftimes wiser school of independent investigators has not so failed. A few years ago a well known medical practitioner found the vegetable elements which diseased kidneys and liver needed as a food and restorer, and knowing how widely these diseases prevailed, he sold the formula to Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y. This gentleman began its manufacture on a most extensive scale, and to day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is used more enerally than any other known compound. The manufacturers of this remedy know, from the unsolicited testimony of hundreds of cases ured of the worst form of Bright's d's ase, tha it is an almost absolute specific, b: s:d on a new and proved theory of treatment for every form of kidney and liver disease, and they are ready to prove to any one that they make no claim that others cannot verify by their own experience. Indeed, the best physicians prescribe it, and it is everywhere conceded to be one of the greatest discoveries modern medical science has given the world. The following items are

the facts of science and authority:

the facts of science and authority:
FIRST—More persons are afflicted with or die of Bright's disease than any other one disease except consumption. [Authority—Drs. Roberts and Thompson.]
SECOND—The disease has no certain symptoms of its owr,ravealing itself through disorders in other orgini.—[Roberts, Thompson and Johnson.]
THIRD—"While the medicial fraternity is loth to acknowledge itself baffled, it cannot be

loth to acknowledge itself baffled, it cannot be denied that with the exeption of one proprie-

denied that with the exeption of one proprietary medicine, there is no known cure for Bright's diseas.' —[Craig.]

What that remedy is has been fully explained in this article, and in commending it to our readers, we appeal not to their credulity, but to their judgment and common sense. It is not only pure and vegetable in its nature, but it has proven so effective that it is used more extensively than any other known remedies can be froven so enective that it is used more extensively than any other known remedy now before the people. It has cured even the most pronounced cases of Bright's disease, and it is an absolute specific for all kidney difficulties which are the first stages of this most terrible complaint. These are facts which every one of forethought can appreciate, and by the observ-ance of which all can avoid the misery of "a fatal neglect."

When striped stockings are washed and hung up to dry, turn them wrong side out; this will prevent the color from ruuning on the right side and spoiling the stockings. If washed in water that has a little ox gall in it the col not fade or run. It is a cheap liquid to have in the hou e, and can be bought reasonably at any slaughter-house er of the butcher, if you ask him to save them for you.

A Rare Opportunity.

The most advantageous offer yet made will be found in Hon. Daulel F. Beatty's Plano and Organ advertisement in this issue. Get in your orders for Christmas and New Year's presents without delay. Read the advertisent. Send to Washington, New Jersey, for his latest Illustrated Catalogue.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered resin. Pound it until fine, an . put it in an empty, clean pepper-box with perforated top; then you can easily sift it out on the cut, put as of: cloth around the injured member, and wet it with cold water once in a while, It will prevent in-

A Willing Endorser.

MILWAUKER, Wis., July 80, 1881. H. H. Wanner & Co.: Sirs—I can recommend your Safe kidney and Liver Cure, and you can cheerfully use my

Do not iron a red tablecloth at all; wash it carefully in warm suds (not hot), rinse well, and, when ready to hang, on the line, take great pains to pull it so that it will keep the proper shape. It will retain its color much longer than if froned.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Are common everywhere. Leis' Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy for this class of ills. A trial will convince

any one of the truth of this assertion.

Those trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance will experience great benefit from the use of leis' Dandellon Tonic. It restores the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action and strengthens the will power. There is nothing that will so quickly efface the ravages of a long sourse of debauchery. It is recommended by many leading temperance advocates both east and west.

Never iron a carico dress on the right side; if ironed smoothly on the wrong side there will be no danger of white spots and gloss, which gives a new dress ''done up'' for the first time the appearance of a time-worn garment.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped Neglect frequently results in an Incu-rable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like ough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, giving relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat Troubles which Sixores and Public Speakers are sub-ject to For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given satisfaction Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 35 cents a box everywhere

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one will suffer, from the nany derangements brought on by impare blood, when Scoville's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization. It has proven itself the best blood purifler ever discovered, effectually curing scrotula, weakness of the kidneys, crysipelas, malaria, debility, bilious complaints, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, etc. A single bottle will prove its merits as a health restorer, for it acts like a

Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, sell the best and cheaperst Car Starter made. With it one man can move a freight car.

Women are Everywhere

using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily over-comes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the bac; and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex,— Home Journal. See adv.

Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J A Field & Co, St I ouis, Mo The "Big Giant" has bee so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is un-necessary to add farther comment. The "Mound City" is ex-actly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts so that when mill is woin out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities

Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fail to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at ½ price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with swivel attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are, the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half

the country have been prosecuted to final settlement, for in-fringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill having crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by sick child suffering and 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 little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about if 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 \$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

\$200,000.

Grange and Alliance.

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

New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; O.: John F. Willits; Grove City, Jefferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, John-Bon county. Son county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jack-son county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W, H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, President--W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Vice President at Large--N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon

Vice President, 1st District-J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co.

Vice President, 2d District-M. Cottle, Richmond ad Co. resident, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Vice President, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin Co. Vice President, 3d District—C. Eckles Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee

Co. Treasurer--T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud

FINANCE COMMITTEE. J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay 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.

Notice te Patrons.

The regular annual meeting of Kansas State Grange P. of H. for 1881, will be held at the City of Topeka, commencing on the second Tuesday, 13th day of De

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

State Items of Interest.

Independence Tribune: The tax roll aggregates \$125,854.13 in this county. Fortunately the levy is growing less, \$14,000 of bonds having been paid this

Sheridan County Tribune; There is a universal demand on the part of the people in this part of the state to diminish the time necessary to live on a stead before receiving a patent therefor from five to two years

Chetopa Advance: Last Tuesday Judge Perkins issued bench warrants for the arrest of Peter Peel, E. R. Marvin, Jos. Stearns and Robt. Baker for illegal sale of liquor, and they were brought to Oswego by

Salina Journal: Saline county raised last season 1,321,171 bushels of wheat, 115,594 bushels of oats and 610,763 bushels of corn. Crops were very short, too, you know.

Winfield Courier: A divorce was granted Emma A. Mendenhall from her husband, Pinkney A Mendenhall, last Saturday, and Emma has been restored to her maiden name. The cause of complaint wa habitual drunkenness and general cussedness. Emma seemed very young, not over 17, and had been married three years, but had only lived with her spouse, or rather her spouse had only lived with her about six months. She had to furnish the larder while Pinkney devoted his time to securing stimulants with which to color his pug nose and distur the peace and quiet of his family. He was finally turned out on the cold, cold world, and it is supposed that he has been obliged to keep himself. And now the court has effectually taken from him all means of

Lawrence Spirit: The little Indian girl who has been living for some time with Mr. M. H. Newlin, of this city, disappeared suddenly last week, taking all her possessions, and has not been heard from since. Her name is Rosa Bradley, and she is about fourteen years of age. The family are anxious to hear of her whereabouts, and any information in that direction will be thankfully received.

Burr Oak Reveille: Three inches of snow on the 11th of November. How is that for Kansas?

Abilene Chronicle: Some three weeks ago, a dog showing some symptoms of hydrophobia went through our county and bit many animals, due notice of which was made by our various correspondents In Buckeye, the dog severely bit George Deming , son of our worthy citizen, Lot Deming, a lad about thir-teen years of age. The hand swelled a great deal and was very painful, but at this writing (Wednesday noon) no symptoms of hydrophobia had been observ-ed. Many reports have been circulated concerning this case, but most of them were greatly exagerated. Saturday afternoon last the Marshal killed a dog that was mad beyond question, and since that time a large number have been killed.

Chase County Courant: It snowed and hailed last Thursday morning, and rained a great deal during the day and that night.

Kansas Valley Times: Mr. Edgar F. Smith is fenc ing in a pasture of 3,000 acres on the easterly bend of Snokomo creek, five miles southeast of Newbury. These large ranches are new becoming very popular and frequent.

Onaga Journal: On last Thursday afternoon Moses Pratt, whose farm is located about four miles southeast of Havensville, sent two children to that town on an errand, the eldest being a girl fifteen years of age. and the younger a boy ten years of age. The chil-dren were delayed until almost night, when they started for home. It will be remembered that on Thursday night a terrible storm prevailed in this section of the country. On the arrival of the children at Mr. John Boch's farm, that gentleman desired them to remain over night at his house, but the little girl thought they could get home. When about a quarter of a mile from home they became lost, and after wan-dering about for some time, the little boy, becoming fatigued, lay down on the prairie, saying that he was now warm. The little girl sought shelter in a neighboring hay stack, but before leaving, covered the boover with her shawl. The children remained out all night, within sight of home, and when found in the morning the little boy had died, or was so badly chilled that he died soon after.

Chase County Leader: Mrs. Robert Cuthbert had a lilac bush in bloom last week.

Iola Registor: Taxes are being very generally paid up this fall, which indicates that times are not so hard as generally supposed.

Beloit Gazette: Some three or four inches of snow fell on Thursday and Friday of last week. It has en-tirely disappeared under the warm sunshine, but was an excellent thing for the fall wheat, which never looked better at this time of the year.

Garnett Plaindealer: Wild ducks are very numer ous, and are destroying a good deal of corn. Our nlmrods should get in better work.

Harper County Times: Never since Harper was first made a town has there been such a rush of stran-gers as at the present time. Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses are crowded to their utmost capacity, so great being the rush that it frequently is impossible for transfents to find accommodations. And still they are coming faster than ever. Nearly all are looking for homes, the majority wishing to secure

stock ranches. One gentleman by the name of Wal ton, from Pennsylvania. was here looking for locations for about forty families, who will probably arrive during the present month. Harper and Harper county will double population in the next twelve months.

Woodson County Post : A building boom may be expected soon in our town. Several of our business, men have their plans already laid, and just as soo as they are certain the railroad is coming, they will push them right up.

Hartford (Lyon Co.) Call: Charles H. Wirthington, first settler of this county, died in Sacramento California, on the 7th of the present month, while visiting his brother.

Colathe Gazette: We are informed by Prof. Boles, principal of the public schools of this city, that there are 210 scholars who are deprived of two and a half days of school each week, owing to the insufficiency

Wyandotte Gazette: Some colored men worked hard for the Greenback-Democratic ticket. They ex-pected big pay for it. They want their money. They go to Mr. Hadley soffice for it. Mr. Hadley doesn't see it, that is, doesn't see the money. The colored men don't see it, but they do see the game now. They mourn for the want of labor and money doubly lost. They have learned a lesson in the school of experi-

Elk Falls Signal: Hon, J. W. Brewster, member of the Legislature from this county, has decided to locate at Las Vegas, New Mexico. He will remove his family thither in a few weeks.

Manhattan Industrialist: Although "King Philip corn has been a failure with us this year, in other sections of the state its excellent qualities have been more than usually shown during the past dry season. A gentleman resident of Chase county, who last year planted a sack full of this corn obtained from the college, assures us that, had all of his corn been of that variety, he would have been a richer man by at least \$1,000.

Pleasanton Observer: Mr. Thomas Holmes owns a bottom farm; and when he first came here people tried to persuade him not to settle upon it, telling him he could not live there. 'He has done well every year; but this season, when everything on the prairie was parched and dried up, he has sold about \$500 worth of farm produce. He has fifty tons of hay, part of which was raised in the drained bed of Round Lake, and 1,000 bushels of as good corn as he ever raised in a good year. We will wager that no man in Linr county has done better than that.

Lindsburg Localist: County Attorney D. B. Lind say has filed informations against four physicians at McPherson for prescribing intoxicants contrary to law. They were put under recognizance of \$100 each, and will have their trials in January. An informa tion was also filed against Geo. W. Cole for keeping a nuisance under the act He will also be tried in January.

Cimmaron New West: The first snow storm of the season struck us Thursday morning. It was light, and under the beaming rays of Old Sol will very

This and That.

Churning.

Churn every day it possible. Cream should not be kept longer than forty eight hours at most. It should be a little acid. Have the cream at a temperature of 58 to 60 degrees in summer, and 62 to 64 degrees in winter. Do not churn too quickly; twenty to thirty minutes is quick enough. Stop when the butter separates into small particles like shot. Now draw off the buttermilk, and wash with cold water or cold weak brine until the water runs clear. Then gather and remove to the worker.

Work the salt thoroughly through the butter, about one ounce to the pound. After you have worked the salt thoroughly through the butter, set it away in a cool clean place for twenty or twenty-four hours. Then work until the brine runs clear. Do not work too much; it makes the butter greasy .- American Farmer.

Cure for Rheumatism

A German bee journal has an article recommending bee stings as a cure for rheumatism. The writer's wife was afficted with severe rheumatic pains in the arm. The husband held bees to the arm, allowing them to completely empty the poison sacs into the muscles. The succeeding night the lady, for the first time in six months, enjoyed a good sleep. The arm was swollen pretty badly the next day but this rapidly decreased. No rheumatic pains have since been felt by the lady. Other cases of similar cures are mentioned by the same writer. As the average honey bee is always ready to perform his part of the experiment, those inclined to try the remedy may do so with "neatness and dispatch."

A Durable Whitewash.

The Scientific American gives the following as a durable whitewash: For one barrel of color wash, half a bushet white lime, three pecks of hydraulic cement, ten pounds umber, ten pounds ochre, one pound Venetian red, quarter pound lampblack. Slake the lime, cut the lampblack with vinegar; mix well together; add the cement and fill the barrel with water. Let it stand twelve hours before using, and stir frequently while putting it on. This is not white, but a light stone color, without the unpleasant glare of white. The color may be changed by adding more or less of the colors named, or other colors. This wash covers well, needing only one coat, and is superior to anything known, excepting oil paint.

Charcoal for Hogs.

