Education of Farmers.

One of our correspondents, Mr. Hendry, in a letter last week calls attention to a very important matter—education of farmers. It is a fact that needs no argument, for it is demonstrated every day, that ed ated men, other things being equal, are our rulers This is so not only in politics and religion, but in social life, in the trades, and on the farm. In every department and phase of life, the smartest persons lead. Even on the play grounds at school, among the boys and girls, the smartest are in front. The most intelligent farmers are leaders in their communities. They are made officers of neighborhood meetings; they are consulted in cases of dispute or trouble; they are selected as representative men

whenever such are needed; they are made members of school boards; they are always at the head. The importance of education never was more manifest than now; and there never was greater need for educated farmers than at the present time. The tendency of the day is to consolidation; consolidation of intelligence, capital, fraud and crime. Religion and learning are coming together for great er power; money and labor are organizing; politics has become a machine; robbers have their furnished headquarters. Preachers hold Union meetings; lawyers have Law associations; physicians have Medical societies: mechanics have Unions: laborers have Orders; but farmers are absolutely without organization. They are at the mercy of all the great world about them, and that is moved by the power

We need spend no time on the value of education, but we have a word to say about what education is, and how farmers may make of themselves educated men. It is folly to supp se that in order to become well informed it is necessary to take a course of study at some institution of learning. College training gives polish to a bright intellect, but it never makes a smart man out of a fool. The best, the stronges men we have are self-made men, and many of them never recited to a college professor. When one has learned well to read, the learning or the world is open to him. He needs but to read, study, digest and remember. He may learn history, study science, cultivate art, and make of himself a man, and insensibly come to command rather than obey. Indi vidual effort is what conquers success in anything.
Any farmer in reasonable health, with an ambitton worthy of his high calling, can and ought to educate himself. There is nothing in his way but himself. Education means simply training. If a man of ordinary natural intelligence does not educate himself, he need not blame his parents, nor his business. He, and he alone, is to blame. The cause is a mixture of indolence, carelessness, and lack of system.

We know that farmers often claim that they have no time to read. This is not always true. Indeed it is true only when they don't want to read. No working man has more leisure time than the farmer. There is not one day in ten, even in the busiest season, that he could not find one hour to devote to study, and during at least one third of the year he could spare two hours every day and often twice as many. Farmers' boys have abundant time for reading and study. This will seem wild language to some of our readers, but we know what we are writ-We know all about farm life and we know that any smart, ambitious boy on the farm can find as much time for study as he needs, if he only tries. And we know that every farmer can find, on an average, more than one hour a day to devove to acquiring knowledge. Those of our readers who read GERALDINE will remember Charles Whit ney. He is a character of real life. His original read books many an hour while his plow team was eating their dinner.

But there is another way to gain information by

farmers that is more pleasant and satisfactory to many, and very profitable to all. For an illustration we refer again to GERALDINE. Take the Lyceum which Whitney and Uncle Joe attended, where Shawdivan presided, where lectures, essays, dis-cussions and songs were enjoyed without expense, but with real profit. Every neighborhood can have, and ought to have some such an institution. Old men and women; young men and women; boys and girls, and even strangers, may learn much and fast at such exercises. They are not difficult to establish or maintain if the people only want to do it. In the weakly meetings of such an organization during a single winter, a person may learn more than he could by the closest book study in the same time. Persons not accustomed to study will learn faster and better in such meetings than anywhere

How seldom we find a working farmer that feels himself capable of taking charge of a public meeting or addressing any popular assembly. This ought not to be so. Of all men farmers ought to be the most generally well informed. Information gives power because it gives confidence. You cannot well-informed man down if he is reasonably well ballasted otherwise,

Knowing, as we do, the general apathy among farmers on this subject, lying as it does at the very foundation of success in agriculture, this pape energy in that direction, and to assist in disseminating useful information by discussions of subjects interesting and important to farmers.

For selecting seed corn an experienced farmer of Montgomery county gives the following rules in the Independence Tribune. 1-The kernel should be ripe, hard and glossy. 2-The ear should be developed to the very end, i. e., the kernels should cover the whole cob. 3-The ear should be from a stalk that produced at least two good ears. 4-It is a good plan to go through the corn before cutting it, selecting the best ears and marking them. 5-Leave two or three husks upon each ear by which to "braid" them together, and hang up in a dry place.

The small pox rages in Bogota. There are ninetyfive cases in the hospital. The beds of the victims are daily filled with new cases.

Correspondence.

Hew to the Line-Let the Chips Fall Where they Will. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Rain plenty, but too late for seeding. Acreage of fall grain will be small in this county. Stock of all kinds healthy and doing well. Very successful runs at the sugar and syrup works of this city. Broom corn has been a good crop and is extensively raised in this section.

Now that farmers are getting over their rush of work, they begin to enquire what the politicians have been doing. They are amazed to hear the re-sult in Ohio; but when they learn that it was a ques-tion of personal liberty, they do not wonder at the result, and they predict the same result in Kansas in November, I am fully convinced that at least one nundred Republican voters in this precinct will vote an anti-St. John ticket, and many of them are radi-cal temperance men. They will tell you that temerance is not the issue in this state at this time; that t is a dead issue to divert the attention of the pe from the main issue-Transportation. A man that has filled the executive chair now nearly four years; a man that made as solemn pledges as he did two years ago of what he would do for the people on the transportation question, but failed even to give it a passing mention in his message, or in any official manner—for such a man to ask a farmer to vote for him for a third term, requires a great amount of brazen affrontery. Voters are not to blame for being deceived by a monomaniac, but when they have been deceived twice and asked for their suffrage a third time, it seems like a gross insult. What evidence have we of any change of programme on his part? Well, the railroad companies furnish him s special car to travel in; they furnished him hundreds of blank passes to bring men to Topeka to the convention to give him a good send off, there was more of such passes came to Sterling than men that would accept them. Then the Topeka Capital, that regular cat's paw of corporations, to do the dirty work for them and laud the little Saint, is enough to convince any thinking man that he is a traud of the leepest dye. He has caused a stain on the Republican party of Kansas that will cause the blush of shame on the cheek of many of Kansas' noblest and best statesmen. The results of the recent election in Ohio show plainly what his hobby has done for the Republicans of that state. Indiana will have to share the same fate, and so will every other state that will heed his idiotic teachings. What shall we do with him? I say sink him to the lowest depths of political obscurity, and then, in 1884, Kansas will come to the front again with her old-time majority Bossism and monopoly ring-managers must crushed. You may call me radical, and I will admit it; but we have a radical case to deal with, and we must use radical means to do it. As was the case when the rebellion broke out and in getting rid of Jesse James, party lines should not be in the way in the least in this case. That is his only hope of s iccess, holding the party lines tight; but that failed in Ohio. Let the free voters of Kansas think well over this subject, and be careful of the "big four that were away from home six weeks when asked to know how they stood on the Transportation que When election day comes vote for men that are known to be sound on that question, and con sider their case for six weeks, W. Sterling, Rice Co., Kas., Oct. 16, 1882.

McPherson Heard From. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The Kansas Farmer is taken by a great man should be. It is a grand paper and worthy a place on the center table of every working man.

Our county has no fair this fall, simply for the rea son that the directors and those engaged to carry it on do not belong to the right class of people. They seem to be more interested in politics than in agri-culture. Farmers should take hold of these things, and then they would move off all right. It is shame that the best county in the state should be so far behind in making agricultural displays; yet it may be preferable to the trotting and ruuning which has got to be the common plan of getting up crowds, and then give them the misnomer of county fairs

brighter for a crop than it was a few days ago, and a far greater acreage of wheat will be sown than wa

The people are beginning to think and act for themselves, and in spite of rings and cliques, will work out the much needed reforms of the day, and it really begins to look as if officers would be who think that working-men have rights that should be respected.

m corn is mostly taken care of, and either loused or gotten to market in good condition. Many of the farmers have commenced to gathe heir crop of Indian corn, and the prospect is that there will be more than was anticipated a few weeks

The pastures had begun to dry up, but are now fresh and green, and stock is looking and feeling well, and with proper care will come through all right.

The amusement season has come and we are hav ing our share of the traveling performances.

Hanback does not think he will have time to en gage in the show business this fall; it will take all his time to get to be a "large" Congressman. Many of the farmers have come to the conclusion

that they plowed too much land. They realize a last that a "little farm well tilled" and large pasture who shall say that the conclusion is not a wise one.

McPherson, Kas., Oct. 16, 1882.

The Catalpa Tree.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Having always taken a great interest in the progress of our western prairies, and especially in smiling Kansas," where I have many friends ar acquaintances who are not only laboring to make it a home for themselves, but to fit and prepare it for

the dwelling place of generations yet unborn. And being also a member of the Forestry Congress, I deem it not only a pleasure, but a duty, to impart what little information I can upon that one and most important subject,

TREE PLANTING, and know of no better way of imparting it than through the columns of your valuable paper. I hope you will consider this short article upon the

CATALPA TREE of sufficient value to give it to your readers. My information was largely obtained through articles written by the late E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, who spent a great deal of time, money and labor, even up to within a few days of his death, in gather-

ing data upon this valuable tree.

There are two varieties of Catalpa, but as the early-blooming Speciosa, or hardy variety, is the only one adapted to forest planting. I will call attention to this variety only, and quote from Mr. Barney's articles showing its great superiority over any other

THE GROWTH AND SIZE IT WILL ATTAIN. "Arthur Bryant, or Princeton, Ill., has in his grounds a Catalpa of the Speciosa variety, raised from seed planted in 1839, that measures stump-high three feet in diameter. J. M. Bucklin reports Catalpa trees in southeastern Missouri three and four feet in

diameter and fifty feet to a limb."

Prof. Sargent says: "The growth of the Catalpa in the rich prairie soil is simply astonishing. I have now before me a specimen cut from a tree which grew near Brownsville, Neb., and which shows but four annual layers or growths, from the seed. It is 9% inches in circumference." Robert W. Furnas says: "My grove of six thous-

and Catalpas, three years old, are from ten to four-teen feet high. Twelve years ago I set out some small Catalpas for shade. They now measure farty one inches in circumference."

A number of parties speak of it standing greater drought than any tree they can plant. DURABILITY

is its greatest value. It knows no rottenness. "Wm R. Arthur, formerly Superintendent of the Illinois Central R. R., says that he visited with a friend the old homestead and took up a Catalpa gate post his friend had assisted his father to set forty-six years set-no signs of decay whatever."

"Judge Upsher, formerly of Indiana, says that old citizens of Vincennes had stated to him that the old stockade built by the first French settlers of that place, was largely from Catalpa trees, which grow native in the forests there, and when removed from the ground, nearly one hundred years after they had been set, were perfectly sound, and gave no indica

tion of decay."

C. M. Allen, of Vincennes, writes: "During the last thirty years I have seen much of Catalpa in fence posts and timber of buildings in contact with the ground, and esteem it the most durable of all timber; in fact it may be regarded as imperishable under or lying on the ground."

"Catalpa posts set by General Harrison about the Governor's house, in 1898, Mr. Rogers says were taken up a few years ago, and being sound, were re set in

"A Catalpa gate-post set in the ground by Col. in 1871, after doing duty 90 years."

Prof. John Collet says: "This timber is univer-sally credited with wonderful powers to resist decay, and after diligent inquiry among these familia with Catalpa timber, for a great number of years, I could find no one willing to say it is ever liable to

We might quote many others to substantiate the wonderful qualities of this tree, but these will suf-

CAN IT BE PROPAGATED?

"No tree more easily; very few as easily." It grows eadily from the seed, and stands tranmade the following report of trees planted by that road during 1878:

"Box elder, 2 years old, 1,012 set out; 944 living; have grown 12 inches. White walnut, 2 years old 1,010 set out; 791 living; growth, 2 inches; not look Catalpas, 2 years old, 2,600 set out; 2 400 living; have grown on an average 3 feet; looking well. Catalpas, 1 year old, 8,355 set out; 8,2 0 living have grown on an average 21/2 feet; look thrifty yeerlings, 1,000 set out; grown 6 inches; look well. The Catalpas have made the greatest improvement, especially the yearlings and in my judgment it is economy in time and ex-

pense to plant none older than one year." Now comes the Yankee expression

WILL IT PAY ME

to set out forest trees of any kind? Well, that is owing in what light you look at it. If you expect quick returns, like on corn and potatoes, we would say no but if you want to make an investment for 10 or 12 years, we would say that you can invest in nothing that will make larger or surer returns. But th great advantage is in having forests growing for the penefit of posterity. But for a present investment look at the figures: Say your land costs you \$10 after planting 2,500 trees, per acre. Now say that these trees have been thinned out for poles, and for re-setting, which will amply pay for all the cultivation, so that at the age of 12 years you have but 730 trees standing, which will make on a low estimate 8 fence posts per tree; and on a still lower estimate, we will value them at \$1 per tree, or \$70 per acre, a net profit of \$600, or \$50 per acre per year, or 50 per cent. per annum on the money invested What better showing could be expected in And the western or hardy Catalpa seems wonderfully well adapted to the soil and climate o Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

Now, if this communication will incite an in d interest in forest tree planting, I shall be amply remunerated for all my trouble.

100 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

A North Carolina hen has the hysterics, thus boldly

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A few items from this distant frontier county of

Ness may not be devoid of interest to the many readers of your paper. This section of Kansas has suffered much from the drouth during the past spring and summer, and as a consequence our crops of all kinds are either a partial or total failure. Broom corn has always succeeded well heretofore, eyen in our dryest seasons, until the present year A large acreage was planted last spring, but the uncommor severity of the drouth has caused the yield to be light. Our farmers are now busily engaged in gath ering, baling and hauling the brush to market Though the yield is small in most cases, at present prices considerable money will be realized for our broom corn crop. Our wheat was good, but there was only a small acreage sown. We have been vis ited by abundant rains within the last two weeks and our lands are now in fine condition for whea sowing, and a considerable amount has and will be By giving our attention to the crops bes adapted to the country, we believe farming can be made a success out here. We have had but little immigration to this section this fall. We look to see a change for the better in this respect soon.

The movement of the farmers to secure their rights nd protect their interests through the medium of the Farmers' Alliance, has warm friends and supporters here. We have six subordinate Alliances and one County Alliance in operation. A decided stand was taken by our County Alliance upon the railroad transportation question, and existing political parties in our county were asked by them to the same position. The following resolution were presented to our Republican and Greenbac conventions and adopted without a dissenting vote

Resolved, That we are emphatically in such regulation of railroad transportation by legis lative enactment, as shall protect our people from exorbi'ant freight and passenger rates, and from al unjust discriminations; that we unqualifiedly declare ourselves in favor of establishing by law standard of prices which, without being unjust to the railroad companies, shall insure to the farmers and producers of our state that share of the profits of their industry to which they are in justice entitled.

Resolved That our candidate for Representative

nereby instructed, if elected, to use all honorable neans in his power to secure these results.

Upon this question our people are practically a unit. In common with the great majority of the people of Kansas, we believe that the time has arrived when our corporations should no longer be allowed to absorb nearly all the profits of the industry of the producer, leaving him only enough for a bare subsistence. The farmers of the United States have the remedy in their hands to correct all existing abuses and evils that impoverish the people and threaten the liberties of our country. Let them, through the ballot box, rebuke corruption in high places, and show the world that our Republican form of government is not a farce, but is in truth a reality.

C. P. LYNN. Sec'y of Ness County Farmers' Alliance.

From Brown County.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: In this part of the state we have fair crops of al nost everything that was planted. We had no rains in August and September, but as it was cool, with regular dews, vegetation did not suffer, till just be-fore the middle of September we had a few days of hot wind that dried up the corn at once, cutting the crop short considerably, especially in weight; yet we have raised a fair crop, without rain in earing time —from 80 to 60 bushels per acre. The fall wheat has een very good-15 to 25 bushels per acre; spring, about half as much. Oats are very good; potatoes below the average. Hay plenty, and harvested in good condition during the long dry spell. Stock is doing well. The first two weeks in this month have ter than any tree we know. J. M. Beckley, Road. been very rainy, about seven inches falling, all in gentle showers, and no torrents to wash the land. Much less fall wheat is sown than last year, owing to the difficulty in preparing the ground in time. few are sowing yet. Much more rye than usual is sown. Some just thrown into the corn is doing well. Threshing machines are going yet. Many of the stacks not yet threshed are perfectly green. The first light frost this fall was on the morning of Sen

> Politics is receiving some attention, and thanks be to God the prohibition mania is on the wane. The race for Representative of the 51st district waxed varm. The prohibition element of the Republican party lost their man in the nominating convention. The Democrats, cherishing personal liberty and averse to prohibition, nominated Mr. H. Isely, a man that stands high in the community and stands well on the state platform. H. F. MELLENBRUCH. Fairview, Kas., October 18th, 1852.

> tember 21st, and none since up to date. On high

ground the late potatoes are growing yet.

The Morris County Exposition Company's Fair.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer As we saw nothing of your special correspondent

t this fair, we will give you a few notes concerning t. The Morris County Exposition Company held their fifth annual fair on the company's grounds. in Council Grove, October 3d to 6th. The weather dur ing the fair was nearly all the time threatening, but o heavy rains occurred in the vicinity during the

The show of stock was very good. The cattle were Short-horns, Jerseys and grades. The entries of horses were many and all showed good stock. In he exhibits of swine were Poland China, Berkshire and crosses and mixed breeds, and the number of entries was large. Of sheep, but one kind was entered, that of Long wools. The poultry exhibit was no large but good breeds were shown. kinds here will compare favorably with that of any portion of the country. The display of farm and garden products was immense. Many visitors said the quality was not better at the State Fair than here. Many expressed themselves as wishing this county could have had a display at Topeka. Such corn, beets, cabbage, potatoes-in fact everything

grown on a farm. A new feature of the fair was the township display, which was competed for by two townships causing an interest that will likely make a better showing another season. The displays in floral hall were mostly by the merchants of Council Grove, and are worthy of special mention for quality and variety of displays and taste of arrangement. The fruit display was small but splendid, but then the orchards of this county are just beginning to bear. The contests in the speed ring showed good speed, especially so, considering the track on which

the trials were made—one third of a mile.

The association has purchased new grounds for their fair and will occupy them next year, and would have done so this, had it not been for the growing crop thereon. On the new grounds they have a splendid grove and plenty of water. They will have a good half-mile track, and new and larger buildings for their next fair.

In connection herewith we will say that this county has for several years held two fairs, that of the Morris County Agricultural Society being held at Parkerville. Yours respectfully, J. E. R.

Cost of Raising Oats.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer You wanted some of your readers to estimate the cost of growing and placing grain on the market. I will give you the cost of a small field of oats. The field contained four acres. Last season it was plowed and planted to potatoes, but the bugs completely destroyed them, so no crop was grown on the land until this season, when the oats were cultivated in without plowing the ground. The land is high prai-

18	He and was not manufed.		
k	Cost of seed, 8 bushels at 50 cents	4	00
e:			
of	Harvesting	5	00
s-	Stacking	2	75
m	Threshing	7	CO
11	Marketing	6	00
e- a	Total cost\$	27	25
10	Number bushels threshed, machine measure		161
	Number bushels, by weight	:	132
ir	Sold at 25 cents per bushel	33	00
	Cost per acre	8	11/4
ís	Received per acre	\$8	25
10	Cain per sere	. 5	GL/

In estimating the cost only about \$2.00 per day was allowed for man and team; while working away from home he gets \$2,50. Board and horse feed not estimated. Dry weather at time of ripening made oats light in this section of the country. The yield per acre was a little more than most of my neighbors and the weight per bushel about an average with

Damorris, Kansas.

Short Letters.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., Kas. Oct. 14, 1882.-We are having a very late fall. No frost yet, and as a consequence pasturage is good and stock fattening. Rather dry during the summer, but since September 20th considerable rain has fallen, miking stock water plenty and filling our fast-drying wells and ponds. Two-year old steers selling at \$25 to \$30 per head; yearling steers, \$17 to \$20; calves, \$10 to \$13. Many buyers from central counties after breeding stock making cows and helfers sell at good figures. cows selling better than for many years. Fat hogs selling at \$7; but few ready for market yet. Stock hogs are selling at good figures. Apple crop heavy and cheap; early potatoes good. Wheat, owing to continued drouth, not sown until October, and not a large acreage sown then. Corn about an average crop; selling at 30 cents per bushel. We, as farmers, feel that we have an able champion in the KANSAS FARMER, and that our interests are carefully guarded by the "old reliable." We hope you will continue to 'watchman upon the walls" to warn and arouse us to resist encroachments upon our rights. Truly yours, W. W. SMITH.

NEWTON, Harvey Co., Kas., Oct. 17, 1882 .- Please find enclosed one dollar to pay for your paper for one year for the man on my farm. I want him to read it, and think by these means to get him interested in it. Will think myself well paid if he reads and needs some of its most practical suggestions. Every farmer and stock raiser in the state or land ought to have this or such a paper. I consider the FARMER a good one and, especially now, cheap. I would like to see more of Harvey county's practical farmers write and talk about its great resources and fertility, as well as stock raising enterprise and creamery advantages, than they do. Considering myself not quite practical and not knowing all things as yet, but am sure that Harvey county not stand aside in any of the many blessings that have been bestowed upon our great commonwealth the past season, in crops, stock, &c. The farmers here as a general rule are all happy and busy. Many of them have had public sales, selling out the old, most worn-out implements and stock, but only to go in anew with more zeal, to improve and get better stock and new but fewer machines than before, which I think is a good move. This point being the key to the Arkansas valley, as well as the road to the Colorado mining country, makes it a great shipping point, which is yet in its infancy, but many are taking advantage of it. Our creamery, which we expect to have in full running order by spring, is one of the booms. I am not much of an advocate for wheat, but say go in for stock and corn, as well as various other crops. Never could see the money in wheat, and that is what the farmer works for.

Respectfully yours, I. C. MORE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kas., Oct. 20, 1882 .- The recent rains make the farmer's heart joyfut, and broad smiles light up his honest countenance. Corn is selling at 25 cents per bushel; wheat is still at a low figure. Sheep raising is being rapidly developed in this county. There is already quite a number of large flocks, and these, as well as smaller ones, are fast increasing.

Live within your income, It's terrible hard to live

Che Stock Interest.

The Dressed Beef Trade.

Only a few years ago-it seems but yester day, some one conceived the thought that dressed beef might be sent from western mar kets east at an expense much less than that of shipping the live animals. Of course everybody believed the proposition, but there were obstacles in the way a successful experiment. In cold, freezing weather, meat could be transported any distance and would be really improved by the haul, for every one knows that meat is made better by hanging and freezing. But in warm or even mild weather, fresh meat could not safely be shipped any considerable distance. Two facts, however, stimulated to experiment and invention. Economy in transportation alone was sufficient to justify effort; and the improvement in meat by hanging for a considerable time in a cold atmosphere added to the general desire among western stock men and butchers to have the idea succeed.

Refrigerator cars were invented, and first experiments gave much encouragement. Improvements were made in cars and in appliances to make and utilize cold air. Ships with huge refrigerating apartments were built, and dressed meat was sent across the Atlantic ocean. Last summer a cargo of beef was landed at Liverpool in excellent condition. It was shipped from New Zealand and was ninety-eight days on the passage.

And now comes a revolution in the beef trade. A brief mention was made in last week's FARMER of the fact that the butchers of New York City are in great excitement because Chicago men sent into the great city prime dressed beef and sold it to the New York people cheaper than their own butchers could furnish it. The problem is solved. Shipping beef instead of beef cattle is successfully accomplished, and nothing can prevent the trade from growing to enormous proportions. The saving in loss and deterioration of cattle alone would pay for the change; and when we consider the vast amount of transportation that will be saved, it is evident that nothing can be done to change the new current.

Just what effect this new departure will have on the cattle market can only be conjectured now. The first and immediate result will be the establishment of immense slaughter houses in Chicago and the building of thousands of refrigerator cars. The new industry will take a lively start and trade in good beef cattle will be brisk at that place. The next result will be the driving out of business of most of the extensive butchers in New York and other eastern cities. This will temporarily cheapen beef in all those places, but that will not last long, because, as soon as Chicago butchers get control of the eastern markets they will do just as British manufacturers do when they get control of American markets-raise the price. Then, too, there are a great many animals slaughtered in the eastern states too near market to be slaughtered at home and not far enough away to use cold cars. They will continue to be sent alive to market, but their value will be determined by the price of good western dressed beef.

Another effect, and one most interesting to Kansas people, will be the establishment of slaughter houses much nearer to us than Chicago. Kansas City will lead the way in this region, then Topeka will follow, and in due time the cattle region southwest of us will have its own central places to prepare dressed beef. And finally Galveston will receive dressed meats from Kansas prairies and ship it over to our British and French cousins.

It is not surprising that this matter is caus ing general excitement among interested people. A few days ago the Chicago Tribune

"That a change is about to take place in the live cattle to the east is now conceded to be a fact. The vast number of men who will be thrown out of employment, and the loss of capital that was years ago invested in this business are questions that are seriously agitating the minds of all the live stock shippers at the stock yards. At present numbers of the beef consumers of the New England States and a part of New York and Canada are supplied with dressed beef shipped by Chicago firms-Swift Bros. and Hammond. The grievances of sundry shippers against these firms, through whom they had lost their trade, formed one of the principal subjects for conversation at the stock yards among a number of solid business men who were slightly perturbed at the manner in which the market was

"A Tribune reporter hearing of the new state of affairs, investigated the commotion, and found that men who have heretofore shipped seventy-five car loads of live cattle to New York per week said that they were following a ruinous business and would have to discontinue it or else go to the wall. When asked the reason, they said that it was perfectly useless to try to compete with men who buy cattle in Chicago, slaughter them here, and then ship them to the East and sell them for two and onehalf and three cents per pound less than men who ship their cattle to the East direct."

A Great Stock Farm.

One of the many wonderful enterprises the great West is noted for, is the stock farm of M. W. Dunham, located at Wayne, Ill., near Chicago. On this farm is collected more than half a million dollars a worth of Percheron Norman horses, all imported from France or bred from imported sires and dams. This establishment has been developed in a very few years by the energy and perseverence of the proprietor, who years ago saw the necessity of improving well as we would like to do, let us do as well the horses of his country to a more suitable size reason. At least let we save all the few well as we would like to do, let us do as well as we would like to do, let us do as well as well as we would like to do, let us do as well as well as we would like to do, let us do as well as we would like to do, let us do as well as well as we would like to do, let us do as well as well as well as well as well as well as we would like to do, let us do as well as the horses of his country to a more suitable size re- as we can. At least let us save all the feed we quired by the changed demand of the times.

Diseases of Sheep-Tape Worm, Etc.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I have read with much interest in your issue of the 6th ult., the report of the Kansas Central Wool Growers Association on a sheep disease preyalent around Wamego and elsewhere, which is caused by internal worms The report says "We find those worms, as near as we can judge, to be tape worms." Now this is not a very positive assertion, and I am convinced that further research will satisfy these gentlemen that they are not tape worms. The tape worm is composed of links, each link being perfectly organized, and when detached is capable of separate existence. The peculiar chain-like form of the tape worm is unmistakable. I have never heard of this, the mature form of the parasite (toenia plicata), existing anywhere but in the intestines of sheep and other animals. There are immature or larval forms of the tape worm which have been found in the lungs, livers and brains of sheep, but they are in the form of a bladder or cyst, and do not at all resemble a worm. The report further says: "We have found old sheep are more liable to die than younger ones," Now, Henry Stewart, a late authority, says: "When sheep attain the age of two years they are safe from tape worms." Tape worms in the intestines of sheep cause loss of condition and the passage of soft dung, which adheres continually to the woot under the tail. I had a lamb this summer thus affected. It was the only one in three hundred. Finding that the diarrhea would yield to no ordinary remedies, I suspected tape worm. A good remedy for this is one part spirits turpentine and three parts raw linseed oil, given, for a sheep, in two-ounce doses twice a week for two weeks. Half as much for a lamb. I administered this, and while doing so, met with a singular accident; the lamb died while I held it, apparently of suffication. A careful dissection showed that the medicine had entered the lungs instead of the stomach. It also showed plenty of tape mine who was spoon-feeding a little pig. The 1880 had cut short the pasturage in Colorado, several shepherds moved their flocks, for the winter, into western Kansas, where the buffalo grass was good and fodder plentiful. One flock of two thousand was wintered on my place. The sheep were poor and many of them died, and my chickens ate freely of the skinned carcasses. As a result, they all became infected with intestinal tape worms. Most of these worms, although quite long, were not thicker than a thread of yarn, but still unmistakable tape worms. We dared not eat the chickens. It did not seem to affect their health or condition, however, and by the that is required. following spring the worms had disappeared. One of my rams, a fine two-year-old Merino, which I sent into summer range quite fat, I now find weakened, apparently half-paralyzed, in his hind parts. He is active and eats well. I would like some one who has experienced such a case, to tell me its cause and cure, or general result. JOHN J. CASS.

Put the Extra Feed into Stock.

Every year more thoroughly demonstrates the growth of stock and production of meat-As our readers know, we advocate mixed and the fat of fowls so fattened will be found farming—raising a little of everything, and as exceedingly firm. much as possible of everything. Specialists do well, but it requires more money to engage successfully in any one branch of rual life, as the raising of cattle, or sheep, or hogs, or any one thing. A man with limited means can make a good living and, at the same time, improve and make a good farm and home by applying his energies to farming in general. This includes stock raising. Every farmer even unwholesome. ought to raise as much stock as his land will many available sources of profit lying loosely about him.

This thing of having but one cow, or two sheep, or three hogs, to every cultivated ten acres of land, is wasteful extravagance. It costs something to get stock we know, but not as much as many think, if we only get about it right. The writer of this once bought a wicked-looking sow with seven pigs. If it had not occurred in Missouri and before the war, he would be ashamed to mention it. Not that he is ashamed of having purchased a sow; butsuch a sow. Well, that was in the Fall of 1860. By the time that soldiers came along that way-one year later, it seemed as if the woods was full of good pork, and all from that sow and seven pigs. We had thirty-odd head of fair porkers that we had expected to feed not the soldiers with. The fact is mentioned merely to illustrate that stock may be started from small and homely beginnings.

But our theme now is not the increase of stock. It is the feeding well of what we have. Put every available item of feed into meat and wool. It does not pay to ship corn when we can put it into beef, pork, mutton, or wool, and ship them. It rarely happens in Kansas that it is not cheaper to feed hogs or cattle than it is to ship corn, rye, oats, turnips and hay. Let us all study the art of feeding. It is an art. Some men will raise animals on half the feed Some men will raise animals on half the feed that others use. It requires study, good executive ability, patience and perseverence. For feeding hogs we ought to have good floors and dry, warm feeding pens. Save every kernel of corn, and let the hogs eat them—not waste. Cattle ought to have shelter from storms. They need feeding troughs, racks, and dry wall-littered places to his Mean-and can and put it into our stock.

Prices of Polled Cattle.

We neglected, in our last issue, to note the sale of polled cattle, recently, at Kansas City, by Mr. Mathews. We copy the following facts from the Price Current .

The Polled Aberdeen or Angus sold first and brought what seems to us handsome figures. Gadgell & Sunpson, of Pieasant Hill, Mo., paid \$875 for an imported two-year old heifer; Dave Berry, of Strong City, Kas., gave \$750 for an imported cow, and Stephen Perry, of Trenton, Mo., \$680 for a two-year-old heifer. A two-year-old imported bull was knocked off to Capt. Millett at \$810. H. H. Davidson, of Wellington, Kas., took a yearling and past at \$800, and E. B. Down, of Quenemo, Kas., gave \$830 for a two-year-old. There were four Aberdeen or Angus cows sold for \$2,765, an average of \$691.25, and 16 bulls for \$10,170, an average of \$635,621

The Galloways also went at good figures, though a marked difference was made between imported and grade animals. An imported two-year-old heifer went to Dave Perry, Strong City, Kas., at \$725, and a couple of yearling heifers sold for \$450 and \$430 respectively. Of females, five imported and registered sold for \$2,465, an average of \$493, and five bulls for \$1,720, or an average of \$344. The sales of grade and registered cows and heifers were 19 for \$3,305, or an average of \$173.65, and 12 bulls for \$1,910, an average of \$159 14.

IN THE POULTRY YARD

Food For Fattening Fowls.

The Poultry Adviser of Oct. 1, contains the ollowing suggestions:

The best food for fattening poultry is sweet fresh oatmeal or barley meal, mixed either with scalding milk or water. Cooped fowls should be supplied with fresh food three times a daynamely, at daybreak, or as soon after as possible, at mid-day, and again at roosting-time; as worms in the intestines. An accident similar much as they can eat should be given to the to the above occurred with an acquaintance of fowls on each occasion, but no more than can be devoured by the next meal; should any be, pig died suddenly; and an examination showed left, it should be removed and given to the the milk in the lungs. When the drouth of other fowls, as, if kept, it is apt to becomesour. when the birds will not eat it freely. The troughs for the soft meal should be scalded out daily, which can be done conveniently by having a supply of spare ones.

In addition to soft food, a supply of fresh clean water must be constantly present, and a little gravel must be given daily, other sise the grinding action of the gizzard, which is necessary to the due digestion of food, does not go on satisfactorily; the supply of a little green food will be found very a vantageous to health, a little sliced cabbage, or some turnip-tops or green turf, to pick at occasionally, being all

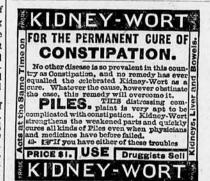
A variation in the diet will be found very conducive to an increased appetite; and therefore the occasional substitution of a feed of boiled barley for the slaked oatmeal is desirable. Some feeders have divisions in their troughs, or, still better, a small extra trough, which always contains some grains for the fowls to pick at.

Should the birds be required to be very fat, some mutton suet or trimmings of the loins may be chopped up and scalded with the meal, the proposition that Kansas is well adapted to or they may be boiled in the milk or water preparatory to its being poured over the food

In the course of about a fortnight to three weeks at the utmost, a fowl will have attained, under this system of feeding, the highest degree of fatness of which it is capable, and it must then be killed, for if the attempt be made to keep it any longer in that state, it becomes diseased from an inflammatory action being established, which renders the flesh hard and

When the fowls have arrived at a state fit maintain well, and no more. If he will study for killing, they should be kept for twelve or his business as closely and carefully as the fifteen hours without food or water, in order merchant and lawyer do theirs, he will find that the intestines may be as empty as possible, otherwise the bird turns green and useless in a short time.

In situations where good sweet Indian corn meal can be obtained at a low rate, it will be found to answer quite as well as oatmeal. It contains a very large amount of oil, and is invariably used in the States of America as a food for all animals put up to fatten. Wheat meal is too expensive, but some small fall wheat is far superior to barley to place in the trough as whole grain for fowls to peck at.





Challenge Wind Mills Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel, in 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other unit can show. Mills sent on 30 days trial. Best Feed Mils, Corn Shelers, Bress C. Inder Punns, Catalogue free, Bress C. Inder Punns, Catalogue free, WHALLF GE WIND MILL AND UFFI MILL CO., Batavia, Ill.

Kansas City Stock

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

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

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Guit R. R.,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Guit R. R.,

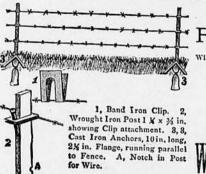
Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R.,

Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.,

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway,

(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad,)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.



SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMP'Y

CHEAP. SUBSTANTIAL and

PERMANENT FARM FENCE

Material for 50c per rod and upward.