Whatever hog medicine contains a good proportion of charcoal is presumptively a good medicine. It may be possible for quackery to so combine charcoal with other ingredients that the efficacy of this remedial agent will be destroyed, but it would, we believe, take a regular double-barreled quackery to destroy it under any circumstances. It is a most useful medicine by itself, and worth more than any one ingredient that we ever put into a medicine. powers are so great that it will absorb about

eighty times more gas than its own measure- O. P. WATERS, President. ment. It is to this quality that it owes its efficacy when given to bloated animals, and nothing equal to it was ever given or has ever been discovered in such cases. Few of our readers but are doubltess aware how magnificently it acts in human complaints, and to such it is recommended in diseases of domestic animals, and especially of swine, with just as much confidence of its being a success as when given to human beings. One beauty about it, too, is that it can do no harm, something that can not be said of many of the nostrums which are recommended by avaricious compounders of medicine for animals. If it is given in too large doses it simply acts as a cathartic, and that is the end of it .- Western Rural.

To Wash Graining.—Use clear, warm wa ter, no soap, a clean, white cloth. Wash only a small place at a time, and wipe dry with another clean white cloth. Do not wet more space than can be dried immediately with the dry cloth, as graining must not be left to dry in the atmosphere. It must be rubbed dry; hence the necessity of white, dry cloths. If the graining has been neglected, or soiled with greasy fingers, or specked by summer growth or flies, a little hard soap may be necessary in the first water, but must be speedily rinsed off in clear water and wiped dry. But if possible avoid the use of soap, as it deadens the varnish, however carefully handled, and on no account must soap be rubbed on the cloth.

Advectisements.

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



A Preventive for Chills, Fever Ague.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appe-tite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries Red Peruvian Bark. Prickly Ash Bark, Iron an, Alteratives; also an antacid, which will remove all beiching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO LAWRENCE. KAS.

Tree Borers,

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

FREE OF CHARGE,

as will enable them to entirely remove the larvæ or grubs from the tree and protect it against their dep-redations for three years. Address GEO. COOK, 298 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

glish veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now the Country, says that most of the Horse of the Country, says that most of the Horse of the Country, says that most of the Horse of the Country, says that most of the Horse of the Country o

by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

ANY GENT Or lady that sends us their address will receive some thing Freely Mail, that may adapted to those who have reached the foot of the hill. Address M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich et., New YOUNG. LOWEY'S



TIRST STEPS IN CHEMISTRY

A 96 page illustrated book containing a series of 150 brilliant experiments sent free for two stamps. Chemical Cabinets with 27 and 37 pie-apparatus and chemicals for performing 50 to 100 apparatus and chemicals for performing 50 to 100 full experiments sent free for 50 and 60 cents. All of chemicals and apparatus on hand FREDERICK LOWEY 90 Eleventh Street, Brookly, N, Y.

W. E. BLAKE, Vice President.

GEO, SWENEY, Sec'y

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OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

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I Will Sell or Exchange the Bull,

CHILTON DUKE 7th

See Pedigree. I can not use him any longer on my herd. Name of animal, Chilton Duke 7th 34763, bull. roan, calved March 25, 1877. Bred by A. J. Alexander, pring Station, Ky.; owned by C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas.

1 d Miss Wiley 35th,
2 d Miss Wiley 25th,
3 d Miss Wiley 21st,
3 d Miss Wiley 14th,
4 d Miss Wiley 9th,
5 d Miss Wiley 9th,
5 d Miss Wiley 3d,
6 d Imp, Miss Hudson,
7 d Mayoress,
8 d Matron,
9 d Miss Mason,
10 d No. 6 Chiltion Sale,
11 d Charles Cow,
12 d Henry Cow,
12 d Henry Cow,
14 d Viell,
14 d Nell,
15 d Fortune

ill. roan, caived March 25, 1877. Bred by A. J. Alexand chita, Kas.
Got by 4978, 26th, Duke of Aindie.
by 142145 Barrett,
by 10th Duke of Thorndale,
by Royal Oxford,
by Fordham, Duke of Oxford,
by Fordham, Duke of Oxford,
by Garcase, 312,
by Hennes,
by Tyro,
1770,
1780 Falstaff,
1993
by Dr. Syntax,
220
by Charles,
by Henry,
301
by Favorite,
by Henry,
301
by Bavorite,
by Bolingoroke,
E. S. EICHHOLTZ, Wichita, Kansas. 28158. 18774.



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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

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

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 of the great of the great space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and putiable rule adhered to in the publication of The Tarmers. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked n48 expire with the next issue. The paper is all all or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

Mr. H. A. Heath, is traveling representative of the KANSAS FARMER, duly accredited. Any business transacted with him in the interest of the FARMER will be honored at this office. Mr. Heath is also special correspon dent of the paper, and will be pleased to avail himself of all courtesies extended to him by people of Kansas for the benefit of the FAR-MER's readers.

Never fail, if a gentleman, of being polite to

Milk from mature cows is richer than that from heifers.

Again permit us to acknowledge continued receipt of kindly greeting by our readers.

A roof made of thatch may not be beautiful or proof against fire, but it is warm and will

Subscriptions to the FARMER are pouring in by every mail. Let them come. Our force is sufficient to take care of all.

The Arkansas Valley people are alive. They advertise their next fair to be held the 4th to the 7th days of September, 1882.

We are compelled to largely insrease the number of papers printed this week in order to accommodate our new subscribers.

"My God! what is this?" were the first words spoken by President Garfield after be was shot. So says James G. Blaine on the witness stand.

The boisterous and offensive conduct of the creature Guiteau in court; his insolence and malice are rapidly preparing the public mind for a verdict of guilty.

The FARMER hopes to be able to make an announcement in a few weeks which will please its readers. Fill us up to the measure of good humor, and we'll do it.

On the first page of the FARMER our readers have a good view of the recently imported Norman stallion, belonging to Messrs. Dillon & Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Lawrence has at length succeeded in convicting one rumseller. They have had a hard time down there, but they have conquered. Don't lose your grip, now.

volume. Pardon us for these reminders. We law is, a fair compensation for services renderwant your renewals as early as possible so as to ed, and no more than that can be collected unavoid labor and possible mistakes.

Major Wm. Sims, master of the Kansas State Grange, accompanied by his wife, went to Washington City some days ago to attend the meeting of the national grange.

The cattle commission report that they do not find any pleuro-pneumonia west of the Alleghanies. They also state that there are two kinds of the disease, one not contagious.

Sterling has been hauling up her saloon pets -those precious people who dress in fine linen and laugh at the law. Concordia has cleaned the evil out there, and so the good work goes slowly on.

If corn is to be boiled for hogs it ought first to be shelled off the cob. The cobs may be crushed and ground with the corn and make good soft feed. But for simply boiling, let the knowledge of all the facts and circumstances corn always be shelled.

A writer in the Massachusetts Plowman takes a sensible view of fall plowing. He says it, like necessary to be considered are almost innumereverything else, has two sides. For some purposes it is better and for others it is not. Experience is the best guide.

Messrs, Plinner and Stolaker, Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas., have bought of Dr. W. H. H. Cardiff, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., his old show bull that he had at the head of his herd, and three cows for an even thousand dollars.

According to the report of the secretary of the interior, there are now in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river 102 reservations, great and small, on which are located, in round numbers, 224,000 Indians.

The Industrial league in convention at Chi-

and internal industries, purification of the pub-Gov. Bullock, of Atlanta, was president of the convention

A farmer's boy orght to be an object of both solicitude and pride. He is to be one of the future rulers of the land. He is growing ruddy and strong in the unobstructed sunlight. He grows up in a free, pure air. His whole life is a school of freedom, a fit training for a sovereign.

Secretary Kirkwood recommends some changes in the Indian policy. He advises the teaching of young Indians our language, reducing the number and size of the reservations, local self government among the more educated tribes-something similar to our county system: abandonment of the tribal system among the more intelligent tribes, and the concentration of all the Indians west of the Mississippi on four or five reservations.

How to Oppose Monopolies.

The monopolies which chiefly concern the people at large are those which affect common interests and reach all of us more or less directly. Some of them exist by mere private combinations, as in the case of grain gamblers: some of them come into being directly through the affirmative power of the people, as railroads, banks, express companies, etc. For our pres ent purpose, then, monopolies may be divided into private and public, as they are created through private or public machinery. Any one man, or half a dozen or more men may deal in grain and stocks without asking anybody's consent, and we style them private monopolists; but no man or body of men may build a railroad, establish a bank of circulation or even organize a company for such purposes except in pursuance of laws which the people have made. We therefore call a railway company or a bank a public monopoly. In this article, we propose to deal with this latter class only. The fact that they are creatures of law shows that all the rights they have came to them from the people, and are either expressed or implied in the law under which they are permitted to exist. They are creatures of law, offspring of the people. The two parties to the enterprise are, the people of the first part, and the corporation of the second part. The people are sovereign; the corporation is limited to the grants of the people.

The primary object of every public monopoly is the convenience and benefit of the people. When citizens are compelled to transport their produce and supplies a hundred miles in wagons; when farmers must haul their grists fifty miles to mill; when carpenters and blacksmiths must have teams out a week to procure lumber and iron for their shops-then the people begin to realize the importance of cheaper and more speedy means of transporting freight, and a railroad is built. Before the road is made, the rates of compensation for hauling freight are established by persons engaged in the business. Competition preserves an equitable schedule. When the railway is built, then there is no competition, and the very natural result is, that another rule of compensation is adopted. With the individual treighters the rule was, the lowest living rates; with the corporation it is, all the traffic will bear. And it is this matter of rates which affects the people.

Now, there is a law which the people have either adopted or enacted, fixing this whole subject, but the difficulty in the way is, that as things are now, the corporation acts as judge and sheriff both, while the people, who alone have the right to determine the matter, and who have determined it long years ago, sit back of the railing as spectators.

The law to which reference is here made is known to every lawyer as the rule of quantum Bill Bates' Lad VIII, John Dorman, meruit, that is to say-what, or how much is the | Clifton J H Clasby, Independence. Mo Only five more issues of the FARMER in this service reasonably worth? In other words, the less there is a contract for more.

> But while the law remains in its present general form the corporation naturally, not maliciously, bases its rates on the rule above mentioned-all the traffic will bear-trusting for immunity to the anathy or ignorance of the people. And this brings us face to face with the query-how to oppose railway monopo-

> Make the law specific. Let the whole great subject be studied by persons specially fitted and specially appointed for the purpose. Let these persons have all the time and all the money they need to make this investigation thorough, because the subject is large, and it covers a vast field. Construction of a railway has many incidental operations; managing a railway has many more. Rates of compensation, to be based on the rule of quantum meruit. can be fairly established only after a full which necessarily enter into the sum total of reasonable expenses. The various items thus able; besides, there are many things which cannot be certainly known at any time of making estimates, as floods, fires, accidents, future cost of materials, extensions, etc. Such things can be provided for only on reasonable margins, utilizing the fruits of experience in those directions. Let a complete report of such investigation be prepared for presentation to the legislature. Then let the people see to it that men of sense and honor are elected to seats in the law making body. Don't send up wooden men nor fools; but men who have brains enough to

lic service, stimulation of ship building. Ex- talks on opposite sides of one plain proposition as often as anybody will pay him two dollars and a half-he won't do; he would sell his soul for a nickel cigar. Yet such fellows' votes count as much as anybody's.

> In every community there are solid, sensible, fair, honest men; men who believe offices are made by the people, for the people, and ought to be filled only by persons who are ready to execute the people's will. Let the people in any given community, untrammeled by party customs, be asked to choose a man for som specific duty, and the unanimity with which they would individually select some one or other of a few individuals among them would be surprising. The people rarely are deceived in the calibre or conscience of a man they know. Then, let the people do their own work in this matter. Send up safe, practical upright men, no matter what their politics, religion or vocation is; send such men to the legislature instructed to enact a fair law, fair to all interests concerned, and make it so specific and so plain that a quarter of a century will not pass before the courts have construed its provisions and decided what it means.

> This is the honorable, manly, and only reliable method of opposing corporate monopolies, and any corporation that would object to it ought to be swept from the face of the earth.

Short-Horn Cattle Sale.

The uinth semi-annual sale of Short-hern cattle was held in Kansas City Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, by the Hamiltons, Ward, Harper and others, and would have continued one day longer but for the burning of the Cynthiana bridge, in Kentucky, which prevented the whole lot of Cotswold sheep and a number of cattle from being brought in time for the sale. A large number of prominent men was present, as the names of buyers indicate, and that they made good bargains, will also be seen by the small prices paid for cattle, all of which were eligible and properly registered in the American Short-Horn Record, or American Herd Book. The scarcity and high price of feed deterred many from buying, and had much to do in bringing down the price, although a few brought full prices. The cat.le were bred by the Hamiltons, of Kentucky: Maj. Ward, Westport, Mo.; Messrs. Kilgrove, Porter and Duncan, Plattsburg, Mo.; R. T. Bass, Wilder, Kas.; Messrs. McClelland and Gordon, Liberty, Mo.; and R. Harper, Kentucky. The well known Cols. Muir and Edmondson operated as auctioneers. The sales made were as follows:

Northbee Julia II to J Kilgore, Plattsburg, Mo Julia II to A M Rogers & Son, Independence, Me Sallie VII, J H Clasby, Independence, Mo Julia Ann, L O Swope, Independence, Mo Miss Josephine, Geo Arnold, Missouri Peggie III, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas Peggie II, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas Bogus, H A Ensign, Newton Kas Aaron Duchess of Athol, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas Mary Moore, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas Gordon Lass, H A Ensign, Newton Kas oi Moberly II, H A Ensign, Newton, Kas Adelaide V. E. F. Chapese, Richmond, Mo. General Hourigan, M R Platt, Kansas City, Mo Mary Bell's Duke, E B Millet, Kansas City, Mo. Leslie's Oxford C W White, Parkerville, Mo Vellum's Oxford, M R Platt, Kansas City, Mo Vellum's xford II, L A Allen, Kansas City, Mo Prince of Sales, E B Millet, Kansas City, Mo Constance's Oxford, R L Raymond Liberty, Mo Sharon Beil's Oxford, E C Allen, Manhattan, Kas Duke of Grove Creek, N Winn, Graysonville, Mo Douglass Jas Ficklin, Kentucky Mary's Duke, N Winn, Graysonville, Mo Tom, N Winn, Graysonville, Mo Thanksgift, Jas Ficklin, Kentucky Traveler, N Winn, Graysonvide, Mo Granger, Jas Ficklin, Kentucky Baron James, Jas McDowell, Sturgeon, Mo Callis Sirk Jas McDowell Sturgeon Mo General Hood, R J Long, Kansas City, Mo Sharpsbury Duke, Joe McDowell George Gaston, R. E. Richards, Marshail, Mo Hattie James II, J. H. Clasby, Independence, Mo Glaceful VIII, J W Duncan. Duke of Fairview, Lipscum Bros, New SantaFe, Mo 185 Graceful X J W Duncan, Miss F, Joel Wells, New Santa Fe. Mo Dolan, Robt Bra h, Elmdale, Kas Edgewood Duke, J. H. Clashy, Independence, Mo. 100 Duk er of Appleton. J Kilgrove, Plattaburg, Mo Betty's Duke, Jas Whilby, Kentucky Prince George. A Hamilton, Butler, Mo Francisco, E B Millet, Kansas City, Mo Belvidere III, W C Obern, Kansas City, Mo Wiley Countess, J H Clasby, Independence, Mo Lizzie A, J H Clasby, Independence, Mo Miss Jennie, R E R chard, Marshall, Mo Glaggett, J H Hockaday, Less Summit. Mc Rosalie's Duke, J H Clasby, Independence, Mo Major Young, J H Clasby, Independence, Mo Oliver, J H Clasby, Independence, Mo

The next semi-annual sale will occur in the spring at Kansas City.