Contracts taken at 65c per rod and upward.

Awarded FIRST PREMIUM at Kausas State Fair over Five Competitors.

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO.,

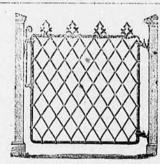


ACENTS WANTED in every

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

TOWER'S Fish Brand Slickers WATER PROCF COATS. WILL KEEP YOU DRY. TOWER'S TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS SLICKERS OF APROOF WILL NOT STICK S.

TOWER'S
FISH BRAND SLICKERS
FISH BRAND SLICKERS
FARMER are the only Conts made with Wire-Fast-ened Metallic Buttons. EVERY COAT WARRANTED. For sale everywhere. A. J. TOWER, Sole Mfr.,



GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, 85 00 FACH.

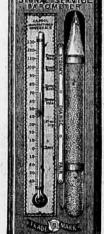
"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire. If not for sale in your town, write for illustrations to the manufacturers,

E. HOLENSHADE,

136 Lake Street, - Chicago, Ill.

GICANTERNS OR CARINET. PAY ANY TURE OR CARINET. PAY ANY TURE OR CAN \$ \$5.

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW



AT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW OPOOL'S Signal Service Barometer OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED, WILL TELL YOU!

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance. It will tell what kind of storm is approaching, and from what direction—invaluable to mavigators. Farmers can plan their work according to its predictions. Saves 60 times its cost in a single season. Generally the prediction of the season of the single season of the season of the single season. The prediction of the season of the single season of the season of





Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Trosaurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O.; John F. Willits; Grove City, Jefferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson County.

son county.

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

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. President—I L Hart, Dickinson county.
Vice-President at large—P W Smith, Ellis county.
Vice-President is this title—J A Medarls, Junction City.
" 24 " 8 J Barnard, Humboldt.
" 54 N A Power, Great Bend.
Secretary—L A Mulholland, Topeka,
Treasurer—John Blagg, Abliene.

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

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

AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Plants For Small Greenhouses. The following suggestions are copied from the American Garden:

We receive frequent inquiries about the kinds of plants best adapted for stocking a small amateur greenhouse. It is not possible to give directions suitable for all conditions, as all classes of plants cannot be grown in the same temperature, Much depends, also, on the situation, exposure, facilities for heating and ventilating, and principally on the amount of time and intelligent care that can be devoted to the management of the house.

For the beginner in plant culture, it is advisable not to invest in many expensive and delicate plants, but to confine himself principally to those of the easiest culture, and the loss of which would not be seriously felt. Apprenticeship has to be served in either way and it might as well be paid in cheap plants as in expensive ones.

Geraniums, Verbenas, Cupheas, Salvias, Lobelias, Tropæolums, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, and many other soft-wooded plants, that are easily raised from seed or propagated from cuttings, and, of course, any of the various "Dutch Bulbs," should form the main reliance.

Petunias As Window Plants.

These make excellent window plants and are very showy, especially the flaked varieties, both single and double. To have them stoutly and short jointed they should be grown out of peka, and Bismarck Fair, at Lawrence. The Rams are No doors, fully exposed to the sun, and be stopped frequently to induce them to form bushy plants. | late Col, Stowell's flock and Mason's and Wrights' flock. When grown under glass, the stems become drawn, which they likewise do in the greenhouse while producing their blooms. To obviate this as much as possible, they should be placed in light, airy positions, where they only get a small amount of shade, if any at all. By cutting back any that have become straugling and drawn, and replacing them out in the open air, they soon break again, and flower with great freedom, so that a constant supply may be kept up by growing a few plants, and treating them in this way. While out of doors, the pots should be plunged, so as to prevent the sun from drying the roots.-Gardening Illustrated.

About The Busy Bee.

Instinct in Bees.

The following is part of an article by J. A. Ward in Bee Keepers' Exchange:

The queen, the mother of the hive, we will find busy at her daily work, if in the honey producing season, moving from cell to cell and inserting her long body into each, depositing an egg at the bottom, and in this steady way will fill many sheets of comb during the twentywill fill many sheets of comb during the twentyfour hours. And while thus engaged in filling
the position in the hive that nature intended
she should fill, wearing out her own life in reproducing her own kind, she heeds not the
busy scenes that are taking place around her.
The workers, laden with honey and pollen, run The workers, laden with honey and pollen, run pell mell over her back, and without the least disturbance to her matronly equilibrium, she goes on attending to her own business and a the same time allows all other members of the hive to do the same.

Occasionally, however, she is called to a half by some one or more workers, laden with honey, whose instincts have constituted them a self appointed committee to feed the queen, and from their hands (as it were) she accepts the proffered food, receives and returns the caresses of those who have treated her so kindly, and then with dignified deportment returns to her labor. During all this time the workers, divided by their natural instincts into different departments of labor, that the work of the hive may proceed in perfect harmony, we find some gathering honey from the fields, others feeding and capping over brood, others again carrying honey from its scattered condition in the hive and placing it in a compact manner above the brood nest, or in surplus boxes; some mixing the bee-bread with honey and placing it in a position where it will be most easily reached when wanted, either for the young bees or food for the laborers, where it is also capped over by others than those who place it in the cells. All these different departments of labor are being attended to at the same time, and doubtless without the consent, knowledge or orders of the queen. We also notice bees stationed at the entrance of the hive acting as guards, who zealously keep out all robber bees, wasps, bumble bees, ants, roaches, etc., etc., that are always on the lookout, watching for a chance to stick noses into the sweet stores treasured up on the inside of the hive. There is still an-

other lot of bees in and about the hive, from whose actions we might readily conclude were dead-heads did we not know to the contrary. These we see hanging in festoons to the end of combs and empty frames, many of them with their heels up and heads down, or piled up, if the weather is very warm, on the outside of the hive, looking full, fat and sleepy, and apparently as happy and contented as if they possessed enough honey to last them the balance of their days. These are doubtless wax secreters, whose whole duty appears to be to eat honey and secrete wax, while others gather it from their bodies and manafacture it into beautiful combs. These comb builders we can see with feet, teeth and feeders, busily engaged plying their ingenious vocation.

All these different departments of labor and apparent skill doubtless performed through or by the instincts of the workers, and not at all by the orders and supervision of the queen.



Sick Headache.

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally ta-thing a dose of simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action. Constipation

should not be regarded as a triffing allment. Nature de-mands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore as-sist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness. One or two tablespoonsful will relieve all the troubles incident to a billous state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowdness, Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the nouth

Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true. Colic.

Children suffering with collc soon experience relief when immons Liver Regulator is administered. Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z' Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. AT SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.)



THE GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS. Manbatian, Kas., offers a good chance to those wishing to buy Pure-bred Poultry CHEAP, 14 ordered soon will sell the entire Yards or in lots to sult purchas-er. For Prices, &c.,

Address

F. E. Marsh

VERMONT SHEEP. MASON & WRIGHT offer for sale 60 head of very choice Registered Vermont Merino Rams at the State Fair, at To

1, and selected from Stickneys, Barton's, Burnwell's, the

A RARE CHANCE, MASON & WRIGHT,

Read. Read. Read. Special Offer. KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1883, we of FARMER at the following great	ffer the KANSAS tly reduced rates:
1 copy one year	\$1 00
6 copies one year	5 50
11 copies one year	10 00
25 copies one year	22 00
60 copies one year	51 00
Persons desiring to act as club a	gents may send in

he names with the money whenever secured, the names with the money whenever secured.
When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the Kansas Farmer may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improved edition appears. We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before

do likewise." Addres

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR Norman Horses,



E. DILLON & CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL. The Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of

Norman Horses.

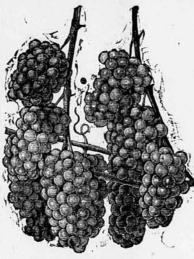
Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted exclusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred OVER 1,000 HEAD, and have been awarded over 2,500 premiums. 2 0 head imported within twelve months.

New Importation of 100 NORMANS

Arrived July 29, 1882.

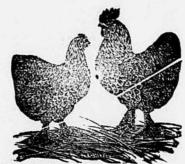
Have now on hand over 320 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported ant native full-bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see as. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$125. Pianos \$297.50 Factory running day and night. Catalogue ree. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.



THE NEW WHITE GRAPE-Prentiss.

Rockington, Moores Early, Worden, Early Victor, Vergennes, Dachoss, Jefferson, Ludy and all other rorts, ne and old. Also, fruit trees, small fruits, etc. Send for Price List to Wilson & McFudden, Atlantic, Lowa.



FOR SALE.

The "Shepherds Home" Flock and

Owing to the death of Geo. Brown, the originator and ownr of this flock. I offer for sale the entire flocks which con-titute the best and healthiest lot of American Merino sheep in the west. They have been bred with reference to constiution, form, quantity of scoured wool, length of staple a quality and density of fleece. This fleek of 500 clipped 12bs and 6 oz each last season, The farm contains 160 acres, well improved, good houses and orchard, with plenty of water d range. For particulars and terms address DR. GEO. H. BROWN.

Merino Park Stock Farm.

Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas

WM, BOOTH, Proprietor. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manage Leavenworth, Winchester,

Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.

None but the very best stock that money and ex-perience can produce or procure are used for breed-ers. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas , Breeder of Thor w. M. BUOFH. Leavenworth, Kas , Breeder of Thor oughbred Berkshire swine. I am using three Boars the season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool, No. 3615 sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as line Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and cligible to registry. Stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

MONTROSE HERDS"

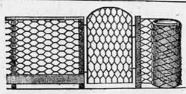


SHORT-HORN CATTLE

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

I have over 200 choice pigs for this seasons trade; bred from five different boars: can ship pairs or trios not akin; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Records. My herd is larger and has woo more prizes in the last three years than any herd in Kansas Shorthorns are Rose of Sharon. Flat Creek Mar s Jose hime and Harriett, heeded by the great Prize Buil, 628: Cordelies Duke 38048. Young bulls for sale. Write for Illustrated Circular

CHAS, E. ALLEN, Manhattan, Kas



STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without bars, it will turn doys, pigs, sheep and poaltry, as well as the most vicious 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, school lots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last 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 Sedewick Gates, made of wrought from pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the mest and cheapest all-inon automatic or self-opening gate. For prices and particulars, ask hardware dealers, or SEGGWICK BRGS... Richmond, Indiana,

Riverside Stock Farm.



MILLER BRO'S, Proprietors, Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Ptymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brag 1579; Sandburt 1951; Rodelerk Din 1921, and the young boar Black foot by Aaron 1241; Dam 1XL 4th 3210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list, We have actual rates by express, P. O. Address, Junction City. Kas.



Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment, and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs, We have a larke amount of morey invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of togs. describing what you wanted Berkshire line of hogs. RAMDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas



, Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, and SETTER DOGS, bred and for sale by ALEX PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price Eist,

A. W. ROLLINS.

W. C. WALKER

Attention Swine Breeders

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farin make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured, Our herd having won 85 high class premiums at leading Fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1850 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 525 ba, and two averaging 675 bs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1851 won \$824 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sallie bour Sovereign Duke 3319 won \$175 at three of the leading Fairs in the west, including first in class, class or breed at the great St. Louis classes best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis class have or breed at the great St. Louis class, class of the leading swine special St. Louis class class of the past winter, and we have for sale a very choice lot of young sows and spring pigs.

Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROLLINS & WALKER. Manhattan, Kas.

Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Swine. COTTONWOOD FARM.

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas. J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Young tock always for sale. My Short-Horns number 32 head of rell bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls. My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the America Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winner as British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imported Mahbmet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 336; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence selicited.



"Great Rock Island Route!"

Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickets, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-BAFTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNE-APOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the COM-IERCIAL CENTRES from which radiato

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

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway

is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. No Transpers by Camitok! No Mestiva CONNECTIONS! No hudding in discentiated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

connections! No hudding in the entitled or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains. Cans of univaled magnificence, Pullman Parace Sizering Cars, and our own world-famous Parace Sizering Cars, and our own world-famous constitution of the surpassed excellence, at the low rate of Server's Centre sacu, with ample time for healthful enloyment. Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee Minneapolis, St. Pau', and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

We ticket (do not forget this) directly to every place of importance in lowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utsh, Idaho, Newada, California, Oreco, Washington Territory, Colordon and the control of the control taked of the control taked of portsmen free.

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

R. R. CABLE,

E. ST. JOHN;

R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN;

LANDRETH

Send for Descriptive Circular, Testimonials, Prices, &c. Address postal card to D.LANDRETH&SONS

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sed ting Machine ever invented. Will kint a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also kint a great variety of fancywork for which there is always a ready market. Send of circular and terms to the Twombly Hnitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

BARCAINS IN **ImprovedFarms**

In Kansas, Missouri and Iowa.

Low Prices, five years time on Deferred Pay-

J. B. WATKINS & CO..

Kansas is blessed with another bountiful harvest, demon-rating beyond a doubt the desirability of her lands for gricultural purposes. Wild Government and Railroad Lands are generally beleived to be the only lands within the reach of men of mail means but we offer

IMPROVED PRODUCTIVE farms,

In good locations, at almost the same price as is asked for Wild Lands.

These Farms were obtained by us at such figures that we re enabled to sell them at less than their actual value and less than others equally well improved can be bought for. We have choice farms in nearly all parts of Kansas and a
few in Missouri and lowa, ranging in size from 80
acres to 640 acres, with improvements varying from a few acres in cultivation
and a cheap house up to more
pretentious and valuable
accessories, so that
We can suit the wishes and pockets of almost anyone seeking

A HOME.

Please call at our office in Lawrence, or address the under-

B. WATKINS & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

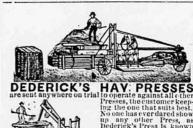
Holstein Cattle.

THOS. B. WALES. Jr..

IOWA CITY, IA. Herd was established in Massachusetts in 1870 and row numbers over 80 head, all represented in the HolsteinHerd Book. Many animals we personally selected in Holland.

NO ONE SHOULD PURCHASE

Holsteins without visiting this herd. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue.





by riliculously false state-by riliculously false state-ments, and thus sell without slight or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working and the properties of the state of the press alongside of Dederrick's always sells of Dederrick's always sells of the state of the state of the Press untuil of the state of the state of the Address for circular and location unturn storehouses are the state of the stat

P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

FINEST IN THE WORLD, and the fast-

"Newman's America." An Encyclopedia of its History and Biography from the Mound Builders to July 18. The Lives of the James Brothers. "The Jeannette, "The only Narrative En"The Jeannette, "The only Narrative EnExplorations, including FRANKLIN, KANE,
HAYES, HALL and DE LONG." "Pictorial Family Bible." The only co Features and Hustrations of the New Testament. More features and Hustrations than any other edition. The most Library House other edition. The most Library House features and the most Library House. PROMPT DEALINGS. No. Write quickly for circulars and tagging being taken.

rapidly being taken.
COBURN & COOK PUBLISHING CO.,
96, 98, 99 & 100 Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

Our new cata-logue will tell you how safely, easily and cheaply you can buy clothing for men or boys by mail. Send your address, and we will forward it by return post.

Wanamaker & Brown.

Oak Hall, Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia. 500,000 acres on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. Address, Et al. COLBY, Full particulars FREE.

Land Commiss'ner In Wisconsin.

ACENTS WANTED. S1400.00 made by one agent in fifty-six days. Full particulars and leaf of Agents reports, showing quick Sales and large Profits, free. No Prefig or Bering charges to Agents. Address at one and secure choice territory free.

J. E. SHEPARD & CO., CINCINNATI, 0.

genuine put up in yellow wrappers and aly by JOS. R. HOFFLIN, Wholesale gist, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE KANSAS FARMER. Published Every Wednesday by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:

H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
R. R. BROWN Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
W. A. PEFFER, Editor.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

club. Sent to any post office.

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

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.

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARMER

the first time this week: American News Exchange-"Reporter Wanted; Simpson & Gault-"Queen of the South;" J. C. Mc-Curdy-"Can Make;" R. B. Welsh-Common Sense J. V. Randolpk River Side Farm Herd; J. F. Spalding—Commercial College; Henry Avery—Republican Valley Stock Farm; Geo. E. Lemon-Patents; Wana-maker & Brown-' Our New Catalogue;" Harper & Ficklin - Public Sale: Coburn & Cook-Agents

For special terms to subscribers until January 1, 1883, see advertisement in another place-\$1.00 to everybody.

We have inquiry about what the Kansar Short-horn Association is doing or going to do. We don't know; but our columns are open to any one who does.

The Cincinnati Price Current gives the number of hogs packed in the western houses since March 1 last at 2,820,000, against 4,165,000 during the same period last year.

Mr. Henry Avery, Wakefield, Kas., has sold his Percheron Norman stallion, Kansas Boy, No. 1,671, to Joseph Fuhman, Wichita, for \$600. Kansas Boy is one year old, and is recorded in P.-N. Stud book, vol. 2.

Hereford men propose the raising of a breed that proposes to contest, and the whole to be given for the best carcass of dressed beef exhibited at the next Chicago Fat Show.

Messrs. Hiram Sibley & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., are, perhaps, the largest seed dealers in the United States if not in the world. We regard them as perfectly reliable and honorable. We cheerfully recommend them.

A good thing seems to be coming in railway affairs. Several roads have begun to do themselves all the express business which is done on their lines. This will be a great saving of experse to the people. Only one set of officers need be paid, and only one set of stockholders.

Dr. J. H. Oyster, Paola, Kas., wants the names and addresses of all botanists in the United States, west of the Mississippi river, in order that he may correspond with them touching the flora of their respective localities. The Doctor proposes to publish "The Flora of Kan-

chine.

himself of a business education, and a fine her heroic dead as were first pronounced about opportunity is afforded by Spalding's Commer- the old farm fireside and you will have reincorporated institution in that enterprising glorious among men. What the mechanic city, which has been in successful operation for 17 years. The total expense for a full course need not exceed \$85 or \$90 in this wide-awake, practical institution, which now has a large attendance at both day and night sessions.