Peanuts. Peanuts.

An interest is growing among the readers of the FARMER in the culture of peanuts. This we are free to say, is pleasant news to us. We believe there is great safety and profit in the crop. Its use is becoming more general every year. Some of our friends are asking for light on the matter of proper cultivation of the peanut, and this note is to request those of our readers who have had experience to write out brief statements on the cultivation of peanuts for publication in the FARMER. What kind of soil and surface is best adapted to the crop; time and manner of planting; mode of cultivating; time and method of harvesting and curing, &c.

A Texas paper says that heretofore the pecan crop, as a source of revenue, has attracted but little attention. No care whatever has been comprehend the subject; conscience enough to taken of the trees; in fact, in many localities, be fair; honor enough to live their time and trees 50 to 100 years old have been cut down talents to the people. The street corner, saloon solely to obtain the nuts. Before the civil war or store-box politician won't do at all. He is the exports from the port of Indianola alone

\$2,000,000 in value. With proper care of the believed that \$100,000,000 could be realized annually. Millions of bushels are lost every year by falling upon the ground and rotting, or being devoured by hogs, squirrels, turkeys and other animals and birds. Except in enclosed pastures no claim is made by the owners of the land to the fruitage of the trees. Mexicans and negroes are the pecan gatherers, and in some districts white children.

Some of the papers out west are crowing over batter cakes made out of sorghum seed meal. The Rural West says the test was satisfactory in every respect so far as the value as food is concerned. The quantity was small, and, of course, could not be tried in many different ways. The seed was ground on a fresh dressed corn burr and not bolted, which left the product very much like fine corn meal, and we were very agreeably disappointed in our expectations. The treatment of the meal was similar to that usually given flour or corn meal in making cakes for breakfast. No one would have known that the meal was from cane seed as the taste did not savor of cane, and in appearance the cakes were like those made from fine meal, but with this difference, we believe the cane seed meal cakes at least 50 per cent. ahead of corn meal, and a splendid addition to each for the yearlings, at a time when comour breakfast dishes.

Society in the aggregate is an enlargement of the every day experience of one man. It is unconsciously experimenting all along its line of march, learning new lessons every year, discerning fresh dangers and making important conquests. Influences tending toward good or evil are working in changed combinations as opportunities appear, and the people are benefited or injured accordingly. Experience is the great teacher. We must endure evils until we learn how to avoid or prevent them. Society is always threatened, just as the individual is, with some one or more open or secret enemies. The farmer has his cut worms to contend with, and society has grain and stock gamblers and hordes of other robbers raiding on interests which affect millions of men. People must learn to organize for beneficient purposes as well as for the amassing of individual wealth.

The very general demand for the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is evidence conclusive that the edition was not large enough. This board was established in the interest of Kansas agriculturists. Thousands of them have applied for the last report and could not be supplied, simply because there were not enough printed. The legislature, at its next session, ought to provide for at least twenty-five thousand copies of the next report. The interest and value of these reports are such that the demand for them increases yearly. Secretary Coburn will prepare something for the next issue which will be in still greater demand. He is increasing his means for acquiring information that farmers and everybody else who is interested in Kansas will

Betting on elections is one of the curses of modern politics. The moment a man wagers anything on the result of an election he pecuniarily interested in the success of the candidate upon whom he has staked his property, and that leads him away from the clear duty of every voter-to work for the public good. It vitiates both morals and politics. The law ought to disqualify every voter who in any manner gambles on the result of any public election. He should not be allowed to whte at that election, and he should, besides, be punished by a fine so heavy that it would make him wince ever afterwards when he even hears of anybody else betting.

Cotton, corn, tea and hay are the leading crops of earth, and it appears from statistics recently published that hay leads all the rest. Cotton and tea are local crops, but hay is produced everywhere that plants grow. All farm crops in the United States in 1870, were valued at \$2,477,538,658. The hay alone, 27,000 000 tons, at an average price was worth \$405,000,-000, more than all the cotton was worth. And this does not include the grass used on the ground, not cured as hay at all. It is estimated that the net value of the grass crop utilized that year was at least two-fifths of the total value of all the crops. Hence, grass is king.

The committee appointed to investigate charges of improper conduct of the 9th Massachusetts militia at Richmond on their return from the Yorktown celebration, report that much of the misconduct was in spirit only but often boisterous and carried to excess; some of it was from ignorance of good breeding, and some clearly the result of over indulgence in drinking. Governor Long issued a special order to Colonel Strachon to ascertain and report within thirty days the names of the culprits, and if they are not forthcoming the entire regiment will be liable to such action as the governor shall thereupon direct.

Cotton seed oil is being used in place of lard in cooking in some places south. A correspondent of a southern paper says its superiority over lard in the matter of sweetness and clearness cannot be questioned. The refined is absolutely clean, and so pure is it that now, as we have before stated, it is extensively sold and used as pure olive oil. It is quite the equal of that famous oil-no epicure, however delicate his palate, being able to detect the difference.

We see no better way to prevent grain gambling than to place it by law on a level with common gambling. Make the man who cheats cago discuss d questions relating to commerce a nuisance and a fraud anywhere. The lawyer were reported at \$100,000; now it is estimated thousands of farmers a criminal the same as

who practices his profession on one book and that the amount annually gathered exceeds man who simply swindles some other dead beat, or who robs one man that assists in the robtrees and systematic gathering of the crops it is bery by submitting his case to the arbitrament of cards or dice. Let the grain gambler be made a common criminal; punish him by imprisonment and fine. Nothing short of extreme measures will ever root out this growing

> The publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, have kindly forwarded to the FARMER a copy of Mr. Emerson's newest church music book, The Herald of Praise. Mr. Emerson brings to his work a ripe experience and a practical knowledge of the musical wants of people that has been of great assistance to him. Thus equiped, he has given us a book which is at least equal, if not far in advance of any previous similar collection of church music. Its practical nature throughout will commend it to the great mass of people who want to learn to sing, and having the knowledge, want good, fresh music which will please, as well as instruct.

> As an example of how it pays to deal in fine stock cattle, we call attention to the Campbell Bro.'s at Plymouth, Lyon Co., Ks., who, two years ago, purchased two medium priced bulls at the Hamilton's sale and from them raised 130 calves and were offered and refused \$25 mon yearlings brought only \$16 and \$17 per head. After having the bulls one year they were offered for them double the sum they paid. Now, this is only one of many instances of like character which are reported to our traveling correspondent.

Names and occupations of the jurors sworn in the Guiteau case are: John P. Hamlin, restauranter; Fred W. Brandenberg, cigarmaker; Henry J. Bright, retired merchant; Thomas H. Langley, grocer; Michael Shehan, grocer; Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer; George W. Gates, machinist; Ralph Wormley, laborer; Wm. Bruner, grocer; Thomas Heinline, machinist; Joseph Pratter, commission

A correspondent asks a question in regard to tolls which millers receive. All the law says on the subject is this: SEC. 6. There shall be kept, at a public mill, by the owner and occupier thereof, a half bushel and a peck measure, tried and sealed by the proper authorities, and also proper toll dishes for the same; and shall keep posted up, in a conspicuous place in their mills, the rates of toll.

Guiteau's trial is an illustration of the simplicity of republican government. An assassin of the chief magistrate has a trial before twelve of his fellow citizens, laborers, mechanics, grocers and merchants; has counsel assigned him and his witnesses subpensed and paid by the people. He has the same treatment precisely that Garfield would have had if he had killed Guiteau.

Jute is probably to be one of the leading crops in the southern states. Its fibre is used in making gunny sacks, bagging, and other coarse articles, and the imported article is used in many finer textile fabrics. The plant grows well in Louisiana. The seed came from India where it is a leading crop. Many million pounds of the fibre are shipped into the United States every year.

The successful farmer, like the successful teacher, is an experimentalist. He does not run his experiments all over the farm, but while the main business proceeds according to established or approved methods, he always has his experiments in progress where they don't interfere with his general work. He is always learning something useful either as checks or stimulants.

In Elk county a peoples' ticket-anti-pro hibition, and in favor of licensing saloons-was run and beautifully snowed under. Men who, in this day, advocate saloons are going backwards. The sooner we get out of the theory that a general drinking of whisky does us any good or makes us any better, the sooner we will arrive at a station which we must reach some

The magnificent buildings and costly style of living of some of our millionaires is attracting general attention. It is said that Sidney Dillon is about to erect a residence on Fifth Avenue in New York City covering thirteen full city lots. It will cost more toan the finest hotel on the continent. Did Mr. Dillon get all his wealth by means of fair profits in business?

That young man and young woman who imagine that, because they live in town, and have all the advantages offered by the tomfoolery, show and sin of city life, the world will always treat them as pets, will some day sigh for the relief of the pure air and society of rural life.

Patched clothes are no disgrace when the head and heart of the wearer are whole. Many a noble man and woman move about the world in rough exteriors. Dress does not constitute quality. By best using what we have, we do the best we can, and that is all anyone can do.

Sheep for Sale.

their undivided attention, offer their entire flocks of fine Merino sheep for sale. Will sell the whole or any part fine breeding ewes, all young, sound and healthy Also, about 590 lambs.

They have yet on hand from 50 to 75 thorough bred Rams.
All of these sheep will be sold at very low prices. Call on or address

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

'Capital View Sheep Farm," Topeka: Kas

A Grange Enterprise.

[Special Correspondence.] EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-In Johnson county the grangers seem to be not only strong in numbers, but also well organized for system atic business. They have forty granges, with a total membership of fifteen hundred, some having as high as one hundred and forty mem-

They have several co-operative grange stores in the county, distributed to the towns, Stanley, Edgerton, Spring Hill and Olathe. In the latter place the building occupied consists of five store rooms in which a general commercial business of twenty thousand dollars per month is done. One would think such a store would be detrimental to the business interests of the other merchants, but your correspondent learned from them that it did not. A competing dry-goods merchant said his business had increased from the reason that since the advent of the grange store, so many traded and bought in Olathe, who formerly went to Kansas City to trade, thus really benefitting home merchants instead of being a detriment.

In October they had 612 stockholders

which number is steadily increasing. The association was founded five years ago with a borrowed capital of \$849.93. Now they have a paid up capital of over \$20,000. They have, in the five years, done a business of \$615,006 56; and after paying 10 per cent. interest, stockholders, rebates, &c, it leaves a net profit of \$35,313 96.

Stockholders receive 10 per cent. on the stock invested and a rebate of 6 to 25 per cent. on merchandise purchased, and patrons who are not stockholders receive a rebate of about one half the amount paid the stockholders. Johnson county has the most successful co-operative grange store in the state. H. A. H.

In one of our state exchanges we notice statement that farmers and stockdealers complain that private scales for weighing hay, grain and stock, do not always correspond in their weighing. The paper suggests that city or county scales be placed at every trading point, and be correctly kept by a paid officer. It is a good suggestion.

Le Français is the title of a new magazine printed entirely in French and published in Boston. A copy has been forwarded to our table. We acknowledge ourselves indebted to the publishers for this courtesy on their part, for if there is anything the editor of an agricultural paper needs it is a magazine all

The demand for back numbers of the FAR-MER to November 1, is beyond our ability to supply. New names of subscribers have come in so rapidly recently that our last edition was worked off before we discovered that we were short. Even a few of our old subscribers had to be passed over. We will try to be supplied in future.

High priced corn affects other people besides us poor printers. Even the whisky men feel the upward tendency. Representatives of all the western distilleries except three went into convention the other day in Chicago to talk over methods for opposing foreign competition. Hadn't we better protect them a little?

The Kansas City Journal is justly regarded as one of the reliable journals of the country. Edited with ability, sustained by a sound financial foundation, and directed by an enterprising management, its news is copious and fresh. We value it specially because of its full and accurate Kansas City market reports.

Judge Cox, presiding in the Guiteau trial. wisely directed that in this case, information obtained by general rumor, and formation or expression of opinion on the case should not necessarily disqualify a juror. The case was of such a public nature that every person is presumed to have heard of it.

Now that winter is approaching it is time that farmers drop the fire guards and cornhusking, and go to digging up their pumpkins and pulling potatoes off the trees. It won't do to let potatoes hang out too long in very cold weather. They are liable to freeze.