In winter, one of our exchanges says, it will be advisable to have some roots, and feed these to the swine under cover, and in the middle of drudgery of the farm, and the poor clod-hoppe the day, as they will not then have a chance to furnishing all the protecting agencies, receivget frozen before or while eaten. Frozen roots, ing nothing in return? Not much, say we, or, indeed, frozen food of any kind, is very pernicious to swine and all other stock, as it is followers of the first business of man; the only apt to scour them badly, and in any event disturbs their digestion and renders the other food the common leveling down of workers, struck taken into the stomach less nutritious to the off on a grade with those whose aspirations are

The comet, which may be seen at 4 to 5 o'clock every morning, is said to be a remarkable one. Prof. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., states that the comet grazed the sun so closely as to cause great disturbance, so much so that it has divided into no less than eight separate parts, all of which can be distinctly seen by a good telescope. There is only one other instance on record where a comet has divided, that one being Biella's comet of 1846, which separated

Says the National Live Stock Journal: On the first indication of danger that a horse will balk, the cause should be removed at once. If the sore at once, by padding, or otherwise. If the vice appears to be hable to come from having a slow mate, then change the mate. But whatever you do, keep cool, and act as though you did not consider the interruption much of an affair. There are certain [modes of divertif you can do, you may succeed, but by whipper cent.) of the entire quantity consumed in thereof for such excepted purposes." It does as long as men own small farms, and we hope that will be ping and making a great noise, you never will. this country. Woolen goods imported did not not prohibit, or attempt to prohibit any man

Do Kansas Farmers Need Protection?

Yes, we say, with all the emphasis we can command. They need protection from extortion and fraud, from injustice and usurpation. Thus far in our discussion of the Tariff we have considered things abstractly; as, manufactures in general; tariff, as a general subject; we have had nothing, at most little, to say about details. We have been reasoning from general propositions, and have assumed that manufactories, in themselves, are good things. It would reasonably follow that if a tariff is necessary to sustain manufactures, a tariff must be a good thing also; but we have not reached that phase of the subject yet.

We claim that farmers are quite as much entitled to protection as anybody else. It is claimed that a protective tariff in this country means protection to American labor, and that that is the strongest argument in its favor. Without stopping now to inquire whether that proposition is correct, we will only argue that if it is true, farmers are entitled to their proper share of the outflowing protection, for they are laborers. And we go further than most persons who argue this subject. We claim that the vocation of farming requires more training, more skill, more brains than any of the ordinary mechanic arts. You may take a dozen average boys, aged 16 years; boys of equal ignorance of all kinds of useful labor, and equally capable of learning how to perform them. Put one of them to learn farming, one shoemaking, one blacksmithing, one carpentry, one tailoring, one machinery, and so on to the end. ! At the end of three years let the boys be brought up for examination, and we doubt not that the farmer would fall behind all the others in the matter of proficiency in his calling. Doubtless he would have learned more that was new and useful than any of the others, but he would still be much further than they from a thorough knowledge of the trade he was learning, and for the simple, yet important reason that there is more to be learned about farming than about any other manual calling among workers. The reason why so many people believe it requires no training to learn the art of farming is, we suppose, because most of our farmers have been trained to it from their childhood. The best farmers are those who were never anything else and do not wish to be. Still, even they-those venerable men of the plow, whose faces are chafed and scarred with the harness of life, with hardenedmuscles and steady eyes; men who have grown old with work and are bowed with years, even "Butcher's prize" by deposits of \$500 for every they, surrounded by unnumbered comforts and beauties as rewards of faithful toil and intelligent thrift-even they, old and gray in the work, are still learning something, prevented from knowing what such and such late experiments would prove by the too early approach of the dread summoner who says it is time for them to die. Any smart boy learns a trade in three years. That time has been fixed by experience of ages. But no one will claim that farming can be learned in so short a time. Victims are many to the false notion that any one, without training, can start out as a fullfledged farmer. Not long ago, here in Kansas, one of these mistaken persons, as his maiden effort in agriculture, undertook to run a lefthand plow immediately behind a right-hand one; and his second effort was to curse the plow dealer for selling him a worthless ma-

Farming, we insist, is the most difficult trade to learn. It is a trade in that grand sense of employing all of one's faculties. The best, the wisest, the purest men and women on earth have been and are children of the form. Take Every farmer's son, if possible, should avail from American history the names of such of cial College, Kansas City. This is a regularly moved most that makes our achievements may learn in a few years, requires the whole life of a farmer. His is skilled labor as well as that of the machinist or bridge-builder. Then is he not entitled to equal protection while that beneficent boon is, being passed around? Is it only the mechanic that must be protected-he who chooses his calling in order to escape what he supposes is the greater and we don't apologize for the expression. The calling ordered and ordained of God, are, in no higher than a pick and shovel will lift them. The carpenter, shoemaker, jeweler, machinist, stone mason-any artisan, demande and receives fifty to three hundred per cent. more in daily wages than his fellow who sows seeds and reaps crops and furnishes feed for the world. This may be right, but we never believed it to be so. Then, if tariff is needed to protect labor, let all the laborers share equally in the protection.

Now, let us see where and how farmers of Kansas need protection. We produce wool, meat, cheese, hides grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton, flax, syrup, sugar, canned fruits, coal, hay. If protection is necessary to the manufacturer of wool, it is no less so to the man who grows it. The proportion of wool imported is now much a sore breast, then take off all pressure from greater than that of woolen goods; hence if a revision of tariff duties is required, the owners of our two million sheep may justly claim an increase of duties on foreign wool. The sheep of Australia, South America, Spain and Italy are increasing rapidly, and in the last year furnished to American manufacturers 128,000. ing the horse's mind from his liability which, 000 pounds of wool-more than one-third (333 if you can do, you may succeed, but by whip- per cent.) of the entire quantity consumed in

exceed ten per cent. of the quantity used here. Let us have protection on wool, then, exceeding the present duty of 10 to 12 cents per pound on 32-cent wool. Let jute, and all other fibrous materials which come in competition with and render valueless our flax and hemp, be put among the class that pays the highest duties. Kansas could, and would be glad to, furnish all the flax fibre needed for the linen of the country; but now she wastes hundreds of tons of it every year, and raises flax only for the seed. Let us protect the farmer's flax and weave our own linen out of our own raw material. Protect our hemp and make our own cordage and coarse bagging. In like manner protect our cotton, our syrup, our canned fruits, everything we raise that is or may be in anywise affected by competition from foreign articles of the same kind.

All we claim in this matter of protection is, that if we must have protection to American labor, let it be equalized so that the farmer will receive his share of it. If foreigners can bring their wool here, and after paying ten the law; it is not wrong, and no law could month or two, and had one or more good rains, cents a pound on it to the government, then sell it at the prices we get for our wool, it becomes a matter of grave interest to our farmers and they may well wonder what would be the effect on prices of their wool and sheep should foreign wool be permitted to come in free of

The theory of a protective tariff and its effects will be considered at other times.

Personal Liberty-Prohibition.

Prohibitionists here in Kansas who claim that prohibitory liquor legislation contravenes personal liberty take the same view of the case that the liquor dealers do. At a meeting of the National Liquor Dealers Association in same as he does his eating. If it is a proper Milwaukee last week this resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our cause is not only the cause of legitimate business, but the cause of great principles —the principles of personal liberty; of the protection of men against the unwarranted and despotic usurpation of power belonging to free citizens and de-structive of the right which never has been, and never can be surrendered to the State or society.

If this doctrine is true, then all license laws are equally opposed to personal liberty, and yet, so far as we know, all of these personal liberty advocates favor license laws, and many of them insist that the license should be very high-largely prohibitory. Drunkenness, they say, ought to be banished, and to this end they are willing-indeed anxious to prohibit-prohibit, did we say?-yes; although they oppose prohibition because it restricts personal liberty, yet they want to prohibit every person from selling intoxicating liquors, except a few, about one in a thousand, say, that can pay the license tax. Why make this exception? Has not every man and woman, every boy and girl, old enough to sell peanuts, apples or newspapers, a perfect moral right to sell or give away all the iquors they wish to? Is not the liquor business as honorable, as useful, as beneficent, as any other business which people follow for a livelihood? Why establish this monopoly of a good thing? Congress was compelled to make national banking free because it was charged that banking was a monopoly. You don't select privileged persons to sell butter and cheese, eggs and onions, or sugar and tea; yet this grocery business is not a whit more decent or proper than selling whisky, if your doctrine is correct. Again we ask the question in all seriousness, why do you wish any man or woman to pay for the privilege of doing a business which any one has a perfect right to engage in? One of two propositions must follow: either you are wrong or that business is wrong.

We assume that your answer is about this "Liquors, of themselves, are not bad things; the intemperate use of them it is which proand we would restrict it as much as possible by making the traffic in intoxicating liquors expensive."

That, we believe, is a fair and truthful statement of the position held by all anti-prohibitionists that favor license.

In comment, we put this proposition: The right to restrain includes the right to prohibit; licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is a power of the State; therefore the State has the power to prohibit such sale. "Ah, yes," you reply, "we see that, but the prohibitory law undertakes to direct what men shall or shall not eat and drink, and that is where personal liberty is outraged."

If any of our readers have listened to antiprohibition speakers or read their writings they know that this is their principal argument. We can easily understand why some people use such language; they don't know any better: but why reading men-men undertaking to mould and lead public opinion, and who pretend to know what they are talking or writing about; why they should resort to this line of debate, we do not understand, and we are unable to regard it in any light as consistent with truth or intelligence.

The law undertakes to do nothing of the kind. There is not a syllable, a word, a sentence or a section of the law that even implies any dictation whatever as to what the citizen shall or shall not eat or drink. He or she who says it does must be either ignorant or wicked or both: The law attempts to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for certain purposes, and to regulate them for other purposes. That is all. This is the title of the law: "An ACT to prohibit the manafacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the manufacture and sale

or woman or child from drinking liquors. It does not prevent any one from using liquors in any way he chooses, except to sell or give it away in crasion of the law. He may drink it as a beverage; he may use it as a medicine for himself, for his family, for his friend, for any one. He may give it to his friends at dinner, the same as he gives them turtle soup or roast

mutton; he may take it or send it to a sick neighbor who needs it for medicine; in short, he may use it and do with it precisely as he pleases for any good and lawful purpose. The law particularly specifies what kind of "giving away" is prohibited. It is only that giving away which is done to evade the law. Here is the law itself:

SECTION 17. The giving away of intoxicating liquor, or any shifts or device to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed an unlawful selling within the provisions of this act.

That, surely, is plain enough. Giving away to restore health, to save lite, or for any other make it wrong.

It is because the common traffic in liquors

debauches public morals that society rebels; and it is that at which the law aims its stroke. People want to raise up their children decently; grog-shops are hot-beds of indecency; for that reason the people, in self-defence, have declared that grog-shops must be abolished. The law does not interfere with the personal liberty of any one except the man or woman who wants to violate it and engage in a business which the people have said must be stopped. It says not a word to the drinker. He may drink to his heart's content. Let him do his drinking privately, if he must drink, the thing to drink whisky, then the family, the good wife and dear little ones, ought not to be deprived of its benefits. Take it into the home and all drink it together just as you drink milk. Don't slink off, as if you are ashamed, to some shop where screens and painted windows shut out the common eye; but, like the man that you are, a freedom loving son of a loyal sire-a man that would fight at the drop of a hat for personal liberty any day, take your whisky with the loved ones at home and teach your children that strong drink is a good thing. Make your own wine, beer and brandy; let the children help you; eat, drink and be merry; but do it at home fresh. Keep liquors on your table. It is a good thing to accustom the young to an early and every-day use of strong drink. They aland temperance is what we want. Then, when serve with the other dessert. The law permits you to do all this.

But don't go to the saloons; don't rely on them: they are all closing out, and you would not like to have a grog shop door shut in your face: that would interfere with your personal liberty. Your wife would rather have you drunk at home than in the middle of the town; so would your children, your friends, and all the good people everywhere.

The people do not desire to interfere with personal liberty, but they do want to protect their own public rights by preventing the establishment of training schools of vice in their midst where public morality is debased, pauperism nurtured and crime educated.

Different Classes of Horses.

The "Horse of all work" is still common at the country fairs, but he is probably at the meridian of his glory. He is rapidly being pushed aside to make room for the class horse. Revolution in American habits and customs is duces the evils that we, in common with you, as plainly visible in the changes in our horses as in anything else. Years ago, and not very many of them, English blood horses were a rarity, and when a farmer got a colt from one of them out of a common mare, and could show a half blood, he was proud as fortunate. Nowadays we see thousands of horses with marks of the English blood bay, though having no trace of royal blood.

Our people's tastes are running to good stock, and they are classifying it. Breeders are importing pure bred animals to breed from. We are getting draft horses, coach horses, saddle horses, roadsters, racers, trotters, pacers and away down in Texas a man has a large ranch devoted to the raising of ponies. This classification of horses, like many other of our habits, we get from Mother England, where the population is so dense, the cities so large, and customs of the people so fixed that animals must be made to follow human examples and run into classes. In the great cities, where heavy, strong vehicles are required to transfer immense quantities of merchandise, heavy and strong horses are needed for the drays and carts. Then they need somewhat lighter animals for such machines as are to move more rapidly, and the coach horse is used. For lighter vehicles and faster travel, lighter and more fleet animals are required. So for the ordinary saddle, for the chase, and for the turf. These different classes of horses are regularly bred for sale, and they are studiously kept seprate and distinct.

We are adopting much the same methods here. We are running to classes. Even our farmers are turning monopolists and purchasing fine stock to breed from-draft and coach horses. They are doing more and better; they are studying the art of improving their classes. The good "Horse of all work," however, is not dead, and we hope he will remain as long as men own small farms, and we hope that will be

Fall Plowing For Spring Work.

The advantages of plowing in the late Fall or early Winter, especially here in Kansas, are becoming more apparent every year. The careful reader of the FARMER has noticed that our correspondents all are agreed that the corn grown this year on ground which was plowed last Fall and Winter is good, whereas most of the late planting and on land plowed last Spring is not good. That fact ought to encourage all our farmers to prepare their corn and oats ground in the late Fall.

Planting or sowing on fresh plowed land, except under certain favorable conditions, is never good practice. Seeds need soil that is loose, well pulverized, but not full of little open spaces. Wherever a root goes it ought to be in soft loose earth. It ought never to encounter large air room. In earth turned over but vesterday, if it is not thoroughly harrowed with long teeth heavily weighted, it is rarely sufficiently compact and mixed to be just what good and lawful purpose, is not an evasion of the young roots need. But when it has lain a it becomes thoroughly intermixed, and all cayities are filled up with soft earth.

Besides this, Fall-plowed ground has other advantages. It not only has time to become well mixed, but it receives much benefit from atmospheric action, and from frosts, snows and rains. Ground may be so dry and hard that it plows up in great clods on which it would not be safe to plant any kind of seed that is expected to sprout early. But let these clods lie over until Spring and they are all nicely melted down. This comes of the frost's action, and rain and snow. The soil is then lively and nature's forces are organized and ready for action as soon as the sun gives command.

Other advantages, also, come of Fall plowing. When the time to plant comes, the ground is ready. No time is used in preparing the soil, because it is already prepared. This gives us the benefit of all the early days of the season, and that is worth much. We ought not to plant a single seed before the proper time has come; but when the time has come, the sooner we can get seed in the better. Let all the ground possible be prepared this fall.

Chas. E. Allen's Sale.

As advertised, C. E. Allen's sale was held at Manhattan, Kansas, the 18th inst., and was largely attended by breeders and farmers; the bidding was lively and the stock sold well. where the fountains of liberty are pure and H. W. Pearsoll, the veteran auctioneer from Emporia, managed the sale with credit to himself and satisfactorily to Mr. Allen. He sold thirty head of Short-horns at an average of ways grow up temperance people, you know, \$123,66. The bull used at the head of his his herd, 6,280 Cordelia's Dake 38,048, sold to your neighbors or friends come to break bread C. M. Gifford & Sons, Milford, Kansas, for with you, it is so nice to have good liquors to \$290. G. A. Lude, Humboldt, Kas., a young breeder, supplied himself with nine head, which gives him a good foundation for a new herd. Your correspondent noticed the following breeders in attendance: F. M. Neal, Frank Leach, J. J. Mails, Welcome Wells and M. Inskeep, Pottawatomie county; E. Huse, C. M. Gifford & Sons, W. P. Higginbotham, Bill & Burnham, A. W. Rollins and others, from Ruley county, and Miller Bros., J. E. Guild, and a number from other counties in the state. It is not often that a sate by any of our home breeders attracts so many prominent breeders and buyers as did this one.

One hundred and fifty-three Poland-Chinas sold at an average of \$24; including a number of young pigs.

Don't be Impatient.

Our industrious and candid neighbor, the Independence Kansan, thinks the drift of our tariff articles is toward protection. It quotes a sentence, and then says:

Now, if our manufacturers "are successfully competing with manufacturers of other nations in the markets of the world," what reason under the sun can there be for shutting out competition here at

If our neighbor will be patient with us, he will learn in due time that we do not favor 'shutting out competition here at home." If we can successfully compete with foreign nations on their own soil, it would be strange, indeed, if we cannot do it on our own. We will get to that before Christmas, we hope. We went to cover the whole subject, and that takes

Inquiries Answered.

To our correspon 'eat that wants information about Delaplains, we learn that J. P. Delaplain lives in Allen county, Kansas. His postoffice address is Iola. He has two sons in the same county-J. W. and E. W. The boys were in an Illinois regiment.

Seeds and cuttings of the White mulberry can be obtained from the Woman's Silk Culture Association, Philadelphia, Pa; also from L. S. Crozier, Corinth, Mississippi. The prices can be learned by addressing either of these parties.