By way of reminding the good people of Kansas that even in this salubrious climate, and under our balmy skies, such a thing as winter is possible, the capital city was wrapped in a thin mantle of white the morning of the 18th inst.

Political Notes

Industrial league of America opened its first national convention in Chicago.

The secretary of the interior recommends teaching young Indians our language. Republicans claim to be able to organize the next

national house of representatives. Gen. Grant flatly contradicts the charges that he is

attempting to influence the president's course.

Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, is on the trail of the Postmaster Generalship, having taken rooms in Washington.

General Sherman made a shortspeech at Atlanta in which he declared that he thinks as much of Georgia as of Ohio, and was loudly cheered.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that Roscoe Conkling will make some money for him-self in the next few years and then go back into pol-

Sheep for Sale.

I have 25 Cotswold bucks and 30 ewes of same grade to sell cheap. Call on or address MORGAN HALL, Hutchinson, Kas.

SCAB.

Wool Growers

is guaranteed to

Eradicate Scab & Vermin

Those who have used other Dips with no, or par tial, success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an

INCREASED GROWTH

BETTER WOOL

A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 56 page; ready for

Free Distribution. LADD TOBACCO COM'Y

No. 21 N. Main Steet, St. Louis, Mo.

IT MAY BE OBSERVED



that no attempt is made to hunt up out of the way or unknown places to find endorsement Where will you find such another ar ray of names of influen tial people; and if space permited, there would be added an overwhelming mass of evidence from ail

parts of the country of the wonderful curative properties of Simmons Liver Regulator. on. Alexander H. Stephens.

John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Ga.

Gen. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator. Hon. John Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Ala. Rev. David Wills, D.D., President Oglethorpe Col

Bishop Pierce, of Georgia. Hon. James Jackson (firm Howell, Cobb & James Jackson). Attorney at Law, Macon, Ga.

Jno. B. Cobb. R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga.

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, pre-

Rams for Sale

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

FIVE FULL BLOOD RAMS FOR SALE. S. H. THAYER, Solomon City, Kas.

Strayed Taken up by ,me about a month ago ONE RED COW, 5 or 6 years old, and one white and red STEER

two years old.

W. J. LOYD. North Topeka, Nov. 11, 1881.

Jacks for Sale.

Cheap for cash, or cash and young steers, or Cots wold sheep.
Joe and Brigham Young. Two fine mammoth kentucky Jacks, five and six years old, 14 hands high black. very heavy built, can show splendid colts.
For further particulars address

N. N. BROWN,
Lawr. nce, Kas.
Or come and see them on Alabama and Henry sts..
Lawrence, Kas.

JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

Three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breeding from my Jersey Park Herd at reasonable prices Dr. O. F. SEARL, Solomon, Dickinson Co , Kas.

Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAWES,

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, county, Kaa Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one or the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, helfers and calves.



EVERY

WANTS A POCKET-RNIFE. And Here is His Chance to Get One

Send for a sample copy of THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS,

full of pictures published in Topeka, Kansas, by Longshore & Smith for only

50 Cents per Year, and examine their wonderful list of premiums to boys and girls who subscribe and raise clubs for

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

Breeders' Directory.

Cards similar to those below will be inserted in the Breeders Directory at \$10,00 per year, or six months for \$5,00, A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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

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

GFO. BROWN. "Shephard's Home." Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so licited. C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Span ish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence so lieited.

Heited.

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

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

W. H. MANN & CO., Gliman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stalilous for sale. COUNDIFY & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, cass Co. GUNDIFY & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, cass Co. Mo. breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weights 300 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited,

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)



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

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas



We have for sale at present, 4: young Poland-Chin pars from two to eight months old, and 30 youn

We have for sale at present, 4: young Poland-China boars from two to eight months old, and 39 young Poland China sows, ai old enough to breed, to farrow in the spring: also, 25 young Berkshire pigs sired by Peerless 2:35 A. B. Record, and out of different ones of our fine Berkshire sows.

Some of the Poland China pigs are stred by Cheng 2:53 Am. rican and 8:53. Ohio Poland-China: ecord, whose cut appears above, and some by N. S. Jr. 78!, A. F. C. Record. These boars are not of kin, and are both excellent specimens of the breed. The sows are all animals of high merit. We cannot give pedigree in limited space. If you want a pig, write us and describe what you want as to color, age and growth We will bre d and sell in rig to farrow in the spring some of the Poland-China sows above referred to. Prices reasonable.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas

MOUND CITY

POULTRY YARDS!

I now offer to the public the finest thoroughbred I now offer to the public the mest thoroughness poultry I have ever raised, and can mate pairs trios, or breeding pens, for breeding and exhibition purposes. I have Light Brahmas (Duke of York and Auocrat Strains), Dark Brahmas (Mansfields), Buff Co chins (Doolittles and Congers), Plymouth Rocks (Essex and Keefer Strains). My prices are liberal.

S. L. IVES.

Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

Nurserymen's Directory.

PEACH TREES FOR SALE

at the Carthage Peach Nurserv. Send for prices. B. F. WAMPLER, Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.



SMALL STEAM ENGINES. Simple, Reliable & Economical

We sell a Two-Horse Power en-sing and notices, like engraving, for charming pumping water, grind-ing, cutting or steaming teed, all po-complete and ready to run. Boiler made entirely of Wrough Iron, and tested to 150 pounds pressure to the tested to 150 pounds pressure to the quare inch. Larger sizes at equally how dries. Send for illustrated price list,

CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO.,

Holstein Cattle

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES.

The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins n the World. 225 head, pure bred, mostly imported, nales and females, of different ages. A large and elegant s'ud of imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of all ages.

Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of superior breeding ressonal inspiration invited. Separate Catalogues of each lass, and my let records of cows mailed free on application and in the company answered. State that you saw this dvertisement in the KANASS FARMER.

SMITHS & POWELL, Łakeside Stock Farm. Syr.



Republican Valley Stock Farm,

Devoted exclusively to breeding PERCHERON-NORMAN HORRES.
QUIMPER No. 400, at the head of stud.
Augest and finest collection in the west.
Pure bred and some of the finest grades in America; with spaces from the best horses that have ever been imported from France.

sposes from the best horses that have ever been imported from France. Young St. illions and Fillies for sale, most of them bred in Kansas, and are thoroughly acclimated. ● Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing Pedigrees, ue containing Pedigrees, HENRY AVERY, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas

Important to Grocers, Packers, Hucksters, and the General Public.

THE KING FORTUNE-MAKER. OZONE A New Process for Preserving all Perishable Arti-

cles, Animal and Vegetable, from Fermentation Putrefaction, Retaining their Odor and Flavor. "OZONE-Purified air, active state of oxygen."- Webster.

This Preservative is not a liquid, pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but it is simply and purely OZONE as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable structure from decay. There is nothing on the face of the earth tiable to decay or spoil which Ozone, the new Preservative, will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition

serve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

The value of Ozone as a natural preserver has been known to our abler chemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive and simple manner has been discovered. Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septic matter, or minute germs that develop and feed upon animal and segetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentiss method, selzes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our office in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative. We will also preserve, free of charge, any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

est. FRESH MEATS, such as beef, muiton, yeal, pork, poultry, game, fish, etc., preserved by this method, an be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric thanges and return to this country in a state of per

changes and return to this country in a state of per feet preservation.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen, and be kept in an ordinary room six months or more thoroughly preserved, the yolk held in its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sel as strictly "ch-ice." The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen; there are seasons when they can be bought for 8 or 10 cents a dezen, and by holding them, can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. One man, by this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

A FORTUNE Awaits Any Man who Secures Control of OZONE

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months. \$2 for a test package was his fir t invest-

ment.

Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in August and soid November 1st. \$2 fer a test package was their first investment.

November 1st. \$2 fer a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont Co., Ohio, is clearing \$2 000 a month in handling and selling Ozone. \$2 for a test package was his first investment. D. F. Webber. Charlotte, Eaton Co., "Mich., has cleared \$1,0 0 a month since August. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

J. B. Gaylord, \$0 La Salle St., Chicago, is preserving eggs, fruit, etc. for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½e per dozen for eggs and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 6,000 dozen eggs per day, and on his business making \$3,00 a month clear. \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

restate of oxygen."—Webser.

FRUITS may be permitted to ripen in their native climate, and can be transported to any part of the world.

The juice expressed from fruits expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without fermentation, hence the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage. Cider can be held perfect y sweet for any length of time

VEGET BLES can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition, retaining their odd in their natural condition, retaining their odd in their normal condition.

BUTEER after having been treated by this process, will not become rancid.

Dead human bodies, treated by this process, will not become rancid.

There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved and no trace of any foreign or unnatural ordor or taste.

There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved and no trace of any foreign or unnatural ordor or taste.

The process is ossimple that a child can opera e it as well and as successfully as a man. There is no expense,

A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time without additional trouble, or expense.

A room filled with different articles, such as eggs, meat, fish, etc., can be treated at one time without additional trouble, or expense.

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There is not a township in preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time if you will remember this, it will save asking questions to whether Ozone will preserve this or that article; if will preserve anothing and everything you can thus?

There is not a township in the United States. In which a live man cannot make any amount of money, from \$1.0 in any Township or County.

The Cincinnati Feed Co., 498 West Seventh Street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewers mait, preserving and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in 24 hours. Preserved by Ozone it keeps perfectly sweet for months.

These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others. Write to any of the above parties and get the cvi-

Now to prove the absolute truth of every thing we have said in this paper we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough. To any person who doubts these statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel exp. nses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we bave made.

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any appit cant for \$2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of Ozone as a Preservative After thus having satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to seil the article to others, or to continue it to his own use, or any other l'ne of policy which is best suited to him and other lord of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for h m and give us good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business in his locality. The man who secures control of Ozone for any special territory, will enjoy a monopoty which will surely enrich thm.

ritory, will erjoy a monopoly which will surely enrich htm.

Don't let a day rass until you have ordered a Test Package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come into us by scoros every mail—many by telegraph. "First come first served" is our rule.

If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package we will send it C. O. D., but this will put you to the expense of charges for return of money. Our correspondence is very large; we have all we can do to attend to the shipping of orders and

Give your full address in every letter, and seed your letter to

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO., (Limited.) S. E. Cor. Ninth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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

Merchants. 110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT, STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa. Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that CARBOLIC infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sul-SHEEP DIP. phur, etc.

phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly inproves the quality of the wood. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred to the gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred to the sufficient to dip one had been diplomed to the sufficient to

WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK.

1,600 acres, and the most completely fitted up Ranch in the state of Kansas, Unlimited outside range, good winter JAMES HOLLINGS WORTH, 210 LasSaile St., Chicago, III, SHEEP SCAB

CURED. Ticks and Red Lice

KILLED WITH LITTLE'S CHEMICAL! FLUID,

The new sheep dip and parasite destroyer. This fluid has all the sdvantages of Carbolic and Arsenic without their poisonous effects; entirely harmless when used internally or externally: mixes readily with and is used in cold water at any season of the year without injury to the stock; has never failed to give satisfaction. Send for testimonials, price list and directions. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, III

SHAWS PATENT CORN SHELLERS 85 CENTS. C. F. SHAW 10 Church St , Boston, Mass ,

We desire to call your attention to a class of references which no enterprise or firm based on anything but the soundest business success and highest commerciat merit could secure.

We refer, by permission as to our integrity and to the vatue of the Frentiss Preservative, to the following gentles en: Edward C. Boyce, Member Board of Public Works, E. O. Eshelby, City Comptroller, Amos Smith Jr., Collector Intern-I Revenue, Wul in & Worthington, Attorneys; Martin H. Harrell and B. F. Hopkins, County Commissioners W. S. Cappellar, C-unity Auditor; all of Cincinnati Hamilton County, Ohio These gentlemen are each familiar with the merits of our Preservative, and know from actual observation that we have without question the

Most Valuable Article in the World.

The \$2 you invest in a test package will surely lead you to secure a township or county, and then your way is absolutely clear to make from \$2 600 to \$10,00

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

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 quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enables us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP. The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

209 Percheron Horses Arrived in New York Aug. 25th And under Customs valuation Were Bonded for \$350,000.00.

These horses were imported by M. W. DUNHAM,

WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILL., upon whose tarm can now be seen
One-Fifth of All Imported French
Horses Now Living in America. During the past 17 months 360 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year.

100 Page Catalogue sent free on application. Contains over 40 illustrations and the history of the Percheron race. Order "Catalogue K."

AT THE GREAT CHICAGO FAIR, 1881,

In COMPETITION with the LARGEST and FINEST collection of CLYDESDALE HORSES ever shown, consisting of the PRIZE WINNERS at the GREAT SHOWS of SCOTLAND and ENGLAND, M. W. Dunhams HERD OF PERCHERONS

was awarded the Grand Swespstakes Prize, \$1,000 AND GRAND COLD MEDAL.

His Mare "MIGNONETTE" was awarded the GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE—\$500—and GRAND GOLD MEDAL; and his Stallion "VIDOCQ" was specially recommended to receive the Society's GOLD MEDAL.

Literary and Domestic

The Old-Fashioned Bible.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood That now but in memory I sadly review; The old meeting bosse at the edge of the wild-wood, The rail fence, and horses all tethered thereto; The low, sloping roof, and the bell in the steeple, The doves that came fluttering out overhead As it solemnly gathered the God-fearing people To hear the old Bible my grand-father read; The old-fashioned Bible—

The dust-covered Bible—
The leather covered Bible my grandfather read

The blessed old volume: The face bent above it-The blessed old volume: The face bent above it—
As now I recall it—is gravely severe,
Though the reverent eye that droops downward to love it
Makes grander the text through the lens of a tear,
And, as down his features it trickles and glistens,
The cough of the deacon is stilled, and his head Like a haloed patriarch's lean as he listens To hear the old Bible my grandfather read;
The old-fashioned Bible—
The dust-covered Bible—
The leather-bound Bible my grandfather read,

Ah! who shall look back with scorn and derision And scoff the old book, though it uselessly lies And scoff the old book, though it useressly hes in the dust of the past, while this newer revision Lisps on of a hope and a home in the skies? Shall the voice of the Master be stifted and riven? Shall we hear but a tithe of the words He has sald, When so long He has, listening, leaned out heaven To hear the old Bible my grandfather read?
The old-fashioned Bible—
The dust-covered Bible—
The leather-bound Bible my grandfather read.