We do not know of any machine made to raise water on the principle of clock work.

At Clay Center, recently, a Fair Association was organized, and the following officers elected: C. R. Barnes, President, J. H. Pinkerton, Vice President, D. A. Valentine, Secretary, C. E. Gifford, Treasurer. Directors, J. S. Walker, G. M. Stratton, M. A. Lathrop, James A. Henry and Col. Jenkins.

Sheep for Sale.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large par of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CU. "Capital View Sheen Fhrm." Topska, Kas.

JAY GOULD.

His Wonderful Financial Power--Stocks that He Controls,

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, in an address to the people of Richmond, Mo., said:

"Fully one-third of the whole railway system of the country is under the control of Jay Gould. The railway system of the Southwest is under his command. He controls-if not directly, through others-the Union Pacific, constructed at a Governmental cost of over \$60,000,000. He controls the Wabash system. It is said that if he had the management of the Delaware & Lackawanna system or the Erie system-both of which may fall into his possession at any time-he would have an unbroken railway connection from Boston to the western and southern extremities of the country. He controls the entire telegraphic system of this country, which places the private telegraphic communications, the press, and the markets of our land under his supervision and management. I call your attention to the list of securities under his authority, which may impress your minds with the power of this one man to control the destinies of this country:

Bonds.

Missouri Pacific\$	30,000,000		\$ 24.681,000
Wabash	46,136,400		69,650,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	46,405,000		44,898,000
Texas Pacific	25,884,000	123.	37,450,000
New York & N. E	20 000,000		8,000,000
Union Pacific	61,000,000		55,581,000
Int. & Great Northern	7,215,000		13,968,000
Elevatea roads	26,000,000		21,500,000
Western Union Telegraph	80,000.000		4,000,000
Total	312,610,400		\$279,668,000

\$279,668,000 "This is not all, although it covers the land and the electricity of this continent. He also demands the water transportation. He is interested in the barge lines of the Mississippi river and the Pacific mail. It is said he owns \$100,000,000 worth of real estate. He aspires to the control of the stock exchange of America. in which all the securities of this country are bought and sold. If, sirs, all of this is true he

MOST POWERFUL MAN ON EARTH. The Presidential power of our land quails before him. He can make and unmake men. He can retire a Governor from his executive chair, as he did Cornell, of New York, by outside instrumentalities, and can summon a Cabinet Minister to abandon his seat to become one of his followers and executioners of his orders. It is said that he has, within the past few days, become the controller of the Associated Press dispatches in this country, which will give him the mastery of the whole press of this country, and by the press of the market reports, and this, my countrymen, may affect the values of the stock boards and agricultural productions of the state. What is the danger of such a concentration of money power? It is a threat against the legislative power of every state in the Union. It is a threat against the purity and power of the judiciary. It is a threat against the power, liberty and property of every citizen of this land. It is a threat against the freedom of this country. It is a threat against the purity of the ballot-box. In fact, it is a threat against the whole elective system. It is a threat against our form of government, making it dependent upon the personal ends and avarice of one man, who becomes, if not a patriot, above the ambition of all men save Washington, a dictator without the vestments of official position. Mr. Gould has the right under the law to acquire the control of this immense property and consequent power. That cannot be questioned, I am not here to abuse him. That would not become this place nor my office. He is a man of extraordinary ability and foresight, and of unusual amiability. In the language of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, "He is not as black as painted." The important question is: How will he use this power—for the good or evil of society? If for the good of the whole country, Washington. Will he do so? I fear not."

We second the motion of the Manhattan Industrialist that a thorough geological survey of Kansas be made. Among the good things to be had from such a survey, that paper puts the existence and location of coal in workable quantities; the distribution of metals, and their value where found; the building stones of the state; the irrigation of vast tracts of land that need but a regular supply of water to make them valuable; the distribution of water, its quantity and "head" for driving machinery; the timbering of the State; and, not the least among them, the making of a topographical map of the State.

Railroad Changes.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railway company has completed its line to Pittsbug in Crawford county, and has changed the gauge from narrow to standard between Parsons and Cherryvale. Daily trains now run without change of cars from Kansas City, by way of Pittsburg and Parsons, to Cherryvale at for their catalogue and full particulars. the crossing of the K. C. L & St. L. & S. F This will prove to be a nealthy change for the travel in southeastern Kansas.

A Chicago dispatch to the Topeka Capital states that money was shipped to Kansas yesterday to be used in defeating Gov. St. John's election.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 23 .- An earthquake occurred at this point at nineteen minutes past four o'clock, Jefferson City time, yesterday, its duration being about five seconds. There were three pulsations, the first being the strongest, rattling windows, swaying the walls of buildings and moving furniture,

Our one dollar offer ends the last day of tl is

Gossip About Stock.

At C. E. Allen's sale the other day, Poland China hogs, including young pigs, averaged \$24 a head. That ought to pay the seller.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Clydesdale Association will be held November 6, 1882, at Grand Palace Hotel, Chicago.

Wichita Eagle says: The sheep interest in this valley is growing rapidly and in the right direction. Every year the demand for higher grades and finer wools is increasing. The money or the greater profits is in keeping the finer wools. There arrived here last week, one of the finest importations ever made to the state, consisting of one hundred and twenty register Merino ewes, consigned to Judge W. C. Little, the owner, and all one and two-yearolds, and all selected without regard to cost from the finest flocks of Livingston and Ontario counties, New York, purity of blood and individual merit being the only test.

A Lexington, Ky., dispatch of October 20 says: The Short-horn sale at Lair's Station, yesterday produced good prices. Eighty-five head brought \$26,000, an averrge of \$300. Wilful brought \$1,100; Wild Eyes, Duches Fifth. \$1,100; Wild Eyes, Duchess Fourth, \$1,400, Cherry, Constance Fifth, \$900, Baroness, Belle Fourth, \$1,000; Kirk, Livingstone Eighteenth, \$900.

Chicago has received 400,000 head of cattle from Texas and the ranges of the northwest since May 1, and by the end of November, when the season closes, the number will probably reach 500,000, about one-third of the receipts of the year. Many of these animals are slaughtered and canned, while the best carcasses are shipped eastward as dressed beef.

Messrs. Harper & Ficklin will sell a large lot of fine Kentucky Short-horns on the Fair grounds at Topeka, Nov. 9. This stock is represented as choice. It will pay our Kansas farmers and stock men to attend the sale.

M. L. B. Silver advertises improved Chester hogs. Look up his advertisement in the FAR-MER, and if you want anything in that line, write to Mr. Silver. He is represented as a reliable and honest dealer.

J. V. Randolph, Emporia, breeder of Poland China and Berkshires, again pays his respects to the readers of the FARMER. He is one of the old swine breeders of the state and bears a good regutation, not only as a breeder but also as a writer on swine.

In this weeks' paper appears the advertisement of Henry Avery, Republican Valley Stock Farm, breeder and importer of Percheron-Norman horses. His full blood breeding horses are as good as can be found anywhere, and his grade stock is nearly full blood, having purchased some of the very highest grades owned by E. Dillon, Bloomington, Ills. Purchasers of his stock will have the advantage of good horses at a low figure, besides getting horses that are acclimated. Mr. Avery is the most extensive breeder of Percheron-Norman horses in Kansas and is thoroughly reliable. He deserves credit and encouragement for introducing this breed of live stock into our young empire.

The value of the gold extracted from the Siberia mines is estimated by the Russian Government a 86,000,000 annually.

The stove manufacturers are credited in the last ensus with manufacturing yearly up to the value of \$70,000,000. The city of Chihuahua, Mexico, is now connected

by railroad with Chicago, and through trains run be tween these two cities, making the distance in four If heat be applied to the bottom of a vessel of wa-

ter its contents will be heated alke, but if applied at or near the top it will boil there, while an inch or two below it will remain cold.

society? If for the good of the whole country, he will leave a name second only to that of Julien. Switzerland. The locomotives will be read; in three months.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in mak ing you well when all else fails

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

If you are wasting away with any form of Kichey disease.

stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness rou will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic dis trict, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries-malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fe

vers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

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

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowel Blood, Liver, Nervee, Kidneys, Brights Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bot-

tles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send

Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the January 1883 meeting of the board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County, State of Kansas, a petition will be presented asking the said board to vacate certain lots, blocks, streets and alleys and parts of lots, blocks, streets and alleys hereinafter described, located in the town of Richland, in said county and state, said petition will be signed by the undersigned who is the sole owner of the lots and blocks on said streets and alleys, said lots and blocks are described as follows to-wit: lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, block thirteen, also lots four, five, six, seven and eight, block 12, and one, two, three four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, block fourteen and that portion of the following streets upon which said lots and blocks are located, towit: part of Chestnut street and all of Shawnee streets. N. W. MINARD.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Missouri, Breeder and Importer of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. Stock for sale. Mention "Farmer.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM HERD. W. S. White, Sabe tha, Nemaha Co., Ks., Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATFLE, Young stock for sale.

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

HOLSTEINS.—John P. Hall, Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Holstein eattle, Selected Stock from G S. Miller's herd Peterboro, N. Y.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, 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 stallions for sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
THE LINWOOD HERD
W. A. Harris, Proprietor Lawrence, Kas.

Cattle and Swine.

W. W. WALTMIRE. Side Hill View Farm Carbondale Short-horn cattle and Chester White pigs. Stock for sale. DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading. Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups. 160 Wethers. Jersey Red Swine, from prize winning ani-mals. Can furnish pedigree. Correspondence solicited. Address, H. Wilber, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kas. SMALL BROTHERS, Hovt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo

E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm. Silver Lake,
Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORTHORN CATLLE, JERSEY RED. Poland China and
Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

WALTER MORGAN & SON Irving, Marshall county Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE. GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Pleasant Hill. Mo., Importer and Breeders of Hereford and Polled Angus cottle, in vite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

Swine.

ROBERT COOK, Iola Allen county, Kansas, Importe and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Pigs warranted first-class. Write,

Z D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Koloko, Washing L. ton Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China swine of the choicest strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicied.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder and importer of high-class and registered Merino Sheep, bred for size of careass and amount of wool. Stock Rams for sale. Satis

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

Poultry.

WAYELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnes county, Kansas, W. J. McColm, breeder of Ligh Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and Pekir Ducks, Stock for sale now. Buff Cochin eggs. Eggs for hatching in season.

OUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY Kas. S. L Ives, breeder of Light Brahmas, Ply-mouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry: Plymouth Rocks, Houdans. American bebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and burest strains. Send for price list.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

for sale, 13 for \$2 00, or 26 for \$3 50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas; W. H. STEWART, Manhattan, Kas., Breeder of Pure bred Games, Red Pyle, B. B. Reds, Cobden Blue, Red and Black Games. Send for price list

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

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

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia Kausas,

Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisburg, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small truit plants, Osage Hedge, Apple Seedlings and Root Grafts. Send for price lists. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisburg, Kas.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

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

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE
PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83.
Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other pursery stock.
BABCOCK & STONE,
North Topeka, Kas.

Topoka Business Directory.

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

L. T. COLDREN.

BAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

Money on Farms at 7 per cent.

180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Manufacturers of fine

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Wholesale and retail dealers. ERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.)
Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs. Headstones, etc., 187 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All
work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. MOHLER, artist, 111 Fifth st.. Topeka, Kansas,
Photographs \$2 00 per dozen. Enlarging in crayon, India ink or water colors. No work done on

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at Law. 95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I soll at manulacturers price

Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

200 Merino Sheep, EWES AND LAMBS and some FULL-BLOOD MERING BUCKS are for sale at CLAASSEN BROS.,

Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

SCAB! WOOL-GROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer, Those who have jused ther Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in creased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphiet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

At the Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kas., NOVEMBER 9th, 1882.

WE WILL SELL at Public Auction FORTY (40) HEAD of Kentucky THOROUGHBRED CATTLE, consisting of

COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS, ALL OF COOD

FAMILIES. NINE TENTHS OF THEM ARE RED. STYLE AND QUALITY GOOD.

The Cattle can be seen at TOPEKA after the 2d DAY of NOVEMBER. CATALOGUES will be ready on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th.

Terms of Sale: CASH.

Sale to Begin at 1 P. M.

HARPER & FICKLIN,

OWINGSVILLE, KY. At Topeka, Kansas, after Nov. 1st.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.



We are raising over 809 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of logs that have taken more and larger sweepstake and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other see that it is a supersection of the season of the s

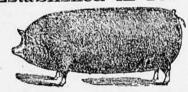
Two shipments made to Hamburg, Germany, in 1881; one order for 1882 to fill from same parties. Certificate of purchase with each sale and pedigree when required.

WELL AUGERS ROCK DRILLS

For boring in earth, and drilling rock for water, prospecting for minorals etc. Hand, Horse and Steam Power. Artesian Well Tools of all kinds.

Challenge Well Auger Co-ST. LOUIS. MO.

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD

POLAND AND BERKSHIRES I warrant my stock pure bred and competent for registry. I have as good boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wheling Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sonding orders. I send out nothing but FIRST CLASS STOCK, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial

J. V. RANDOLPH,

Either lady or gentleman, in every city, town, or precinct not already represented, to turnish the American News Exchange with prompt and reliable reports of all events and news of importance—political news, annusment notes, ctop prospects, society events, lator items, sporting news, cersonal mention, railroad news, activents, literary mater, etc. Previous experience not necessity. Position permanent pay liberal, and every privilege cuto, etd connected with the problem of the experience of the connected with the problem. NEWS EXCHANGE, 251 Width street, Cincinnad, Otio.

Newspapers supplied in favorable rates with full particulars of any event transpilling in any ja-t of the world, Correspondents detailed for special work at a moment's notice. Branch offices in all the principal cities.

NEW **BOOT** and **SHOE** STORE.

We are prepared to meet the wants of the comm The Largest Assortment of

BOOTS, shoes and RUBBER GOODS

Ever Opened West of the Missouri River.

We Make Our Prices Low and Sell Goods for CASH ONLY.

H. SIMLER.

153 KAS. AVE., TOPEKA, KANS.



Kansas Farmer, I Year, \$1.00.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,



The oblest and most extensive breeder of Percheron Nor-nan Horses in Kansa. My stock consists of choice selec-tions from the well known Studs of E Dillon & Co and M W binham, and my own breeding.

Danham, and my own breeding.

QUIM PER, No. 400, has proved himself second to none as a foal getter; his coits have taken 1st premium wherever shown, and are remarkable for their uniformity.

NYANZA, No 860, was bred by M W Danham; sired by Imported Success, out of Imported Migonnette, a mare that has never been beaten in a show ring; was awarded 1st premium at Centennial, and 1st prize and \$500 sweepstakes at the great Horse Show at Chicago, 1851, over fifty of the choicest Percherons and Clydes ever shown together. Mares in foal by these Stallions. Stock for sale, with individual merit, equal to the best in America, and addividual merit, equal to the best in America, and action to suit the times. Young Horses for sale. Perigrees Reg istered.

HENRY AVERY.

ARKefield, Clay Co., Kas.

Send a rough sketch or (if you can) a model of your invention to GEORGE E. LEMON, Washington, D. C., and a Preliminary Examination will be made of all United States patents of the same class of inventions and you will be advised whether or not a patent can be obtained.

FOR THIS PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION NO CHARGE IS MADE.

What will a Patent
Cost? If you are advised that your inventions the policital for of \$15, and \$20, to pay
Government application for of \$15, and \$20, to pay
Government application for of \$15, and \$25, for the drawler of the pay of What will a Patent

CEO. E. LEMON, 615 15th St., WASHINGTON, D. C. Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Ameri-can and Foreign Patents.

CAN MAKE SER TO SIST During the Fall and Winter. For particulars, address, was

Concerning The Dairy.

Dairy And Creamery Butter.

Says the Western Rural: Good butter now scarce and high. In the Chicago retail markets creamery is worth thirty-seven cents and is going up every day. The best of dairy butter is lower but yet high for it. And as the attention of thoughtful customers is directed to the subject by these high prices, the question is asked, why the difference between the price of dairy and creamery butter? The thoughtless consumer would not hesitate to answer this question by affirming that creamery butter is the best, and taken as a whole and compared with dairy butter as a whole this would be true. But it is not true, according to our way of thinking, when the best dairy is compared with the best creamery. It is true others would arrive at a different conclusion. Many prefer their butter made from sweet cream, which is the distinguishing Teature of the creamery system. We do not prefer such butter. It is destitute of the nutty flavor which dairy butter-sour cream butter, possesses. But as a matter of fact there are comparatively few palates that are sufficiently educated to decide upon the quality of butter with reference to any such delicate characteristic. The majority of consumers are satisfied if the butter looks well and is not strong or bitter. What an expert would call very bad butter the majority of people would consider very good, and in only necessary to cite the fact that nine out of every ten retail buyers do not know whether they are buying butter or oleomargarine. It is a fact that generally a high price recommends the butter. When the grocer says, "We have creamery at thirty-seven cents and dairy at thirty," the consumer considers that the higher priced article must be the best, and if he regards quality more than economy, he will take the creamery. And yet we never saw a consumer who would not eagerly take all the dairy butter that he could get from a maker whom he knew. We frequently supply people with butter who never purchase an ounce of dairy butter in the stores, and yet there is plenty of just as good dairy butter in the stores as we What is the reason of this state of affairs?