A GREAT BATTLE-FIELD

In and About the Shenandoah Valley.

Winchester -- Sheridan's Ride to Cedar Creek -- A Story of Thomas Buchanan Read--A Blue Bird's Nest in the Cannon's Mouth.

Boston Sunday Herald.

Within gunshot of the dingy hotel that shelters the people who come to Winchester, Sheridan mounted his restless horse and started on his famous ride toward the bloody battle-field of Cedar creek. I would not spoil the story of that reckless ride if I could, because a poet's fancy always takes liberties with facts, no matter what the subject is with which he deals. No writer of rhymes ever took, or was entitled to take, broader liberties with truth than T. Buchanan Read, who has rendered immortal the struggle brave Sheridan made to reach the battle ground before the day was won. It does not matter that the tide of battle had been turned before he reached there, for he did check some straggling and frightened warriors who had left the field with the thought that the battle had been lost. He did infuse new life into the powder stained and weary veterans, who welcomed him with a cheer as his foaming horse dashed upon the field, and the flaming red necktie which the soldiers knew so well, fluttered in the breeze. His steed gathered as he flew along the lines. It was a great ride. A great general was its hero, and a noble horse covered the ground. There was something heroic in the event, and in both horse and rider, and it deserves the poet's best fancy. Read, who wrote the poem about the great ride, was a queer character. He was a painter, as well as poet, and the work of his brush was oftimes as charming as that of his

A look over the great battle-fields which surbrown with the fresh plowed earth, or yellow that drank the blood of thousands of the very. bravest and best of the nation's men, recalls Read to my mind, and revives

A STORY OF HIS GENIUS

I have never seen in print. His poetic fancy often leaped through the fumes of wine that frequently clouded his brain, and one of his happiest flights was inspired by the word "peace," spoken just after the sound of battle was hushed, and the great fields about Wintorch of war and the hoof of strife had blasted the face of these charming hills and fertile valleys. Read had been dining, and was "full." the most distinguished men of that day. He settled himself into a chair, and seemed limp and almost lifeless from the effects of dissipation. The statesmen were talking of the settlement, and of the demands peace would make upon statesmanship, and of the rewards of the conflict, if properly controlled. The word "peace," spoken by one of the gentlemen, in the course of the conversation, seemed to electrify Read. He started from his stupor, and, sitting up straight in his chair, with his poetic face red with wine but beaming with intelligence, and his eye flashing fire, said:

Oh! that some beautiful bird of the south Might build its nest in the cannon's mouth, And stop the awful roar!

his lips before he settled back into his stupor as quickly as he came out of it.

Is it any wonder that the story is recalled to my mind while looking over these hills and vales of which he wrote so much? But there is another circumstance stronger and more poetic than all the rest, which vividly recalls the intense depths of mingled purples and browns dramatic scene when Read's fancy painted the make their green walls gleam like jewelry. sublime thought of peace above recited. A And when some cottage in the clachan lies grim and ugly cannon stands silently guarding empty and deserted and the woodwork of the a bivouac of the dead, which a nation's gratitude has erected upon the rolling hillock where the two armies met in one of the most terrible charges that ever took place in any war. In the mouth of the silent guardian which, during the war, rained death upon the enemies of the country, a beautiful bluebird had builded its lovely. There is sure to be a gray precipice nest and raised its brood. A practical illustration of Read's inspired definition of peace.

A GREAT BATTLE-FIELD.

valley from Harper's Ferry, the eastern outpost to this great granary of the south. It might with propriety be called the metropolis of the Shenandoah, for it is the largest town in all this charming region. I wish I could describe the valley, but it cannot be done with words. The fertile earth seems to have crept down from the summits of two lofty mountain ranges, some thirty miles apart, stripping these great hills of their vegetation and usefulness, and leaving them gaunt and grim sentinels over the wealth that had left them. They also formed bold and ragged backgrounds to a most beautiful picture of rolling hillocks, gentle vallevs and gushing streams, which were created in the struggle to unite the rich soil which deserted the huge rocks that Nature, when she played with hills, piled up to show her curious strength and greatness over man. Much more than one hundred years ago the rugged pioneers of our civilization looked upon this valley and laughed. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, the German Dunkers, and now and then an aristocratic Englisman, found a home in this valley which God smiled upon, but which man defaced with slavery and the manners and was "tickled with the hoe, and laughed with the harvest." Its people were fat and arrogant, aristocratic and shiftless, and were therefore among the first in and last out of the attempt to destroy the Union.

UP THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

It is 126 miles from Harper's Ferry to Staunton, the foot and fountain head of the Shenandoah. It can be imagined how much of mate- Stout arms has she for labor, stout legs for rial resource this valley, so rich in an easy yield, could furnish to the commissary structure is more for use than grace; her feet department of the Confederacy. It did turnish are large, her ankles thick, yet she is a glorious all that it could spare, and the place became a creature. "run-way" for the armies, the point where the confederates came for supplies and to make their raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania, the section that our armies reached to meet them. So this fair section of the south felt the shock of battle oftener than any other section. The place from which I write was the scene of not less than half a dozen battles which has a place in history as among the most stubborn of the war. I should like to note the difference between the scene now and when the war closed. The necessities of the conflict forced Sheridan to blast this place for confederate supplies with the torch. That he did it relentlessly, no man that knows his history will doubt. Therefore, when the battle clouds finally raised, the valley was in ashes. Seventeen years of practical effort and fair industry has rebuilt the waste places and made the face of the country more beautiful than ever. The Berkshire hills show few better evidences of careful agriculture than you see here now, and the people are getting almost far enough away from war to acknowledge that the strife was a "God-send" to them, and their defeat a blesssing. Hard as were the experiences of these people during the rebellion, the result has advanced them in the race of life, bettered their condition and broadened their civilization. The scars of war have been covered by the fruits of peace, and the Shenandoah valley round this place-fields that are to-day is fast becoming a garden-spot, marking the broad difference between the elevating influwith the stubble of the gathered grain-fields ences of free labor and the degradation of sla-

Natural Art in the Highlands.

Writing of scenes in the Scottish Highlands, for the Home Journal, Philip Gilbert Hamilton thus pleasantly rhapsodies:

A genuine Highland clachan (hamlet) is one of the most picturesque things in the world, especially just after rain, when the color comes out. The houses, as everybody knows, of one story only, are built of great rough stones and burdens of husbandry, were desolate. The thatched in a rude way with rushes. Considered as artificial things, they do no honor to their artificers, for all their beauty is due to nature and to the poverty of the builders who were He came staggering into the presence of two of not rich enough to contend with nature. Whenever Highlanders are well off they cease to build picturesquely altogether, the inns and farm houses and kirks are uniformly square and hideous, while the castles of the nobility are usually, if of recent date, devoid of all interest, except as enduring examples of the lowest bathos of the "Gothic" renaisance. If the Highlanders could build churches and castles as grandly as they build poor men's huts, their country would be as great in architecture as it is in scenery.

The poor men's huts have the sublimity of rocks and hillocks. The coloring of the walls is so exquisite that it would take a noble colorist to imitate it at all. Gold of lichen, rose of granite, green of moss, make the rude stones of The last words had hardly died away upon the poor man's house glorious with such color as no palace in all England rivals, And as if it were especially intended by nature that full justice should be done to her coloring by the most desirable foil and contrast, she has given the Highlanders peat which they build into stacks close to their habitations, and whose roof rises, a grim skeleton, above the abandoned walls, blacker than black, arrangements of color become possible to the painter such as the strongest colorists desire.

And all the adjuncts are so perfect. The landscape about a clachan is nearly always or purple hill within sight, or a rocky stream, or at any rate a picturesque group of trees. Then the people who live in it are so pictur-Winchester is a real old Virginia town, situ- esque. I have never in my life seen finer figated about thirty miles up the Shenandoah ure subjects than some noble groups of strong

hardy children, playing about the doors of the huts, and clad in all manner of admirable rags And the very cows are clothed in lovelier fur than any other cows. Nothing in animal life is grander than a little Highland bull, black as minimum of labor. A cord of stone, three coal and majestic as a king, marching heavily, bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand will with a strong sense of his own personal dignity lay 100 cubic feet of wall. Five courses of and might. No wonder Rosa Bonheur likes brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney. the Highland cattle. It is enough to drive a Nine bricks in a course will make a flue painter half crazy with delight to see the sunshine in their fur! Then what variety of color there is in them. You have them in all colors-black, cream, tawny, red and brown, grouping with each other exactly as if they were artistic cows composing grand living pictures for our especial pleasure.

Nor is any painter likely to forget the sheep with their twisted horns, that the traveling tinker will make spoons of some day for the cottagers' wives. And now and then he will find a goat, or even a young roe-fawn from the them on. One thousand shingles laid four inmountains, as I have seen cherished and petted by children as lovely and graceful and active as itself.

These things shall you see about the cottages of our poor peasantry; these, and commonly methods it brings. The war came, finding this also a little field of corn, all green and gold in region happy in its indolence and rich in the its partial ripening, and laid perhaps by fruits of its soil. It was actually a region that thoughtless gales. There will be a little kailyard too-that is, a miniature garden for cabbages—and a plot for potatoes.

And out of these little huts there come as fine women as eyes can behold. Mighty and robust is the typical Highland beauty. Her eyes are brown like the pool of a stream in the heather; her cheeks are full and florid as red apples; her hair is of deepest brown or black. travel, full breasts to feed her babes. Her

The Noblest Fame.

In Grecia, when the world was young, The warrior-horses, we are told, Their deeds on History's living page Recorded were for later days-The noblest bards that graced the age Sung glowing pæans to their praise

But not such glory do I crave,
If blood alone such glory yields—
No joy for me when fall the brave On crimson War's ensanguined fields: Even though a monarch I might reigh Would stalk forever at my side.

But, could I build myself a fame, My heart would covet such a one As should draw blessings on my name For deeds of mercy I had done; To lead the darkened mind to light, To raise the fallen-aid the weak-To guide the erring soul ari, ht— These are the honors I would seek.

With no high gifts the world will own, Still to my heart the hope is dear That those whose triendship I have known Will, when this hand all pulseless lies, Recall the memory of one, Who, living, they could truly prize. And dead, regret his race is run!

Gems.

For the noblest man that lives there still renains a conflict.

Always be more solicitous to preserve your nnocence than concerned to prove it.

We understand death for the first time when he puts his hand on one whom we love. Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey oward it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

If your eally tntend to do a mean thing, wait till to-morrow. If you intend to do a noble thing, do it now.

'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear heaven were not heaven if we knew what it

Take away love, and not physical nature onv. but the heart of the moral world palsied.

The Creator has gifted the whole universe with language, but few are the hearts that can interpret it.

Ah! what a divine religion might be found out if charity were really made the principle of it instead of faith.

When a good man dies there is a gap made in the ranks of the followers of the Master. It is for each one to ask if he cannot fill it.

It is one thing to love truth and to seek it for its own sake; and quite another to welcome as much of it as tallies with our impression and principles.

There is much truth in the saying, "Give even an angel a bad name, and the simplest of us can see the evil impression in his face, whether it is there or not."

Each soul has its own separate traits, and its wn intransferable responsibility, and the grace of God is the grand agency to develop the highest powers of man's nature.

Did Christ stoop that he might become one with us, and thus raise us until we should be come one with him; and shall not we stoop to those of low estate and lowly that we may raise them to something happier and holier?

"A Hundred Per Cent. Better."

A patient in Michigan, who reports a gain of thirteen an quarter pounds in two weeks, says: "I cough about nee where I did ten times before, and do not raise one quar-er the mucus from my lungs that I did. My pulse has gone lown from 120 to 85. My digestion is very much improved and the stomach retains the food, In short, I am one hun dred per cent. better than I was three weeks ago, and I give all the praise and credit to the use of Compound Oxygen. The expressions of my friends are, 'Wonderful?' 'Astonishing?' 'Almost miraculous!'"

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ses and full information, sent free.

Drs, Starkey & Palen,
1109-and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa

Measuring Building Materials.

The following figures are worth remembering as they will save a great deal of calculation and give approximately accurate results with a inches wide and 20 inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue 8 inches wide and 16 inches long. Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough mortar to plaster 100 square yards. One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching in the floor. One thousand laths will cover 70 yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail ches to the weather will cover over 100 square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

We have received a copy of Farming for Boys, a neat little book, by the author of Ten Acres Enough, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. It is an interesting and useful book, given in the form of historical home sketches, intended to interest boys in the home and farm. It cannot fail to do great good. It is worth more than ten thousand trashy, filthy, unnatural novels. It is sold at \$1.25 per copy. It would be a neat Christmas present for a boy.

Advertisements.