Butter making is peculiarly a woman's work. It is of that delicate nature and the methods demand a scrupulous cleanliness, which specially call for woman's supervision, and the good housewife who has had years of practice ought to be able to excel any man butter maker who ever lived; and she can do it, too, if she has a mind to. Generally, it is true, our butter factories are neat and clean, but some of them are dirtier than rot, and it does not follow by any means that we are getting butter that is entirely unflavored by external influences, because we buy creamery butter. We have known factories that could not well be filthier than they were, if some one would try to make them so. We have known others that adjoined piggeries and had other surroundings which could not help but injuriously affect butter; and we have known some professional butter makers who never were guilty of being extravagant in the external application of water to themselves. Dairies, of course, are frequently liable to like charges, as every one must know who is familiar with the character of a great deal of the butter that finds its way into market. But generally butter making on the farm is conducted in a very cleanly manner, and so far as the personel of the makers is concerned, it is almost always neat and attractive. Yet it is a fact as a whole creamery butter is better than dairy butter as a whole. Now why is it? The answer will be found in the fact that creamery butter is uniform in character. The men who make it have studied the best rules for making butter and have ascertained which ar the best implements. They scrupulously observe the former in their operations and readily adopt the latter, and the result is that they overcome with art whatever natural deficiencies may exist in themselves or their surroundings. Wherever the dairy is conducted in a smaller way, dairy butter becomes gilt-edged butter and commands a better price than creamery does. There are dairymen who sell their butter the year round for fifty cents a pound, and some who get even more than that. How have they accomplished such a result? By beginning with a determination to make nothing but the best. They provided themselves with good cows and fed them the best butter producing foods. They made certain that no external impurities should find their way into their product. They ascertained what were the best implements and methods, and if they happened to be unfortunate enough to make a bad lot of butter they ate it themselves and did not sell it. With butter thus carefully made, they The Jack comes in bloom very late with us, and sought a market in some first-class hotel or in some private family. The consumer liked the product; it was good and sweet and salted just to his taste, the latter feature being a matter of chance in the first instance. It was just such butter as that consumer wanted and was willing to pay a good, even an extravagant price for, and the market for that dairyman's butter was firmly established, if he could only always furnish that kind of butter. That he could do, because he had studied the subject of butter making, until he had adopted the well defined methods which resulted in the excellence of his first production.

The lesson we learn from this is that there are certain methods which if adopted will insure good butter, and that we can learn what they are just as easily as the factorymen can.

a very unprofitable business to make butter to sell to the country grocer. Except to satisfy our own conscience, it is very little use to make exertion to produce good butter to be dumped by the village grocer into a tub that contains good, bad and indifferent butter. It is much better to find a private market for an excellent quality of butter, if we habitually make it. But it that is too much trouble, a uniformly good product will not go begging. Consumers will soon find it out, for the dealer will tell them, and it will not be a great while before your name on a butter package will insure an extra price and return from your commission mer-

Korticultural Department.

The Strawberry-Soil-Varieties. After a two weeks' vacation in the center of the state, we would again apply ourselves to the task of repeating what we have once written

on this subject, and add to to it what new experience and observation suggest themselves by added years of experimenting.

We are convinced that soil has more to do with our successes and failures than many are ready to admit-in fact the soil is a great factor in the growth of this berry-and he is wise that will learn from nature and observation this one truth. On Kansas soil we have the greatest diversity of soil of any state we ever evidence of the truth of that assertion, it is lived in. On almost every quarter section we can find the loose dark muck soil, and near by the light sandy soil, all the way from poor to rich, and from clay to muck, so that with us, common observations are very convincing as to what soil is best for this berry. Very rich and very poor soils should be discarded; a medium composed mostly of clay soil is the soil this vine loves to luxurate in, and so it is in regard to their fruiting. The elevation also has much to do with our success in early fruit; all low lands where late spring frosts are frequent should be avoided, and if practical select the highest elevation you can command. One of our neighbors nearly every spring loses the best of his crop from the effect of spring frosts. The bloom of this fruit will stand many hard knocks and much ill usage in the shape of cold and storms, but whenever the bloom is whitened with the slightest white frost the berry is destroyed. We repeat, avoid the rich bottom lands, as well as loose table lands, where corn will produce from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. A naturally hard compact clay soil, moderately rich, will give the best returns. This rule is beginning to be recognized by our most success ful berry men.

We received a card from the Horticultural Editor of the Prairie Farmer giving a confirmation of this selecteon of soil. We have on our grounds the present year a confirmation of this soil; we planted nearly one-half acre of fine Chas. Downings on the best soil we have a half, and does no work except in cases of necessity. on the ranch, and gave them the best attention possible and to-day, as we inspect our grounds, we find more than two vines to one on a much poorer soil with half the tending.

Rows five feet apart: We adopted this dis tance some five years since and have had no reason to discard it since, but we plant quite thick in the row-say one foot apart. Should the season prove a dry and unfavorable one, we have only to wait until the next season to have the spaces filled. A compact bed 3 to 31 feet and an alley for pickers makes it very convenient as well as a fine place to deposit your surplus covering in the shape of hay or straw. At any season of the growing crop you can drive over the vines with a span of horses following up and down the rows, a saving of much labor in covering the yines in fall.

Varieties: This is the most unpleasant task of all, so many varieties and so much prejudice to encounter. In the selection of varieties we must be governed by our own experience as well as observations of others in the same pursuit. The favorite "Wilson Albany" we discard after years of fretting and oft repeated trials; it has never paid expenses with me, and I find it has almost run out in this county; don't know of a single grower in the county that raises it for market except myself. Among the older varieties we find the Chas. Downing and Kentucky hold their former reputation, and neither of these varieties will disappoint the new beginner. While among the new and tried varieties we feel confident that the Cres cent and Capt. Jack are not overrated, in fact the Crescent has done remarkably well with us for two years, bearing more fruit than any variety we have on our grounds. The Jack bids fair to supercede the Wilson; both make runners freely, and one fertilizes the other; though I am convinced that the Downing and Crescent will be the best to plant side by side the Crescent very early.

The Glendale and Sharpless both promise a success.but the trial has been only for a season or two. We have on our grounds for trial nearly all the new varieties that make any claim for excellency, but would caution new beginners to invest lightly with new varieties as soon as they are thoroughly tested and their merits fully known, there will be time enough to order them.

Now in concluding this article permit us to make one suggestion more and this will suffice for the present. We have reference to the quality of the plants sent from the nurseries at large. The plants are produced so as to please the purchaser and the quality is sacrified to please the eye of the farmer; then don't blame the producer of the plants but rather yourself, The general principles of the art we are famil-ar with, and their application in practice will i learned by experience. We certainly have is highly manured, the soil kept very loose so

had opportunity enough also, to learn that it is as to give all the vigor to the plant; the result is a large crown, long roots, and healthy dark looking leaves, just such a description as nine farmers out of ten would desire, but how deceptive are appearances; the probable results would be a sad disappointment. Our experience of fifteen years has satisfied me that such plants are worthless. We have suffered severely in former years, and lost many an acre on this account.

The plant is overfed, much like a Berkshire pig, fitted for a fair, fitted only to look sleek and fair, but not for practical utility; turn such a shoat into the common herd of hogs and what would be the result? The same is true in regard to trees and plants; nearly all the nursery stock coming from those distinguished tree growers are, in a great measure, unfit to plant. The infant tree should make only a moderate growth, and the soil no better than the orchard in prospect; as a rule, the plant or tree to make a success should be only of moderate growth, and under, rather than overfed Strawberry plants taken from a poor soil, small in size and spindling in appearance, are as a rule the best you can get. Never discard plants on account of appearances when you are sure they are true to name. My friend Purdy, of New York, appears to have learned this lesson, for all the trees and plants, I receive from him come very small and make rapid growth when properly cared for. The old but true adage. "fools are not all dead," is more applicable in this department of industry than almost any thing else. The farmer should allow his intelligence to be felt in this as in anything else. Columbus, Cherokee Co. F. A. CHILDS.

learn that the transactions in land this year are at least 5 per cent in excess of 1881. In 1881 there were 10.757.258 acreed of. The number of acres for 1882 is placed at 15,

The only iron preparation that does not color the teeth and will not cause headache or constipation, as other tron preparations will, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The increase in the number of siles this year will be fully knowledge of the subject which can only be secured through

Trritable Temper.

oseness and despondency, dyspepsia, constipation, piles debility are commonly due to a morbid liver, these ailand debility are co and debility are commonly due to a morbid liver, these are ments are readily removed and cured by Simmons Live Regulator—a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and altera

Where strawberries are liable to draw by frost, it is bes to cover them with straw or some dry material. These ar often injured by covering with manure or other material which favors dampuess, and strawberries are often injure by it. They hate damp.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrotula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotch es, pimples, ulcers, and "liver complaint,"

A paper published at Tampa, Florida, says: There is an old gray mule in the stables at Fort Brooke that is forty years old and more. This mule served through the Mexi-can war and also the late war. He is allowed a ration and

What Physicians Say.

SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-I have employed ed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicine in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them.

J. A. MILLER, M. D. Mr. A. B. Allen says that it is never safe to send an ani-nal of the bovine species from a cold to a warm climate that is over a year old.

If you take Leis' Dandelion Tonic when you perceive the fryou take Less Manderion Fonte war you per the first symptom of "chills" you will almost invariably escape them. It fortifies the system against the attacks of other diseases as well. It improves the digestion purifies the blood and regulates the liver.

Prof. Sanborn says that the change from a good to a poor er kind of feed in a pig is always followed by light co-tion and a retarded growth.

"Wonderful, Wonderful Medicine!"

So exclaims a patient, Rev. J. S. Fesperman, of States-ville, North Carolina. Writing June 2d, 1880, he says: "In the providence of God I owe my present state of health to your Oxygen. I was near the gate of the your oxygen. I was near the gate of the grave, and, he believe, close to the great portals of elernal life, when I commenced taking what I now consider the greatest of all healing agents, Compound Oxygen. I can not refrain from saying, 'Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful medicine.' Physicians and friends had beleived that I could not live any length of time, and I am here yet, with my large family children, and able to walk from three to four miles ever morning, I cannot speak in terms too high of your remedy.'
Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large re
ports of cases and full information, sent free.

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

An Ohio dairyman, who claims to have weighed the skim med milk ted to swine, and the gain in flesh thereof, says 100 pounds of skimmed milk will produce 3 pounds of pork.

WINSTON, FORSYTH COUNTY, N C. GENTS—I desire to express to you my thanks for your won-derful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitter. some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful, I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your Very respectfully,

A parasite of the potato bug has reached Belfast, Me. It is black, about twice the size of a cabbage seed and makes good procress in hus sating. It is walcome to control the second procress in hus sating. good progress in bug eating. It is welcome to spread itself

#a-Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and any fancy articles can b made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors. Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats," It clears out rats nice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants. insects. 15c per SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN.

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip ir the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimo JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, 111.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles Brown's IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shautered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. Mary E. Brashear,

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child on mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to cat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.

J. Kyle Montague.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.

After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.

Mrs. Junnie Hess.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, Brown's Iron BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

WOMAN CAN HEALTH OF WOMAN

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, Including Lencorrhon, Ir-regular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy lieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

LY For all Weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all disease of the Kinners it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. THE KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER ill eradicate every vestige of Humors from the obsystem. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

13"Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are pre-pared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of 1 receipt of price, \$1 per lox for either. Mrs. Pink freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipa-Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chilia, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-

re bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kic Vort will surely relieve and quickly cu In the Spring to cleanse the System, on the should take a therough course of it. 11- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT



CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Furnished Agents, trn features. Both Versions New Testament AGENTS WANTED FORSHER & MCMACKIN, Cincinnati, O. AGENTS WANTED

Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAWES.

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, county, Kas-Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of 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, heifers and calves.

Short-Horn Cattle

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information. or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd.

J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM

or Gout. Acute or Chronic. SALICYLICA.

SURE CURE.

Manufactured by the European Medicine Co; of Paris and Leipzig.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 55 cures out of 100 cases within 3 days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous UricAcid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. §1. a box. 5 boxes for §5. Sent to any address, free by mail on receipt of price. Indorsed by Pysicians, Sold by al Druggists. Address

DANIEL ROMMEL, Sole Importer,

58 Maiden Lane, New York.

See that every box bears the name of Daniel Romme ble agent and importer.

RANCH AND SHEEP

For Sale.

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

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

Spanish Merino Sheep,
Spanish Merino Sheep,
Best quality. 100 CHOICE RAM
Write for terms.

Spanish

Improved



AGENTS WANTED In every section of Kansas to sell the American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopedia of Live Stock and complete Stock Doctor, by Hon. Jonathan Periem, Editor Prairie Farmer, etc., and A. H. Baker, V. S. Veterinary Editor American Field, etc., nearly 1200 pages and over 700 charts, lithographs and superb illustrations Price only \$5. Positively the fastest illustrations Price only \$5. Positively the fastest selling book in this market. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. For full particulars address quick KANSAS CITY PUBLISHING CO.,

100 W 9th, Kansas City, Mo.





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

-AND FOR-Female Weaknesses.

-IT PREVENTS-

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Agne, And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ladies' Department.

What the Burdock Was Good For.

"Good for nothing," the farmer said, As he made a sweep at the burdock's head; But then, he thought it was best, no doubt, To come some day and root it out. So he lowered his scythe, and went his way, To see his corn, to gather his hay; And the weed grew safe and strong and tall, Close by the side of the garden wall.

"Good for a home," cried the little toad. As he hopped up out of the dusty road. He had just been having a dreadful fright, The boy who gave it was yet in sight. Here it was cool and dark and green, The safest kind of a leafy screen The toad was happy; "For," said he,
"The burdock was plainly meant for me." "Good for a prop," the spider thought, And to and fro with care he wrought, Till he fastened it well to an evergreen, And spun his cables fine between Twas a beautiful bridge-a triumph of skill; The flies came around, as idlers will: The spider lurked in his corner dim The more that came, the better for him. "Good for play," said a child perplexed To know what frolic was coming next. So she gathered the burrs that all despised, And her city playmate was quite surprised To see what a beautiful basket or chair Could be made, with a little time and care. They ranged their treasures about with pride, And played all day by the burdock's side. Nothing is lost in this world of ours; Honey comes from the idle flowers: The weed which we pass in utter scorn, May save a life by another morn.

Where Shall Baby's Dimple Be?

Wonders await us at every turn. We must be silent and gladly learn.

No room for recklessness or abuse.

Since even a burdock has its use.

Over the cradle the mother hung. Softly cooling a slumber song; And these were the simple words she sung All the evening long:

"Cheek or chin, or knuckle or knee, Where shall the baby's dimple be? Where shall the Angel's finger rest When he comes down to the baby's nest? Where shall the Angel's touch remain When he awakens my baby again?'

Still as she bent and sang so low,
A murmur into her music broke, And she paused to hear, for she could but know The baby's angel spoke:

"Cheek or chin, or knuckle or kee, Where shall the baby's dimple be? Where shall my finger fall and rest When I come down to the baby's nest? Where shall my finger's touch remain When I wake your baby again? Silent the mother sat and dwelt Long on the sweet delay of choice,

And then by her baby's side she knelt, And sang with a pleasant voice: "Not on the limb, O Angel dear! For the charms with its youth will disappear; Not on the cheek shall the dimple be, For the harboring smile will fade and flee; But touch thou the chin with impress deep, And my baby the angel's scal shall keep

NOT GUILTY-TOO PRACTICAL.

-J, G. Holland

"Mistakes will happen in the best of families," so a little cousin once said when a man was crushed by a falling tree. And was ut, you charitable enough friend Practical, to think a mistake possible, at least? There were so many typographical mistakes in that article, I regarded it a complete failure, and laughed to think what a mysterious conglomeration it must be to any one who cared to read it. I would have sent corrections, but was! loth to burden our kind editor when I knew he had so many topics of impor tance to occupy his time.

In regard to the quotation which you have spent so much time and space on, I supposed all interested who read your article would see it was a mistake and never dreamed of any one putting so unkind an interpretation upon it. However, I don't carry my feelings on my arm in this busy, jostling world, and there's no offence. I believe it is the custom of all editors to keep a "scape goat," called the "Printer's Devil," to bear away these blunders.

Thanks for the pains iyou have taken in giving those definitions. As I sit down to my desk to night I feel too weary to take down the big dictionary; and should I undertake to measure each word by the rules therein I fear my thoughts would soon take wings and leave naught but a white blank before me. So if I make any more blunders, or the printer about three hours to every twenty-four for the last week, watching over two sick children. Not much theory about that, unless it is done up in those tiny powders on which depends the life of my darlings.

Whether or not Harriet Beecher regretted the things she wrote, they were realities or her own evi-dence is false. Furthermore I was raised in a slave state and could give a paralel to many things there

When we come to regard the morality, intelligence. bravery, etc., of both northern and southern people, there is no difference. They were brave, else why so hard a battle? They were latelligent, else why did they tax to the uttermost the skill of our ables generals? They were true to the cause they espous ed, else wherefore their perseverance? As a class they were just as pious, just as noble, just as true and quick to defend the institutions by which they were governed. We are all indebted more or less to our surroundings for what we are; and had you been raised under southern institutions you, too, would no doubt have been a bitter Rebel. In regard to the cause of the war, I regard all the principal actors and instigators as instrumental. Through slavery a heathen nation became civilized. Through the long terrible war and sacrifice of the best blood of our land that nation was redeemed from the curse of slavery, and to day the light of civilization is spreading over benighted Africa. I believe an unseen in-telligence guides and controlls all these great events which result in the elevation of the human family. And should the leaders of the present temperance refor mation be to-day stricken down, others equally ar dent would catch up the banner and you would scarce see a pause in the onward march. Since the beginning great good has never come but by great sacrifice, and the sacrifice has been uniformly in proportion to the results. I don't think we are yet able to realize the great results that will grow out of that terrible war. But the same unerring power which holds the planets in their orbits is directing them for the ultimate good of his creatures.

In regard to this question of fiction I regard it as simply a channel or avenue through which principles of vice or virtue may be conveyed. When a ciples of vice or virtue may be conveyed. When a man takes his wheat to mill the miller don't ask the mother, unable to discharge the functions of an intelligent nurse, calls in a doctor on every occasion of childish allings.