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

40 LARGE Chromo Cards, Feathers, Hands with Name 10c Postpaid. GEO. I, REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. 50 Chromo Cards; name on 10c, 13 packs \$1.00. Samples 10c. Acme Card Co., Solsville, N. Y. 75 Lovely FRENCH CHROMO Cards with name of no loc, CHAS KAY, New Haven, Ct

60 Bauquet, Horse Shoe, Chromo, and Bow Cards with Chromo to the control of the chromo to the

70 ALL NEW STYLE Chromo Cards, No 2 alike, name 50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on 10c. 20 Gill-Edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ci \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

4,400 sold in 43 days: 583 in two days by one agen Tip-top profits. Sample with terms 10 cts World Manuf's. Co., 122 Nassau St., New York

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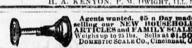
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\$100 to 250 per month guarantees where selling our new silver Mould White Wire Clothes Line. Sells readily at every house. Sample free. Address GIRARD WIRE Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The lending Scientists of to-day agree issues are caused by disordered Kidneys are I herefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept a perferent health will be the result. This truth has conown a short time and for years yeople suffered g without being able to gnd reilef. The discover perfect houlth will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years yeople suffered great agony without being able to gnd relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Tortid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever, Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the pipers. after remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Meastration and is invaluable for Leucorrhora of Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it; succeptable, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

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light. We will send by mail postage paid to any who wish to test this SUPERIOR WICK: I WICK, for 10 NNTS, 3 WICK, for 25 CENTS, 12 WICK, for CENTS, 12 DOZEN or 1 GROSS for \$1.50, Have four sizes, Nos. 0, 1, 2 and 3. Agents wanted. Send orders to METAL TIP LAMP WICK CO., 70 Cortlands St., N.Y. This wick requires NO TRIMMING.

Changing the Bearing Year.

F. K. Phoenix, an American nurseryman writes to the Country Gentleman :

What can we do to secure more fruit during off years? I respectfully suggest, first to seek out and cultivate more uniform, moderate, annual bearing sorts. What profit is there in these excessive, biennially bearing varieties and crops, with comparative starvation between? If, to secure more regular crops we must grow from the seed steadier annual bearing varieties, the quicker that is taken hold of and accomplished the better, and this off year is the very time to save and sow seed for that purpose. Second, as far as possible, secure scions for grafting, also buds for budding, from trees that have borne well this off year. Like begets like is the guide-the unfailing light out of enveloping darkness. Applying this rule, I must always and greatly prefer scions and buds from healthy, fruitful bearing trees. In my experience I find, with a great cloud of unimpeachable witnesses-practical farmer orchardists here in southeastern Wisconsin-to back me, that scions from healthy, fruit bearing trees not only grow off as well, but of the two bear quicker and better than those cut from nursery trees, especially where propagated generation after generation, farther and farther from a bearing condition. If like begets like, trees that bear well this year will be most likely to bear well in other off years. Thirdly, much may be done even with the present list of sorts, by improved modes of cultivation. "Prune in winter for growth, in summer for fruit," is advised. Why not then prune in autumn to lessen or temper excessive fruit crops? July, August, and even early in September, are, I believe, the best months for pruning. Another thing we know: the number of fruit buds and blossoms is lessened in proportion to the quantity of the bearing wood removed in pruning. Suppose, then, we choose off years wherein to prune excessive biennial bearers, and whenever otherwise desirable or practicable, is it not probable that heavy fall pruning in off years would tend to moderate the excessive biennial crops of fruit years and promote bearing in off years? It would seem that it must have been tried already many times, and without any such desirable result. Theoretically I must nevertheless think that there is some season of the year, or some age, older or younger, in the life of orchard trees, when heavy late summer or autumn pruning in an off year would be not only safe in itself but tend powerfully to promote wood growth the next season, as opposed to excessive fruit production. In these great fruit years fruit is produced at the expense of wood growth. How can we best permanently reverse this and promote in such years more wood and less fruit growth?

If the experiment of heavy late pruning is to be tested this fall, I suggest using great care, painting the scars and stubs over and over, against a possible succeeding hard winter. One other thing; hardy, ironclad varieties will endure severe fall pruning and hard winters far better than tender varieties.

Checks and Remedies.-Cut Worms.

A number of insects are parasitic upon cutworms, while still others attack and devour them. A large black ground-beetle, marked with rows of small copper-colored spots, is very useful, as its larvæ, or young, follow the worms into their burrows and kill them. Ants, also, when sufficiently numerous, kill many of them. Hand picking-that is, digging out and killing them-is perhaps the most successful direct method of warring against them, but this is a long, slow process, and besides, we know where to seek them only after the damage has been done.

The method which I found to be the cheapest and most successful is the following: As the orms feed during the autumn upon fall-growing plants of various kinds, it follows that by clearing entirely any piece of ground of weeds and other plants during this time, the worms must starve. In the garden, then, no part must be allowed to become weedy after the crops are removed, for every weed may be nourishing several cut-worms. As rapidly as crops mature they should be removed, and the stems and rubbish carried to the compost heap-It may be well to arrange the rotation of crops that the crop preceding the planting, which is subject to cut-worm depredations, is one which can be removed early from the ground. After removal of the crop the whole ground should be thoroughly plowed, and if plowed again just before frost sets in, so much the better. When it is not possible to remove the crops before the close of the season, much good can still be done by clearing off the ground and plowing, for although the young cut-worms are present in the ground, the late plowing will disarrange their plans for hibernation, and the greater part of them will be killed by the frosts and other hardships of winter, On the farm the same methods can be successfully applied. If a clover field is to be broken up and planted with corn, the plowing must be done in the fall if young cut-worms are abundant. Summer fallowing is a most excellent preparation for crops liable to be troubled with cut-worms, provided that the ground be actually fallow; a fallow field full of weeds is of no avail whatever. In a single sentence, I may say that clear culture and fall plowing are the secrets of success in dealing with cut-worms,-Prof. C. E. Bessey, Iowa Agricultural College, in American Agriculturist.

It is estimated that the number of men engaged in the cattle trade in the western states and territories is at least sixty thousand, and that the capital invested is not less than seventy-five million dollars.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

for not post a stray, the fees mess and pensitie for not posting.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and nonsemblers, as a 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.

It is a person taking up an estray, must immediately advertised to the by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct lescription of such stray.

the the same by posing three written notices in as many places in the foundable, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and die an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premisee, that he did not drive nor cays, it be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, it be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, it one arise and brands have not been altered, also he shall given and be carried on the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out same return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the destriction of the value of such stray, a such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be ofered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Dustice, and upon the payment of Icharges and costs.

owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of the Justice, and upon the payment of the Justice and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within serve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall very the months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall very the months r-ter the time of the payment of the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summon to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summon to the same to the Justice.

describe and trail values, of who them shall in all respects of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the takernin may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In ak 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 misteineann ran shall forfeit double the a state before the title shall have vested in him a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dol

Strays for the week ending November 23.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. STEER—Taken up November 1 1831 by G W Emerson or rving township one red steer one year old, valued at \$12

Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, clerk,
PONY—Taken up on the 2d day of October 1881 by H F
syers in Little Cana township one sorrel mare pony, about
2 hands high, without brands or marks, white sput in foreload, supposed to be 3 years old past, valued as \$18 Pond, supposed to be 3 years old past, valued as \$18

PONY—Taken up on the 21st day of October by M S Mavfield in Little Cana township one bay mare pony about it
hands high, supposed to be four years old, branded Con
right shoulder and hip, valued at \$16

Cowley county-J. S. Hunt, clerk. E—Taken up on the 20 day of October 1881 by S Alli-Silverdage township one roan mare 10 year old ion in Silverdaic township one that and place one COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one horse coit 2 years old, branded S on right shoulder The two above strays valued together at \$60

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. MULE—Taken up on the 12th day November 1881 on black horse mule, 10 hands high, 18 years old, collar and saddle marks, branded on 1eft shoulder with letter R, val ued at \$15

Doniphan county.-D. W. Morse, clerk. COW—Taken up by John McDowell in Iowa township or or about the 15th day of September one red and white cow years old. D branded on left hip, also her calf, the two val-ued at \$25

COW—Also by the same at the same time and place on cow7 years old, half crop off both ears, shell of left horn white face, red and white body, valued at \$20 STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place on yearling steer, swallow fork on left ear, white belly, valued at \$14

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place on yearling steer, half crop off left car, swallow fork and under bit in right car, red and some white on belly and tail, val-ued at \$13.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk HEIFER-Taken upon the 3d day of November 1881 by ohn Olson in Painterhood one roan heifer, valued at \$15

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk. Frankin county.—A. H. Seliers, cierk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry H Cowan in Pottawatomie
ownship October 17th 1881 ene bay horse 12 years old with
narness marks, valued at \$40 HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place on ay horse 10 years old, some collar marks, valued at \$40 STEER—Taken up by 0.1 Bodley in Hayes township No-vember 1st 1881, one red and white steer 2 years old, no ear marks or brands can be noticed except the bush of his tail gone, valued at \$22

Greenwood county-J. W. Kenner, clerk. MARE—Taken up by H M Shepard of Sping Creek town-ship September 2 18s1 one sorrel pony mare 7 or 8 years, 14 hazds high, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands ex-cept saddle and harness marks, valued at \$20°

Hodgman county-E. M. Prindle, clerk. MARE—Taken up on the 9th day of November 1881 by Gro W Blackburn in North Roscoe township one brown po-ny mare, 4 white feet, white face or snip on nose, and val-ued at \$15

Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk. Filley—Taken up by M J Mix of Tecumseh township November 2 1881 one dark brown filley about two years old, about 12 hands high, valued at \$15

STEER—Taken up by L A Mulho ship Novembe 4 1881 one roan steer right ear, valued at \$15

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place oue dark red steer one year old, with some white, hole and slit in right ear, valued at \$15 STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place on light red steer one year old, white face, hole and slit in righ ear, valued at \$15

STEER—Taken up by E S McClintock of Mission town-ship November 2 1851 one red roan two year old steer, slit in left ear, valued at \$22

STEER—Taken up by E Higgins of Mission township November 4 is81 one red and white two year old steer, clip or left ear, valued at \$23 STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place on red and white two year old steer, clip on left ear, and valued at \$23

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place or coan two year old steer, clip on left ear. valued at \$23 Wabaunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ed Knapp in Farmer township
November 2 1881 one roan heifer 3 years old, branded 13 on
left hip, valued at \$15

COW—Also by the same at the same ilme and place one spatted cow 4 years old, branded 13 on lett hip, and valued at \$17 COW—Also by the same at the same time and place on speckled cow 5 years on, branded 13 on left hip, and valued

Strays for the week ending November 16.

Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by S L Meiz of Salt Creek township bout the 16th of November 1881 one four year old bay mare not broken to work, no harness or other marks of any de-cription, valued at \$35

Cowley county-J. S. Hunt, clerk. ULE—Taken up on the 3d day of November 1881 by ary Bryson of Dexter township one dun colored mare e, banded S on right shoulder

nule, banded S on right subsider

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one
ron grey horse, branded S on right shoulder HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one prown colored horse, branded S on right shoulder PONY—Also by the same at the same time and place one prown colored pony mare, a spanish brand on left hip MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mare, left hind foot white The above five strays all valued together at \$140

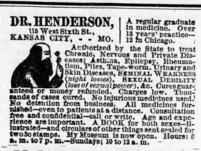
Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up on the 9th day of August 1881 by W. Rlingdnsmith in Oskaloosa township one light bay filley year old, dark mane and tail, legs nearly black up to the knees, enlargement on the right cheek and also on the underlaw, valued at \$20

Wabaunsee county.—T. N. Watts, clerk, MARE—Taken up by Asa B Rowell in Rock Creek town ship Sept 25th one bay mare 3 years old, 15% hands high few white hairs in forehead, no other marks or brands, val-ued at \$50 MULE—Taken up by Alexander Lovett in Kaw township Oct 21st one bay horse mule, old, collar marks, and valued at \$60

t \$00 MULE—Also by the same at the same time and place on nouse colored horse mule, old, collar marks, valued at \$60

Stock Losers and finders may get relief by sending descriptions to H LENT, Kansas City, Mo, who keeps com-



Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard dis-tinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for

CTARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Promature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in van every known remedy, has discovered a simple soft cure, which he will send FREE to his follow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Quickly and

do

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Permanently

Ginger, Buchu, Mar drake, Stillingia, an many of the best med



Parker's

drake, Stillingia, and many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, & diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver & Kidneys, & Lings, Liver & Kidneys, & is entirely different from omical Har Dress, and other Tonics, as it falls to restore the ever intoxicates, Hiscox to gray hair, & Co., Chemists, N. Y. and \$1 stos. Large Saving Buying Dollar Stos.

Children's Educators and Money-Makers. Holly Bracket Saw \$3, Demas Bracket Saw and Latine \$8, We guarantee either of these machines to give better astisfaction than anything heretofore offered. Boys can

One Thousand Dollars



The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO.

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, spe-cially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising. and Dairying, No. located in the Cottonwood Valley

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also

paral-lel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS A. S. JOHNSON

Topeka, Kansas.



ACCEPT YOUR ONLY HOPE. GARMORE'S ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS restore the Hearing when all others fail. emain in position without and Bruses distinct servable. Conversation and whispers distinct search. I refer to those using them. Send ford scriptive circular. Address JNO. GARMORE, E. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincianati,

ORGANS AND PIANOS ORDER NOW for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.



Action, all improvements complete \$173.75 welf not just as represented.

PREE COACH MOUTHAIN WITH FOR CATALOGUE ACTION, NEW JETSEY.

ACT Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

BEATTY'S ORCANS, Church, Chapel & Pai-lor, \$30 to \$1000, 2 to 32 stops

Weicome

BLACKBOARDS, IT

DON'T

PA



The PIVOT WINDMILL,



The following are a few of its points of Excel-lence and Superiority.

Examine its mechanica. construction and the points which it has that are necessary in a perfect mill, and make up your mind which is the best and BUY THE BEST.

and BUY THE BEST.

It is completely Self-Regulating and can not be injured by a storm that does not destroy buildings. Has more wind surface in the wheel than any other mill, and therefore More Power. Has the Strongest Wheel of any mill as it has more arms for same size of wheel. Its self-governor enables it to run at a moderate speed with Entire Safety in High Winds. Turns in and out of the wind on a STEEL PIVOT which rests in a socket filled with oil. Has no rattle or clatter. Cannot be affected by Ice, Sleet or Snow. Never runs when pulled out of the wind, as it has an Adjustable Friction Brake, thus preventing the tank from running over and the pump from freezing up in winter. The four corner timbers of the tower go clear to the top and are all belied to one casting.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding what to buy. Agents Wanted.