The mother should commence training her daughter than the mother should be sho

ton's, Bunyan's, and many other valuable works prized by the pure and good. If you have read much fiction and never read any which was good, your time was wasted. We should (like the bees) learn to extract honey wherever we find it—whether from a rose or a thistle. There are many who in this life have nothing but thorns and thistles to gather from. God pity them But sooner or later the time must come to all, when the world-weary soul demands a dissolution of partnership; and, too, a time when the wheat will be gathered into the garner and the chaff will all be burned, I hope, my dear friend, that none in our department are capable of intentionally giving offence; if such a thing should occur let us ondemn without a hearing. M. J. HUNTER. Concordia.

ANOTHER VIEW OF FICTION:

I am pleased, Mr. Editor, that the subject of Fiction is being discussed by the ladies. As I look at it, there are different grades of fiction, and while there is very little of it, if any that has not somewhere s basis of fact, yet oftentimes the facts are so wretched ly bad that the fiction must be worse; and both taken together are deadly poison to both heart and mind. Then, it may be graded from that point on up through numberless gradations until we come to a level with common affairs in moral tone, and from that to Allegory and the higher planes of thought and de otion. The worst classes of fiction have wrecked many a weak craft on the great sea, and the best classes have cheered, soothed, stimulated and polished many an aspiring soul. The bad is as the sewage of a city-breeding disease and death; the good is like unto the tells upon its school house and churches, calling the people on to greater exer tion and better methods. Fiction in literature is like invention in arts-it de

vises, contrives, destroys or improves. Torpedoes and firearms are engines of death. Steam engines and electric batteries are levers of mind. One works death; the other life. Poetry is fiction; the better the poem the finer the thought-the greater the fiction. As the tension of thought becomes higher the more beautifully does imagination paint pictures of gen ius. Eloquence is fiction -a grand presentation of fact or fancy-in either case reality. Thougt lifts us up higher and higher in the proportion of its brill iancy of expression, and fiction imparts the gloss.

A commonplace speaker or writer may present plain truths in a homely way; we listen or read, and go away yawning. A genius tells us of the same things, and he presents them so charmingly arrayed in im agery that they creep into our very being and nes-tle there forever. Name any of the men or women of history and consider how much of their fame rests upon their power of painting facts. We are very much alike in the plain, matter-of-fact way of look ing at things, just as the stars are, but the stars differ from one another in glory, and there is one glory o the sun and another of the moon. Nature, the moth er of fact, is a store house of fiction, which is but a blending of fact. Whether we look at the day's dawning with its unspeakable loveliness of change from darkness, to light, when gleaming rays—pure fiction-dart across the smiling fields; or whether we gaze upon the silent splendors of midday, or the gor geous displays of evening, we see an indescribable arrangement of forces grand as it is beautiful—lifting up the soul in its contemplation of the Infinite Artist, and yet all this is no less unreal than that delightful interweaving of fact and fancy which is the charm of the best men and women on earth. The rainbow is as much a fictitious work as the glorious imagery of the Psalms of David or the Revelation of John. The great Teacher taught largely in parables -fiction. The poetry of the Bible is universally regarded as one of its chief ornaments. Take from Solomon the glory of his brilliant imagery and what is left is as the veniing of a leaf without the cellular filling. The Prophets are masters of fiction. The great Apostle of the Gentiles, the Apostle beloved and the Sweet Singer of Israel, all inspired poets.

There is nothing unreal, but there are heightenings of effect by interweaving beautiful things, and there are distortions even of the most hateful things. A good man or a good woman would never write a bad story, and a bad man or a bad woman could not write a good one. Let us not condemn that which is good and instructive in fiction any more than we would debar music or song. Let us have all the good we can get, and if it is presented in attractive form it is all the better. Anything that will incite to effort up the hill, is good; that which chases or leads us down is bad. Gather in the flowers but eave the thorns. Even the despised thistle is food for sheep in Australia. And then, when we read anything good, let us take out the beam which is in that we may the more clearly see the mote that is in our brother's eve.

If the Ladies' Department is not crowded Mr Edi. tor, I don't believe they would object to seeing this among the contributions. UNCLE JOE.

The Art of Nursing.

The nurse must be born, she cannot be made, but after she is born much can be done to aid her development into the highest possibilities of the art. Even where a woman is deficient in those qualities requis ite to make a good nurse, careful training will parit generally this is a part of a girl's education that is sadly overlooked. Mothers realize that to train their daughters to be come heads of families, they must be taught to cook and do general housework, but they forget what an angel in the household the nursing mother is. How every member of the family, from the little boy or girl to the stalwart man, go to the mother, who is sympathizing, self-possessed, full of resources, deit, handy, with delicate touch, for relief when overta ken by casualty or sickness. The woman with such qualities is a power in the household, whose influence can not be counteracted.

Such a nursing mother has her list of remedies which are potent in her hands, even when inefficient in themselves. They inspire confidence in the pa dent, give him that faith which is such a powerfu auxhiary in the healing art, and place him in the best possible condition for Nature to exert her heal ing power. Every one when in pain or distress wants something done for relief; hence, the mother should have her list of remedies suited to every occa-sion. It does not make so much difference what they are, provided they are funocuous, and she has perfect faith in them. Our mothers and grandmoth ers had their long catalogue of herbs ready dried and hanging in the garret; and it is surprising what marvelous cures they effected with sage, catmint hoarhound, peppermint, paregoric and camphor. The cheerful, confident manner in which they ad-ministered their remedies, had quite as much to do in their healing power as any special virtue which they possessed. How often mothers would carry families of six or eight children safely through mumps, whooping cough, measles, or scarlet fever with these remedies, without calling a physician, and they were seldom followed by those dreadful sequen ces so common where those diseases are treated reg ularly. How it increases the mother sinfluence over her boys if, whenever they cut, or bruise, or burn themselves, or are afflicted with headache, or ear-ache, or toothache, or colic, they can run to mother and find her with her infalliable remedies. It adds wonderfully to her good influence over them and saves their systems from being filled with poisonous

sick, and familiarize them with the sick room. She should have her remedies for casualties, such as burns, cuts, sprains, bruises, and the various aches convenient of access, plainly labeled, and should early instruct her daughters; yes, and her sons too, in their proper application. Half their virtue depends upon the promptness of their application. If delayed too long, in many cases, their employmen may be unavailing. For examble, there are many quite simple remedies, which if applied to a burn, immediately; will allay pain and promote speedy healing, which if delayed until the burn surface has been exposed to the air, will prove ineffectual.

All dangerous, poisonous drugs should be eliminated from the domestic materia-medica, for none but those who fully understand their nature, and the nature of their operation upon the human system should employ them. But such as may be employed by an intelligent nursa should be kept ready at hand, and children, especially daughters, instructed in thesr use .- Am. Rural Home.

Mrs. A. E. Allen, a reader of the Ladies' Depart ment, took therefrom a pattern for making Smyrna lace and after making a yard of it took the premium over 15 other entries of domestic lace. This is a specimen of the usefulness of this department.

In no department of gardening is a deep and rich soil ore important than in vegetables; and at this season we could not give better advice than to lose no opportunity of improving it in this respect.

War Songs.

A book of war songs has just been published, by an old soldier, at Beloit, Kansas, which contains 32 popular songs as sung during the days of the rebellion. This book issent, post-paid, for 15 cents, by addressing either L. L, Gray or C. H. Whittlesey, Beloit, Kansas. These sones are very scarce and if you wish them send at once.

It is generally bad policy to turn cattle into mowing fields, as they eat the grass and clover too close to enabe it to with stand the cold of winter. They also break the sod if the ground is quite soft.

Not an experiment or cheap patent medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is prepared by one of the oldest and most reliable chemical firms, and will do all that is claimed for it.

Blackberries have been the most profitable fruit raise this season. The market is still supplied with them, though the first appeared early in July. In some of the souther states they are picking the second crop.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

Lime enters largely, it is said, into the growth of clover peas and potato vines. The phosphate of lime forms about half the substance of the bones of animals, and is found in nimal tissue, as well as in fruits and seeds.

Drunkenness.

Those trying to break up the baneful habit of intemper uce, will experience great relief from the use of Leis' Dan delion Tonic. It restores the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action and strengthens the will-power. There is nothing that will so quickly cure the ravages of a long course of debauching. It is recommended by leading temperance advocaters.

perance advocaters.

The rot in peaches is reported to have been particularly destructive in Missouri this year, the late varieties suffering most. Heath's Cling, Smock and Salway have in many orchards all dropped from the trees. No cause is given.

Squeamishness.

There is a certain fastidiousness among some people which is greatly shocked at seeing the terms diabetes, Bright's Disease, albumenaria, or even liver or kidneys, in print. They would fain forget that they had a liver or kidneys, or were subject to disorders of these organs. All of which would be well, if such ignorance or fastidiousness could drive these diseases away. The true way to banish reference to them is to employ Hun's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, to cure them; and then all mention of them will cease of itself. So long as flesh is heir to such ills, we must tell of the one great specific, Hunt's Kemedy, that meets these I'lls and overcomes them.

On the Michigan State School farm at Coldwater, the Snyder blackberry yielded this year 110 bushels on one and one fourth acre. They were planted in 1879.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

The color of a hen's comb is a good index of her health. A pale or dark color is a bad sign, but a bright crimson "is a daisy." That hen will soon lay, in case she don't lay already.

 $*_{\scriptscriptstyle 0} {}^{\sharp_{\scriptscriptstyle 10}} {}^{\star_{\scriptscriptstyle 10}} {}^{\star_{\scriptscriptstyle 10}} {}^{\star_{\scriptscriptstyle 10}}$ Too late to whet the sword when the trumpet sounds to draw it." But never too late to whet your appetite by taking Kidney-Wort, restoring health and making yourself a well, strong, hearty man. It is unequalled as a remedy for all liver, bowels and kidney diseases. All druggists keep and recommend it.

has a flock of fowls. Every henery should have accommodations for crushing them to a suitable size, so that fowl can swallow them. Bones and shells can all be disposed of easily when or

*That wonderful catholicon known as Mrs. Lydla E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a worldwide reputation for doing good. It is like a living spring to the vital constitution. Her Blood Purifier will do more to cleanse the channels of the circulation and purify the life of the body than all the sanitary devices of the Board of

Oaly one dollar a year for the Kansas FARMER, until December 31.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consump-

tion.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free. only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debil ty and weakness of the generative functions. \$1, at drug

gists, Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atch'son. Kansas

"Buchupaiba."

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



Queen the South FARM MILLS

CINCINNATI, O.

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 dvertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free.
Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$72 A WEEK. \$12a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co.. Augusta Me \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfi free. Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Me



F. M. WEAVER & BRO., General Agents, Kansas City, Mo

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

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

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Releation of Urine.

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

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy section, removing the causes that produce Bilions Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Slomach, Costiveness, Piles, Etc.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach and Bonders in

Piles, Etc.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNI'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the only cure for all kinds or kidney diseases.

tors to be the only ture so that a sure cases.

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

HUNTS REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

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

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Frices 75 cents and \$1 25.

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA

and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying,

located in
the Cottonwood
Valley
a n d
also
in
water, rich soil: in SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

LORIDAS

Florida Land and Improvement Co. "DISSTON PURCHASE."

4,000,000 ACRES C. L. MITCHELL, Fort Meade, Fla.,

The Florida Land and Improvement Company, owning nearly 300 000 acres in this Agency, have announced that their lands will be thrown open for sale at Government pri-ces (§1.25 per acre) from

OCTOBER 1, 1882, UNTIL MAY 1, 1883 This rare opportunity of securing desirable locations to Drange Groves and other semi-tropical fruits, at nomina orices, will never occur as n.

TAKE ADVANTAGE FIT WHILE YOU CAN As owner of the Sennysi... Nursery, I will snpply all varieties of Trees, Plants and Seeds. I plant Orange Groves, enter lands, pay taxes and attend to all other business for non-residents. Correspondence solicited.



Farmers' Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

s the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,

WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas.

Hotel Delmonico.

DEHONEY & WEST, - - PROPRIETORS, Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building, Armour Bros, bank, Lank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri, House newly furnished. Union Depot sfreet cars pass the door every five minutes, Terms \$2 00 and \$2 50 per day.



FARM BOILER Is simple, perfect, cheap; the Best Feed Cooker; the only Dump-ing Bolier; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 5,000 in use, Cook your corn and potatoes, and save empties the cost of pork. Send for circular.

D. R. SPERRY & CO.

ARMERS anxious to make money, and men chance by applying at once for control of territory of

ENCYCLOPÆDIA. This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Mand S, and Iroquols, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Bogs. Nearly 1100 pages; over 400 tlustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms liberal. Address

Address HUBBARD BROS, 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Read This.

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

AND ARREARS OF PAY TO Bolling Union Soldiors
Reported on ROLLS as DESETTERS,
Act of August 7th, 1882. Apply to MILO B. STEVENS & CO.

OFFICES: Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.; Case Building, Cleveland Ohlo; Abstract Building, Detroit, Mich.; Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

DAIRYING APPARATUS



Cheese Factory and Creamery outits, Cheese Presses, Creamery and Family Churns, Butter Workers, Salt, Coloring, Cheese and Butter Coths, Butter Tubs and Boxes, and everything used in Cheese Factory, Creamery or private dairy. Send for free copy of catalogue.

CHAS, P. WILLARD & CO., CHICAGO. THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick De-



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

T. SEMPLE,
Louisville, Ky.

Sold at manufacturers prices by D. Holmes, Drug-gist, Topeka, Kas



scriptions of everything required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,



Monarch and Young America CORN AND COB MILLS.

Oaly Mills made with
CAST CAST-STEEL GRINDERS.
Werranted superior to any in
use for all purposes. Will grind
Taker, run castle, and wear iongTaker, run castle, and wear iongTaker, run castle, and wear
Taker, or any control of the control
Taker Mills. Send of or circulars and prices.
WHITMAN AURICULTURAL CO.
ST. LOUIS, MU.

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN reet, CINCINNATI, O

Condensed News of the Week.

Business generally throughout the country is fair. Yellow fever continues at Pensacola-42 cases reported in one day last week.

Eight of the eleven starch factories in the Western states have consolidated.

John B. Finch, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Nebraska received a verdict in his case against a newspaper for libel.

The Japanese Minister to Austria passed across the United States on his way to Vienna.

Bob Ford is on trial for the murder of Hite.

Bishop Paine of the M. E. church South, is dead. The Province (R. I) Tool company has an order from the Turkish government for 58,617 rifles with

bayonets and scabboards. Denherder's Bank at Suland, Mich., robbed by burglars-about \$9,000 taken.

Five negroes hanged at East Manga, Ga., for complicity in the camp meeting riot of August last.

Ellis P. Phipps, ex-superintendent of the Philadelphia alms house, in a period of six years, stole about \$600,000.

Universalists in general convention at Philadelphia adopted resolutions in favor of legislation prohibiting traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the Presbyterian synod at Harrisburg referred like resolutions to their Temperance committee.

A car of new corn was received at St. Louis from Parsons Kansas, on Wednesday, and sold at auction for 75 cents per bushel. It was in fine condition, grading No. 2 readily.

Fall River, Mass. The spinners at the Mechanics' mill struck this morning on account of dissatisfaction with work and wages.

A terrible accident occurred on the State road, the Hoosac Tunnel line. A caboose loaded with work-men was run into by an engine and nineteen men were badly scalded and crushed.

In the trial of the case of Charles A. Strout against seven students of Bowdoin college for damages on account of injuries inflicted while hazing a fresh man, concluded with a verdict of \$2,700 damages against the seven students,

The whisky men of Chicago assert that at the meeting of the association to be held in Chicago next Thursday a further reduction of their produ tion of 10 per cent, will be made. This will amount to a reduction of 5,000 gallons a day.

St. Paul. A fire in Sattler Bros.' clothing store to night was caused by the contact of a wooden cornice with an electric wire. The loss is estimated at \$30,-000, mainly caused by water, and is fully covered by

The chief signal officer of the army, in his report, says: "New stations have been added and special reports are made for the cotton and tobacco growing regions of the country. The means for giving warn the cattle raisers of Texas against the apoach of Northers, have been improved.

The Pan Handle railroad company has issued an order to the effect that any employe of the road who order to the theet that any employe of the road who vi its a saloon or gambling house, either when on or off duty, will be promptly discharged from the service of the company.

On June 30, 1882, there were in operation 760 railway postoflices, conducted in 342 whole cars and 1,402 apartments in cars, and were run over 87,765 miles of railroad, making 76,741,438 miles of annual service. There were employed on these lines 3,122 railway postal clerks which, in addition to special employes, make a total of 3,570 postal clerks in the employes, make a total of 3,579 postal clerks in the service with salaries aggregating \$3,486,779. During the year the railway postal clerks handled and distributed 2,155,213,880 loiters and postal cards and 1,278,176,600 pieces of other mail matter, or a total of all classes of ordinary mail matter of 3,438,390,489, besides 14,336,310 registered packages and 570,483 through registered pouches.

A Times Democrat special from various points in Louislana, Mississippi and Texas report heavy rains for the past twenty-four hours, doing much damage

The first train crossed the new Northern Pacific high bridge over the Missouri river at Bismarck last week.

Foreign News Digested.

In the colleries in North Wales there is a demanfor an advance in wages of 15 per cent.

The Porte has sent a note to the British Ambassa dor announcing its readiness to negotiate on th Egyptian question. A new Russian loan of £8,000,000 nominal three per

cent; bonds will be issued immediately by the Paris. Incendiary placards against the landlord were extensively posted last night in the poorer

quarters of the city. There has been a tremendous decline in the price of Russian grain in Germany, owing to the competi ion with America. London. The official Gazette gives notice that ves

sels arriving at Italian ports from Florida and Texas will be considered as infected with yellow fever and quarantined. The imports of France for the past nine months a

compared with the same period last year have in creased 89,000,000 francs. The exports have increas

Cassidy, a delegate from Manchester to the Irish National Conference, was expelled with an insuit and threats from that body, for moving an obnox ious amendment.