If we have no Agent in your vicinity we will sell you a mill at Wholesale Price.

29. With our illustrated directions, giving minute detail of every step in putting up the mill, any carpenter or mechanic can put the mill up, and be sure of having everything right and perfect.

Testimonials: WHEATON, ILL., July 4, 1881. MESSRS. GOODHUE & SONS:—The Pivot wind mill I bought of you several years ago has given good satisfaction, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all as a No. 1 mill. It will work well with very little wind, and it adjusts itself with such ease and accuracy to the wind, that in case of a heavy gale it stands triumphant on its light and graceful tower, while so many other mills are either toppled over or blown in pieces. Sleet storms do not affect it in the least, and it is always ready to work when turned into the wind, and F would say to all, don't hesitate to buy the Pivot wind mill, and you will not regret it. Respectfully yours,

BLOOMINGDALE, ILLINOIS, June 27, 1881. Messas. Goodhue & Sons :-- The wind mill I bought of you four years ago is doing its work well, forcing water up hill sixty rods, all the time, without any repairs. I would recommend it as being a first-class mill.

Yours,

GEO W. BARNES. A

LADIES NEW EDITION "The Ladies of the White House or in the Homes of the Presidents," the most interesting Book of Washington Life ever published. A History of every Administration from WASHINGTON to the Administration from WASHINGTON to the Ladies of the Ladies of the Ladies of the History never before published. Illustrated, where the Company of the Ladies of the White House, where the Company of the House of the White House, where the Company of the Hubbard strength of character developed in the last distressing scenes of her residence at the White House. No account of them could be written that did not include a history of the Hubbard of his Assassination, where the Hubbard of his Assassination, which has a second to the country of the Hubbard of his Assassination, which has a second to the country of the Hubbard of his Assassination, which has a second to the country of the Hubbard of his Assassination, which has a second to the country of the Hubbard of his Assassination, which has a second to the country of the Hubbard of his Assassination.

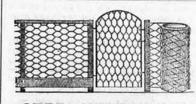
BRADLEY & CO., Pub's., 66 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Our Price-List for the Fall of 1881 is now ready,

and will be sent free to any address. We sell all kinds of goods, in any quantity, ed the hom at wholesale prices. Send for orthefarm and we sell everything cheaper than you can buy at home. It costs nothing to try is ses, No- all your wants. all the fol-

all the following lines of goods, and many others: Dry W. Goods, Eancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Sewing Machines, Crockery, Musical Instruments, Hardware, Tinware, FOR YOU Hardware, Tinware, Guns, Harness, Sad-

We occupy the entire buildings, 227 and 229, Wabash Avenue, four stor-ries and basement, filled. with the choicest articles rockery, taments, Dealing with us, you can scleet from an endless sad nators of the system the advantages of low prices and best goods, consumer at wholesale prices. Careful attention

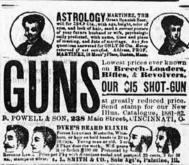
dles, Revolver Trunks, Gro-ceries, and in fact ev-Experience enables us to avoid errors. No obligation to buy. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Revolvers,

STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use: Being a strong net work without bars, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most victous stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens stock ranges, and railroads and very neat for lawns, parks, soh oliots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will just a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedowick Gates, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the BEST and CHARPIST ALL IRON automatic or self opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.





Gold Medal Awarded de with rust proof left time. It is suited to the first proof left time. It is suited to the first proof left time. It is suited to the first proof left p



Condensed News of the Week.

Guiteau is getting scared.

Ladies attend the trial of Guiteau.

Concordia, Kansas, closed her saloons,

Jury in the Guiteau case sworn on the 16th

National labor congress met at Pittsburg, Pa.

A proposed prize fight was stopped at Erie, Penn. Gen. Burnside's personal property sold at auction England is importing potatoes to the United States.

Jones, the man who shot at Guiteau Saturday, is in Secretary Blaine was the first witness in Guiteau's

John C. Reed is to be private secretary at the White

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, is improving in

President Arthur will soon occupy the White

Fifty cases of small pox in Dayton, Washington

Roscoe Conkling has opened a law office in Nev York city

A farmers' national bank is to be established at Springfield, Ill.

Another comet has been discovered, the seventh since June last.

Railway conductors' national benefit association met in Chicago.

Gen. Sherman's daughter Rachel has returned from her European visit.

A drunken farmer near Canton, Ill., fell dead in s A four-year-old boy at Wilmington, Delaware

killed by a bull dog. A bogus insurance company in Chicago has issued

a great many policies. Work on the New York tunnel under the Hudson

river continues slowly First spike in the Georgia Pacific Railway driven

at Atlanta by Gen. Gordon. An old man robbed of seventeen thousand dollars

in gold at Youngstown, Ohio, Official figures put the population of the United

States in 1880, June 1, at 50,156,783. A man killed by a fall from the top of an unfin-

ished six story building in Detroit. The national board of health expended since in

organization, April 1, 1879, \$440,898. Sidney Dillon resigned his position of director of

the Pacific mails steamship company. One hundred and sixty Jews landed at New York

-refugees from Germany and Russia. One of the three Arkansas train robbers died in

pris in and now the other two are sick. Edward Atkison has a son at Harvard college wh

is a practical blacksmith and carpenter. Bonds aggregating \$9,999,950 were received the 15th

inst for redemption under the 105th call.

A fool lost \$2,000 by permitting himself to be en ticed into a game of cards in New York. It is reported that Secretary Blaine contemplates

making New York city his permanent home, Geo. W. King, of Painesville, Ohio. killed himsel

with a razor, because of his continued ill health.

Lehigh Valley Railway company purchased a four hundred acre farm lying within the limits of Buffa Captain Thomas S. Russell, of St. Louis, an old

steamboat captain and uncle of Gen. Hancock's wife J. J. Dresbach, is on trial at Laneaster, Ohio, for

poisoning his wife in 1874. He is a wealthy stock Nationa tariff convention in session at Chicago, fa

wor con inuance of the protective policy of the gov Mr. Dillon stated to the Pacific mail steamship com pany that the railways intend putting on a rival line of ships.

Two boarders at a Trenton, N. J., quarreled about their landlady, a widow, and the older man shot the

Dr. Bliss, in the next number of the Century Maga zine, will give a professional paper on President Gar field's case.

J. C. Humphrey, of Belleville, Kansas, shot and killed Dr. Broadbeard of Scandia-result of a county seat election fight. The department of agriculture puts the wheat av

erage of 1881 at ten and a half bushels per acre against fourteen in 1880. Government attorneys in the star route cases state

that the money at their disposal is inadequate to a proper prosecution of the cases.

Bills amounting to \$300,000 for mourning emblem on public buildings throughout the country, have been presented to the government.

Articles of impeachment filed against E. St. Julian Cox, judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Minneso ta, for drunkenness while on the bench. Western liquor dealers held a convention in Chica

go. Every distillery in the west except three represented. High priced corn brought them together.

An eight thousand dollar package, lying on the platform with other express matter to be put in the car was stolen from the depot at Grayling, Michigan. Man arrested at Chicage having papers, correspon-

dence with Guiteau and others showing a conspiracy to remove the president sometime before the assassi A mechanic in New York laid some dynamite cartridges on a steam pipe to dry. They dried, and then exploded, doing damage to the building, but

none to life. Gould and Huntington have arranged their railway difficulties amicably. It is a compromise and

division of earnings on all competing lines under Estimated crops of Pennsylvania for 1881 are: 32,780,000 bushels; wheat, 19,470,000; oats, 34,500,000;

Robinson, the counsel assigned by the court to assist Scoville, for Guiteau, withdrew from the case because Mr. Scoville and he could not agree concern-

buckwheat. 1,687,000; potatoes, 6,031,240; tobacco, 2,

ing the conduct of the trial. A great deal of testimony has been taken at Harris burg, Pa , to prove that Daniel Drawbaugh, of Cumberland, county, Pa., invented the telephone, but

was too poor to take out a patent. Three men entered Biddle street savings bank in St

the purchase of some bonds one persuaded the bookkeeper to go to the door and talk to a man in a buggy, and the third man stole a package of curren cy from the safe amounting to \$5,500.

Foreign News Digested.

An eighty year old earl is about to marry.

Railway travel in Russia impeded by snow.

Diptheria raging in central and southern Prussia. Bismark wants minorities represented in the Reich

Switzerland levies a tax on all wine and beer

Nearly a thousand pilgrims at Mecca killed by

Bismarck and Emperor William are reported to be

Gambetta approunces himself and government t

Canada is receiving large amounts of French mor ey in various improvements. .

Ireland received from the Irish land league in Bos

on \$127,835 during the last quarter. Canadian Pacific railway has been granted a subsi-

dy of a probable value of \$100,000 000. A large number of political prisoners are to be

tried before the Czar is crowned at Moscow A tenant who paid his rent in Ireland shot about the legs and then badly beaten by disguised men.

Papers discovered on an arrested Fenian showing conspiracy to ertablish by force the republic of Ire-

The English postoffice department has sent an gent to the continent to study the postal systems of

London Times estimates the loss to American shinping at \$8,000,000 annually because of the want e American ships.

At the coming coronation of the Czar, the ivory throne of Constantine, last Emperor of Constantino

Interesting Scraps.

Hydrogen is fourteen times lighter than air,

Fowls at all seasons require pure air and plenty of

The Druids had balls of crystals for working

Cravons were known to the French in the fifteenth

century. Carrier pigeons were used in the Roman armies as

To cure and heal a running sore, apply alum water twice a day.

Gather the fallen leaves for the hen houses before vin er sets in

Damask table linen was imported from France to

For the nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils. The ancient Etrurians are said to have used light

uing conductors. The frame work of the human body consists of

over two hundred bones. Sulphur, though insoluble in most liquids, can be

dissolved in hot linseed oil. Begin with good breeding stock, although you may have to pay a big price for it.

Sugar, mixed with salt when you have no saltpe

er, will give meat a fine color.

To provide healthful air about two thousand cubic feet per hour is necessary for an adult.

The White Crested Black Polish is one of the most ornamental fowls in the fancier's yard.

The premises where fowls are kept must be proportioned to the needs of the number kept. Good poultry, first-class in size, quality and points,

s never a drug in the American market. A market fowl should combine weight, delicacy

flavor, close grained flesh, and dress well If your white kid gloves are soiled, rub cream of

tartar upon them, and they will look like new. The old Greeks supposed it to be air and not blood New Mexican unimproved grades

which traveled through the arteries and veins. For young fowls a large share of their feed should

be grain and cooked vegetables during summer.

to light blue by the addition of hartshorn or liquid September and October are the closing months of the year when the aunual feather shedding of fowls

usually occurs. One grain of gold may be drawn out into five hun dred feet of wire or beaten into a sheet covering fifty

six square inches. It is supposed that the Damascus blades were made

from meteoric iron. Alexander I, of Russia had a sword made from it so pliable that hilt and poin ould almost meet.

Chickens and young fowls should especially be fed often in such manner that they will have no inclina tion to gorge themselves. To breed good fowls of any of our imported breed

is no child's play, but on the contrary requires study skill and close observation. New York has ever 11,000 factories, which give em ployment to over 260,000 persons. The capital em-ployed is set down at \$157,000,000, the annual product

at over \$500,000,000, and the annual wages at nearly France appropriates for agriculture this year about 780,000. This grant includes agricultural education, expenses for breeding stads and keeping up 2,500

stallions, inspection of woods and forests, and prizes

to regional forests. An interesting thing has been learned about lily culture. They get diseased and die out. But they are not half so liable to these misfortunes when they are planted deep. Lilies should be set six inches b neath the surface. The autumn is the time to plant lilies as well as most other hardy bulbs.

Apple water as a drink for the sick or well: Take four fine large juicy apples, pare and core and bake in a tin pan; when well done all through put them in a pitcher and fill up with water, simmer over the fire and when quite soft mash them, and if needed add more water until they become a thick liquid that can be drunk. Sweeten with loaf sugar, and if permit-ted add lemon juice or rose water; drink cool.

Misnamed Liquor.

Among the deceptions carried into the liquor cases tried recently in the District Court, was the shameless one of misnaming whisky, Leis' Dandellon Tonic.

Louis, one engaged the cashier in conversation about | That a certain class of Dandelion Tonics are made of very poor liquor there can be no doubt, but to endeaver to cast edium upon a popular medicine by stamping it as an intoxicant is a gross injustice. The celebrity of Leis' Pandelion Tonic is that of a great bleed and liver purifier and it is not kept in sa-loons, but only in the place where it ought to be sold, the drug store. It is all very well for liquor sellers familiar now as house to take advantage of a nam hold words to cover up their illegal transactions, but the great nerve tonic is used in so many happy tem-perance and other families over the land that it ought to be known only for its great medicinal worth, and not by name in anyway connected with the destruction of the peace and business of mankind.

We do honestly recommend the Leis' Dandelion we say go and get a bottle of your druggist, and it will speak for itself. Tonic for every family. It is a valuable remedy, so

Synopsis.

According to the sale books, Mr. Cozad, of the La Cygne Nursery, at La Cygne Kansas, has shipped this fall as follows: One million hedge plants, 12,000 ap ple trees, 30,000 peach trees, 3,000 pears, plums, cherries and other trees. 5,000 to 10,000 small fruit, etc. mostly sold to dealers in Kansas and Missouri. Sales on books for spring shipments over three times the

From eight to ten million hedge plants yet on hand. A few car loads of one, two and three-yearold apple trees, pears, cherries and small fruit in abundance.

An Agreeable Dressing for the Hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sough for. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its purity

fully supplies this want, Special Notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and

American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50. KANSAS FARMER Co. Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proved

perfect success. School Districts which are using t are more than pleased. There is no question as t its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loan

n Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on
A. Prescort & Co.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, wo and three

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

BARTHOLOMEW & CO. Topeka, Kas., June 28, 8881.

THEMARKETS

WOOL.

Chicago.

The Drover's Journal reports: Current quotations from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Io wa-dark western lots generally ranging at 2 to 5c per lb

	Per 1b.
Coarse or dingy tub	32 to 36
Good medium tub	37 to 42
Fine unwashed bucks fleeces	14 to 18
Fine unwashed heavy fleeces	22 to 24
Fine light fleeces	25 to 23
Coarse unwashed fleeces	18 to 22
Low medium	25 to 27
Fine medium	27 to 31
Fine washed fleeces	3 to 40
Coarse washed fleeces	32 to 37
Low medium fleeces	
Fine medium fleeces	40 to 42
Colorado and Territory wools range as follo	ws:
Lowest grades	16 to 22
Best grades	

New Mexican best grades.

Medium

Burry from 2 to 10c ? B off; black 2 to 5c off, Kansas City. The Price Current reports: Market steady. We quote Missouri unwashed-Medium.....20 ...16 to 20c Combing.20 to 25e Colorado and Mexican..... Kansas unwashed-

Money, Produce and Live Stock.

.....17 to 22c

New York Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 22, The events of the past week in financial circles were most nportant. The ruling rate for money during the greater art of the week was 5 to 6 per cent, but towards the part of the week was 5 to 6 per cent. Out towards the close there was considerably stir generally, and as high as 1½, and interest was paid for accommodations. The foreign ex-changes were weak and rates were reduced to \$4 81½ to 4 85½ Governments were dull in early dealings and prices declin ed a fraction, but later -he decline was recovered under great demand. In final dealings however, there was some reaction. The railway and miscellaneous speculation was less active throghout with an improving tendency until Friday when the failure of the Boston Bank caused prices to ecline sharply, . Changes in some fancy shares were very

MONEY-3 to 6 per cent. per annum, closing at 3 to 6 PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6 to 7 per cent, STERLING EXCHANGE-Steady; sixty days, \$4 80%

6's extended 1011/4 5's extended... .1134 41/4 Coupons... New 4's registered.

SECURITIES.

Pacific 6's, 95.

St. Joe ...

Central Pacific 1sts.... ...11534 Missouri 6's.....

*Offered. BAR SILVER—\$1 12%.

GOVERNMENTS—Weak and % to % per cent lower, ex-

cept for except for extended 6's, which are unchanged RAILROAD BONDS-Irregular, but, in the main weak

nd lower STATE SECURITIES—Bull

STOCKS-The stock market was irregular at the opening and early dealings were characterized by a feverish tone the general tendency being toward lower figures. Quite a sharp decline occurred at the first board, from which there was a partial recovery, but owing to the uncertainty which prevalled as to the condition of the banks and to the hardening tendency of money, there was a heavy pressure to sell during the afternoon, and prices fell off steadily, the lowest quotations being touched after the second call. decline ranged from 1/2 to 5 per cent. Money became easier and the bank difficuties in Boston proved to have been less than anticipated. The market became firmer, and closed a a recovery of 14 to 134 per cent.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Chicago.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, November 22 Trade of the city quiet, but better than for previous tw weeks and prices of dry goods and merchandise generally well maintained. Collections have been fair and city deposits equal to the general average. The demand for mon-ey has been on a fairly active scale, and rates were fixed at 8 to 7 per cent, Eastern exchange between city banks wa steady at par. The clearings of the associated banks [wer \$7,100,000. Lake freights have been nominal, on basis of 2c per bushel for corn to Buffalo, and this rate was only accep-ted by steamer lines for the purpose of obtaining ballast Low rates of grain lake freights have sent sailing vessels in to winter quarters. Rail rates to the seaboard have been on the basis of 20c per 100 pounds on grain, and 23c per 100 pounds on provisions to New York. The number of hogs handled by Chicago packers since the 1st inst., is 422,000, against 664;000 for the corresponding period in 1880. On

Change the markets were weak and lower The receipts of grain were 5,000 bushels by canal, 10,500 by ake, and 344 car loads by rail, embracing 61 of wheat, 203 of sorn, 85 of oats, 5 of tye and 18 of barley FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; common to choice western

pring \$4 50 to 6 75; Minnesota, \$5 25 to 7 50; patent, \$7 50 t 25; winter wheat flour, \$6 50 to 8 00; rye flour, \$5 80 to 6 10;

9 25, winter wheat nour, 48 30 to 8 00; rye nour, 48 30 to 8 00; the wheat flour, 49 00 to 9 50

WHEAT—Active, unsettled and weaker; the market open ed about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ clower, and ruled tolerably steady for awhile but later declined with some fluctuations 2 to 25¢ per bush el; rallied a trifle, fluctuated and finally closed about 2\$\frac{1}{2}\$ (a) ower: No. 2 \$1 27½ November; \$1 285 December; \$1 28½ Jan-nary; \$1 28½ February; \$1 27½ year; winter \$1 27½. rejected, 88 to 92; No 3 \$1 14

CORN-Fair demand on speculative accou nent inquiry moderate During the early part of the ses ion the market was steady and prices advanced 1/4 to 1/4c. sion the market was steady and prices arvances, 20 %c, but later in the day the feeling was weak and prices recorded again % to %c, and ruled tame, and closed about %c lower. No 2, 59%c November; 59%c December; 59%c January; re-

OATS-Lower: No 2, 43¼ to 43¼c November and Decem

OA15—Lower; 45/56 May RYE—Steady; No 2, nominally 99c BARLEY—Nominal; No 2, 93½ to 94c PORK—Declined 25 to 30c, and closed for mess, \$16 25 to 16 37½ cash; old, \$16 75 to 16 87½ cash; new, \$16 25 December; \$17 17½ to 17 20 January; \$17 37 to 17 40 February; \$17 55 to

LARD-Active and lower; closed at \$11 00 to 11 071/2 November and December; \$11 27% to 11 30 January; \$11 37% to 11 40 February; \$11 50 March
BULK MEATS—Active; short ribs closed at \$8 70 cash;
\$5 77% to 8 80 January; \$8 90 to 8 97 February; \$9 05 March

WHISKY-Quiet at \$1 14 EGGS-Steady; held for sales only to the local trade at 4 to 25c for fresh

BUTTER—Common and medium grades were plenty and in small request at former prices; we quote: choice to fancy creamery, 34 to 36c; ordinary to good do, 28 to 33c; good to fancy dairy 28 to 32c; common to fair do, 16 to 22; ladle acked 14 to 17c; packing stock 12 to 14 Receipts. Shipments 7,000 Flour. 7,000 20,000 59,000 Wheat ... 160,200

Corn.

Rye...

Barley

43,000 2,100 New York.

[By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, November 22.
FLOUR-Dull; superfine, \$450 to 515; common to good extra, \$500 to 580; good to choice, \$580 to 900; St. Louis,

to 1 35½ to 1 39½; steamer do, §1 30 to 1 31; No. 2 white, §1 43 to 1 4½; steamer do, §1 39½ to 1 4½; steamer do, §1 39½ OORN—½chigher; and more active; No. 3, 65½ to 65½e; No. 2, 6814 to 690

OATS-Market higher; mixed western, 46 to 49 OA13—Market nigner; mixed western, vo. 6 sec. COFFEE—Nominally unchanged; Rio cargos, 8½ to 8½ c SUGAR—Quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 8½ to 8½ c MOLASSES—Dull and weak; New Orleans, 60 to 70c; old,

RICE-Steady and in fair demand EGGS—Western fresh easier at 27 to 27% per dozen PORK—Market weak and unsettled; \$17.50 to 17.75 BEEF—Quiet and in fair demand? CUT MEATS—Quiet but steady; long clear middles, \$9.25;

hort clear, \$9 75 LARD-Market weak; prime steam, \$11 40 to 11 45 BUTTER-Market firm for choice at 12 to 38 cents pe CHEESE-Market firm for choice at 8 to 11%c per pound Receipts. Exports.

St. Louis.

90,000 173,000

[By Telegraph.] St. Louis, November 22. FLOUR—About 5c lower and dull; choice to fancy, \$6 10 to

OORN-Lower; 64 to 63%c cash; 64% to 64%c De 1% to 64%c January; 65 to 64%c February; 68% to 67%c

BYE-Lower BARLEY-Quiet prime to fancy, \$1 00 to 1 15 LEAD-Quiet; \$4 80 Butter = 1 50 Butter = 5 to 32c; creamery. 30 to 3sc EGG8 = Better; 23 to 25c WHISK Y = Higher; 41 12

OATS-Market lower; 4114c cash; 451/4 December

PORK-Quiet; jobbing, \$17 25 DRY SALT MEATS-Market quiet; car lots loose, \$6 60 BACON-Market very slow; only a little trade; \$8 25, \$10 20 LARD-Market nominal; \$11 121/2

Receipts. Shipments Oats

> Kansas City. [By Telegraph.] KANSAS CITY, November 23.

The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 1,271 bus.,els; withdrawn, 10,195 bush-els; in store, 430 880 bushels; market fi.m and higher; No 1 cash, \$1 32 bid; No. 2 cash and November, \$1 22; December,

CORN-Receipts, 11 230 bushels; withdrawn, 7,788 bushels

n store, 08,184 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, cash and November 61%c; December, 60%c bid; No 2 white mixed, ash, 61%c bid OATS-No 2 cash, 421/2c bid; December, 431/20 bid RYE-No 2, cash, 82% bid; December, 87c bid

1 23; No 3 cash, \$1 00% to 1 01; December \$1 03 bid

EGGS—Market firm at 30c per dozen BUTTER—M arket firm at 30 to 320 per pound for choice HAY-Large receipts; choice, \$8 00 to 8 50; red, \$5 00 to FLOUR-Weak, quiet and slow. fine, \$1 75 family, \$2 90

hoice, \$3 10; fancy, \$3 85 POTATOES-\$1 10 to 1 20; red sweet, 75c; yellow, 90c GAME—Quail, \$1 25 to 1 50 APPLES—\$4 59 to 5 00 CHEESE—11 to 15c BACON-\$1 19 DRIRD -EEF-13c

Liverpool.

[By Cable.] LIVERPOOL, ENG., November 23.

BREADSTUFFS-Quiet and steady FLOUR-108 6d to 138. WHEAT-Winter, 108 6d to 118 1d; spring, 98 10d to 108 6d CORN-New, 5a 11%d: old, 5a 6%d. OATS-68 4d.

PORK-75s

BACON—Long clear middles, 48s 6d; short clear, 49s 6d LIVE STOCK.

Chicago.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, November 23.

The Drover's Journal to-day, reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 3,000; market general-ty unchanged; common to good mixed packers, \$5.75 to 6 45; heavy packing and shipping, 5c higher, \$6.15 to 6 45; light hogs, \$5 75 to 6 10; culls and grassers \$3 50 to 5 40; market

changed; exports \$5.75 to 6.50; good to choice shipping, \$5.30 to 5.90; common to fair, wead, \$2.00 to 2.75; good to choice butchers and canners steady, \$3.00 to 4.00; Texans, \$2.75 to 3.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to 4.25; rangers slow; cows,

CATTLE-Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 4,200; market un-

\$5 50 to 300; half breed steers steady, \$4 00 to 4 50 SHEEP—Receipts, 500: shipments, 150; market steady; common to medium, \$3 00 to 3 50; good to choice, \$4 00 to

St. Louis.

[By Telegraph.]

St. Louis, November 23, ock Journal reports: HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 350; market firm and fairly active; Yorkers, \$5 68 to 5 75; mixed packing, \$5 75 to

6 10; butchers' to fancy \$6 15 to 6 40

CATTLE—Receipts 300; shipments, 300; market in fair demand for good butchers' and native steers, but nothing here except a small lot of common stuff, and nothing was nere except a small foot of common sum, and nothing was none; good eathle wanted at firm prices; good export steers would bring \$6 25 to 6 75; good to choice, \$5 50 to 6 25; native butchers steers, \$3 50 to 4 25; light, \$3 50 to 4 25; good cows and helfers \$6 03 75; good to choice grass Texans, \$3 50 to 4 55; common \$2 50 to 3 25; stockers and feeders; \$2 50 to 4 00 SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 300; supply light and quality poor, fetr to fancy sheep wanted at \$3 50 to 4 75

Kansas City,

[By Telegraph.]

KANSAS CITY, November 23. The Commercial Indicator reports; CATTLE—Receipts, 101: shipments, 547; market steady for gook butchers', but offerings very light and truding restricted; native shipping steers, \$5 00 to 6 15; butchers' steers \$4 00 to 5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 95 to 4 00; common \$2 50

o 3 40 . HOGS-Receipts, 1,529; shipments, and 10c lower; sales ranged at \$5 20 to 5 82; bulk at \$5 35
SHEEP—Receipts, —; shipments, — market steady;
natives, averaging 60 Ds, sold at \$3 00

TOPEKA MARKETS. Produce.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices. prices.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
CHEESE—Per lb.
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.

Medium. " Common
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu ...
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu ...
S. POTATOES. 10,000 8,300

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue. CHICKENS-Live, per doz WHEAT-Steady: No 3 spring, \$1 26; No. 3 red, \$1 27; No 5

Butchers' Retail. Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave. 51/2 12/2 10@12/2

Hide and Tallow. No. 2..... Dry...... Calf 8 to 15 lbs. Catt s to 13 108.
Kip 16 to 22 lbs Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
No. 2
Dry Sated, prime.
No. 2 TALLOW

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

8T. LOUIS, November 22.

FLOUR—About 5c lower and dull; choice to fancy, \$6 10 to 7 00

WHEAT—Lower and slow; No 2 red, \$1 35½ to 1 34½
cash; \$1 57½ to 1 38½ December; \$1 40½ to 1 38½ January; \$1 43½ to 1 41½ February; all lower to sell at the close; No 3 do, \$1 27; No 4 do \$1 17 to 1 16½

OORN—Lower; 64 to 63½c cash; 64½ to 64½c December; 4.00 3.75 8.59 1.75 1.00 1.25 2.00 1.50 8.25

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TOPKKA KAS.