A correspondent who has had an interview with nderstands that when the road along the Congo river is completed the king of the Belgians intends to offer it to an English company, who will

A St. Petersburg paper says that during the last ession of the council of the Empire, it was resolved to restore to tormer owners, or their heirs, a large proportion of confiscated estates in western Russia.

Parnell issued a slip to his supporters inviting them to meet in the conference room of the Com-mons, previous to the re-assembling of Parliament, when business of great importance, including the imprisonment of Dawyer Gray, will be discussed.

A Berlin dispatch says: In all the great towns where Catholics do not predominate, the election resulted in favoor of the Liberals. The Liberals gain thirty votes in the Diet from the Conservatives in several districts. In the vicinity of Berlin and been victorious Potsdam, the Conservatives have No one party will have a majority in the new chamber. In order to obtain a majority it would be neces sary for the government to enter into an alliance with the Ciericals and Conservatives.

Hamilton, Ontario: An important convention o Baptist clergymen and laymen which has been in session here the past few days has had under consideration the proposed introduction of the Bible as a text book into the public schools of Ontaria and declined to take action. A deputation will wait upon the Premier of Ontario upon Tuesday next, assigning as a reason, that while they heartily ap prove of the proper use of the Bible in public schools, they hesitate to take action which will interfere in any way with the religious liberty among the

Political Notes.

Democratic majority in Ohio is almost 17,000. They carried a majority of the congressional districts. Republicans gained two congressmen in West Virginia

Pennsylvania Republicans persist in running two

The New York Republicans are not in harmony Their candidate for governor, Judge Folger, now Secretary of the Treasury, was urged by the national administration and assisted by Roscoe Conkling and Jay Gould. The New York Times is sick over it, and there is not much enthusiasm anywhere.

It begins to look very much like having a democratic majority in the next House of Representatives at Washington.

The Kansas state canvass is lively. All the candidates preach railroad legislation; Democrats oppose prohibition, and Greenbackers generally are mixed. Robinson, for Governor, is anti prohibition.

The first annual meeting of the National Liquor Dealers and Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held at Milwaukee, Wis., last week. Among others, the following resolutions were

legitimate business, but the cause of great principles
—the principles of personal liberty; of the protection of men against the unwarranted and despotic usur pation of power belonging to free citizens, and destructive to the right which never has been and never can be surrendered to the State or society.

Resolved. That we congratulate, and at the same

Resolved, That our cause is not only the cause of

time thank the State of Ohio for its late victory which is the first time of late it has arrested the wildest fanatical movements, and that we recom mend its example of union and organization to the rest of the State.

THEMARKETS

By Telegraph, October 23.

Kansas City.

The Irice Current reports:
The influence of the new corn crop, while yet barely ripe and not fully matured, is having a marked influence upon the hog market. Pigs and only half-fed porkers that constituted the bulk of offerings a fed porkers that constituted the back of cherings a few weeks ago, have given place to sleek, well fed, smooth jointed hogs—such as packers delight in and can always be cut to advantage. A gain of six pounds per hog in average weight since the middle of September has been reported, and the quality of hogs now received compares favorably with last year's at this time. Skips and pigs that were so com mon in our market a month ago, are now conspicu-ously in the minority, and heavy hogs—averages of 250 pounds and over—have correspondingly increased. We are not only getting good hogs now, but improved receipts are accompanying the better quality of the offerings. The arrivals in this market last week reached upwards of 30,000 head, the week previous 25,000, and the corresponding week last year 15,000. Increase last week over the same week in 1881, 15,000, or 100 per cent. In Chicago last week the receipts were 92,000 head, week previous 68,000, and the corresponding week last year 97,000. The gain in the arrivals here last week over the one pre-vious was 6,060 and in Chicago 14,000. This rapid picking up in the supply and good condition of the hogs now coming into market stimulated confidence in the crop and encouraged packers in their bear policy, and prices in consequence last week were broke badly. From Monday of last week to Satur-day the extreme range declined in this market 60 to 75 cents per cwt. and bulk of sales 60 to 65 cents per cwt. In Chicago the extreme range declined 45 to 50 cents per cwt. and bulk of sales 65 to 75 cents per cwt. Hogs, however, are still much higher than corn, and even at the above reductions are selling better than last season at this time; good to choice

heavy \$1 25 to \$1 30 per cwt. and skips 45 cents per Kansas City.

NATIVE SHIPPING AND BUTCHER STEERS. There were no receipts to day worthy of mention and market slow for want of receipts. The feeling however, was weak in sympathy with heavy arrivals of Texas and had the offerings been anywhere good shade reduction must have obtained. Prices ranged from 3 70 to 3 93.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS The market continues dull. The supply on sale was moderate but as there were very few countrymen in and order buyers doing little, sales dragged; Prices were also easy and the feeling was that a slight concession would have had to be made to create any life in trade.

Range, 3 50 to 4.
WESTERN GRASS CATTLE The receipts of this class of cattle were heavy to day and composed of Texas and Colorado half-breeds. Shippers were on hand, and owing to the heavy supplies they forced a slight decline, notwithstanding a steady market east. market resulted moderately active at this decline and a good number changed hands. Prices were about 10c lower than Saturday. Range 3 50 to

HOGS Heavy 6 75 to 7 25; mixed, 6 65 to 6 80; light, SHEEP There were no receipts to-day, and the market ruled quiet and unchanged.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Native fat, av. 100a120, 2 85a3 50; natives fat av. 80a

5 2 50a2: stockers ver head, 1 50a2, WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 27,544 bus, withdrawn 21,781, in store 201,686. There was a future break in the market to day. The bears" encouraged by Saturday's success and further reductions at points east of us squeezed down hard, and forced holders to yield sharp reductions all around. No. 8 cash went off 1/2c and Oct. 1/4c No. 2 cash declined 1c, Oct. 3/c, and Nov. 3/c. No. 1

there was fair trading, though no particular life to Call Board No. 4, 65 bid; no offerings. No. 3 cash 75; Oct. 74¾; Nov. 72¼ bid, 75 asked. No 2, cash 79¼; Oct. 79¼; Nov. 79¼. No. 1 cash 84.

was several points lower to sell. At these reductions

CORN No. 2 cash 57; Oct. 54 bid, 56 asked: Nov. 45 bid, 46 asked; Dec. the month 49c bid; 41¾ asked. NEW CORN We quote neminal at 45c. OATS Market slow and weaker. On call, No. 2

cash, 281/c asked. BUTTER Prices unchanged and firm. Cheese do. Apples 15c to 50 per bus; Potatocs, 40 to 60: Turnips 40 to 50; Sweet potatoes 40 to 60. BROOM CORN Common Saic per lb. Missouri

vergreen 5c. Hurl 5a6c. PEANUTS Tennessee 7a8c per 1b; Virginia 9a10c per lb. Roasted 2c per lb extra.

FLAX SEED Quoted at 104 per bu. CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 15 per bu.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 6,500, Market strong. Export steers 6 00a6 40; good to choice shipping 5 20a6 35; steers 6 00a6 40; good to fair 3 95a5 15; butchers, common to fair 3 95a5 15; butchers, common to safe a stried.

SM HUTTON.

Tipton Tipton Co., Ind., Sept 1, 1882. fair,2 50a4 20; stockers 3 20a4 05; feeders 4 05a4 65;

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market.

ournal of Agriculture, Oct. 19. Business was active in the horse market. Offer ings large and of decent quality, which found ready sale at strong prices. Good to fancy horses were the best selling animals. Good smooth light mules in active demand and scarce. Old and thin mules

duit.
HORSES,
Texas ponies and horses\$25a90
Southern horses90a110
Strecters
Streeters extra125a140
Heavy draft, good125a15
Heavy drait, extra160a200
Drivers, good125a15
Drivers, extra150a250
English coach horses200a340
Saddlers
Saddlers, extra150a173
Plugs
Plugs, good60a7
MULES.
1314 hands, 4 to 7 years old\$60a70
14 hands high, 4 to 7 years old96a10
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years old110a11
15 hands high, 4 to 7 years old
15½ hands extra
1850 1814 banda extra
16 to 16½ hands extra185a22

TOPEKA MARKETS.

October 25	October 25, 1882;		
Produce.	Areas Contar		
Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. 1 speaker.	W. Man-		
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice CHERSE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh B ZANS—Per bu—White Navy. "Medium. "Common. NEW POTATOES—Per bu SUGAR—A 9½ bs. for. "XC, 9½ bs. C, 10 bs. Brown, 11½ bs. COFFEE—Good, 29 bs.	.30@.55 .12@,14 .18@.20 3.25 3.75 .60a.70 1.00 1.00 1.00		
Best Rio, \$\pi\$ b. O. G. Java, b. b. Roa-ted Rio, good, \$\pi\$ b. Java, \$\pi\$ b. " Mocha, best, \$\pi\$ b.			

Hides and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES-Green

S--Green
No. 2.
Calf 8 to 15 lbs...
Kip 16 to 25 lbs...
Bull and stag
Dry filmt prime
No. 2

Dry Salted, prime
No. 2 TALLOW SHEEP SKINS—Green.....

Millet..... Timothy. Clover

Fat Stock on Foot.

Poultry. Corrected by McKay Bros CHICKENS—hens, per dozen......TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season SPRING CHICKENS.....

Reading Notice. Every lady should send 25 cents to Strawbridge & Cloth-ier, Philadelphia, and receive their Fushion Quarterly for 6 months. 1,000 illustrations and 4 pages new music each is-

42:48

HOPKINS' IMPROVED FARM and STOCK SCALE

Thorntown, Ind.,

HOPKINS' SCALE COMPANY. An 8 Ton Scale, with a 20 foot Platform for \$100. Other Scales in Proportion.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

It is now more than two years since we began manufacturing Farm and Stock Scales at Thorntown, Ind., under the patents of W W Hopkins, the inventor.

The object of the inventor was to produce an accurate, durable scale at a less cost to purchaser than is usually paid for other scales. Being aware that cheap scales had been thrown out before the public we also desired to avoid anything like an isultation of them in fraud or deception. Our scales, therefore, are made of honest material and honest has or throughout their entire construction; and are built according to true scientific principles.

We use no wooden beams in ourseles, but iron beams with steel pivots and brass grad indexed in good style.

We purnish a beet publicar or case with each scale, made of seasoned under dressed, painted with two coats rubber paints our production.

saint, bought of Krauss & Bradshaw and reteree in a passi-handsome manner.

We now have so les in operation in Ohio, Indiana, Illi-nois, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Missourt.
Our scales are warranted for a term of five years from date of purchase. We deliver the scale boxed in good condition for shipping aboard the cars at Thorntown, and furnish a reliable mechanic to set up the scale for each customer at reasonable charges, or we furnish drawings and directions that a mechanic at your place can erect the scale our terms and prices first. We sulfoin a few test should from eur pa-trons. The original of these can so would be mand. Ev-ery one of them is original TOPKINS SCALE CO., Thorntown, Boone county, Ind.

Testimonials.
Rensselear, Jasper Co., Ind., Sept 9, 1882.

Hopkins Scale Co—
Dear Sirs-The Stock Scales which we bought of you gives
Dear Sirs-The Stock Scales which we bought of you gives
entire satisfaction in all respects. Can see no single point
entire satisfaction in all respects.
Corros & PATTON,
Yours truly.
Corros & PATTON,
Corros & PATTON,
Corros & Spatton,
Sept 8, 1882. Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 8, 1882.

Mr. Hopkins:

Dear Sir—The scale is giving good satisfaction. We buy Dear Sir—The scale is giving good satisfaction. We have and sell off of them. We think they are correct, at least, I and sell off of them. Yours truly, Jas McINTIRE. am satisfied, Yours truly, Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 9, 1882.

fair, 2 50a4 20; stockers 3 20a4 05; feeders 4 05a4 65;
Texas 3 85a4 75; half-breeds 4 25a5 65.

HOGS Receipts, 13,000. Quarter off. Common to good mixed 6 50a7 40; heavy 7 35a83C; light 6 50a7 35.

SHEEP Receipts 2,400. Market slow. Common to fair 2 75a3 25; medium to good 3 45a3 89; choice to extra 4 25a4 75.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approves Feb 27, 1856, 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 decerpition and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name said residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in sirays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any tirse in the year. the provides animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat day of April, accept when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

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

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

places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of tenday, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive no cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for tendays, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

shall be advertised in the Alabon can be sive numbers.

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

Justice of the Feace of the county, awing into noise taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall with the sed of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Feace shall issue a summons to the bouseholder to appear and appraise such atray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly values aid stray, and make a sworm return of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray, one-half of the same out of the state before the title all have vested in him shall be gallity of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double lars.

Strays for the week ending Oct. 11, '82.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. MULE—Taken up by O P Perkins, in Eudora tp. Sept 16, 1882; Idark brown norse mule, 1 yr old, small, valued at \$15. HORSE—Also by same, I chestruk zorrel horse, 2 yrs old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending Oct. 18, 1882.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Casbatt, in Grantville, Kaw tp,
Sept 19, 1882, 1-cow. Syrs old, white face, point of left born
broken off, white across the loins and extending down each
hind leg, branded S, valued at \$18.

mind leg, branued S, valued at \$18.

Marshall county— W. H. Armstrong, clerk,
SOW—Taken up by John A Morrow, in Waterville in,
Sept 2, 1882, 1 black sow, white stripe in face, valued at \$10.
SHOATS—Also by same, 4 spotted shoats, about 3 months
old, valued at \$10.

Strays for the week ending Oct. 25, '82. Shawnee county-Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. Mark—Taken up by Byron Porter in Clinton tp. Aug 21, 1882, I black mare, 144, hands high 12 yrs old, star in forehead, defective in shoulders, valued at \$40.

19. Taken up by Win Schoepflin, in Willow Springs 19, 1bay mare, 16 hands high, knee sprung in both knees, 19 yrs old, valued at \$25.

MEIFER—Also by same, 1 large dark red heifer, 2 years old, valued at \$17.

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Kansa City Price Current, one year; or the FARMER and the Breed er's Gazette, one year for \$3. By this arrangement two goo papers can be secured for the price of one.

Common Sense

Applied to numbers, or the Word Method of Addition. This is a simple classification of the nine digits into arithmetical letters, syllables and words, which, when learned, enables a person to find the sum of a column of figures as easily as becan read an English sentence of the same length. The system is not more difficult to learn than the multiplication table. The system is endorsed by the leading mathematicians i the United States and is in use in the Department at Wash ington and in many business colleges and counting rooms.

Also short methods in other arithmetical computations,

Edited by R B Welch, A M, late President of the State Normal School at stamp for postage. The money must accompany the order

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

Topeka, Kansas,

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of import-ed Victorias, Violets, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also,

GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC. Imp BARON VICTOR (Vol 27 E. H. B.), bred by Cruick-shank, and 1925 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURS 39130 head the herd: Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, the herd: Inspection invited. Farm joins station.

- WANTED!

To sell a good farm, enclosed with hedge to turn stock; new frame house with walled cellar; 2 good wells and good timber. 70 acres improved; good creek bottom meadows; good crops. Also a country store in good beation.

Address

Naoms, Mitchell Co., Kas

HENRY BLAKESLY, PEABODY, KAS., Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND CHINA HOGS.

coland China Record. Young Bulls for sale.

have 100 Choice Pigs for sale. Stock recorded in America

E. HARRIS.

C. MCARTHUR.

5th Avenue Hotel.

TOPEKA, KAS.

COOD LARCE ROOMS. FIRST CLASS MEALS.

FAVORITE HOUSE For Commercial Men and Visitors to the City, And OUR TABLE will be the best that

TERMS:-\$1 50 and \$2.00 PER DAY.

HARRIS & MCARTHUR, Prop'rs.

PUBLIC SALE

Clydesdale Horses

SHETLAND PONIES.

-ON-Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 1882. -NEAR-

ALEXIS, ILLS.

On Wednesday, Nov. 1, I will sell, at my place, near Alexis, Ills., at Public Auction,

40 head of choice Imported Clydesdale Mares and Fillies,

A few head of young Clydesdale Stallions 3 head of High-grade Clydesdale Stall-

and my entire lot of grade Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, numbering about 40 thead, are get of the great stallions Donald Dinnie, Jonnie Coope, and Duke of Clydesdale. Afew head of Shetland Ponies.

Catalogues, with terms of sale, soon ready, and sent on ap ROBERT HOLLOWAY,

Fresh Black Wainuts for Planting,

Per barrel (3 bu.) \$2, delivered on cars here. Prices for Grass, Garden, Tree and Flower Seeds

on Application. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.

MANHATTAN, :: KANSAS,

Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices, somevery fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle—recorded:

Also High Grade Cows, Helfers, Bulls, and one and wo year old steers, and a few good horses, mares and mules. The proprietor has been eight years in the busi-

ness, and is prepared to show the public some good nock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley. stock. Correspondence and Bank is respectfully solicited WM, P. HIGINBOTHAM,

7.000 SHEEP FOR SALE.

SELLING LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

,500 Ewes from 1 to 4 years old, at \$2.00 per head. 4,500 Lambs. at \$1.25 per head.

These Sheep are all graded and will shear from four to five-bounds, are in good condition and free from disease.

W. J. TROUSDALE,

GREAT SALE

of Pedigreed Pare-bred Short-horn Durhams. I will sell at public sale my entire herd of Short-horns on the 8th and 9th days of November, 1882. 50-young bulks and 125 heifers and cows of the very best families. A young \$1,000 Renick Rose of Sharon heads the head and is fee sake

also. 25 half-blood Herefords. J. A. DODGE,

The Missing Link. If you have a wind mill you should have with it the Water Supply and Wind Milk Regulator, an attachment which

supplies a long felt wars of every owner of a wind mill. Farm rights and territory for sale. Send for descriptive cir ulars to the inventors and patentees. SAYLES & BROOKS, When in the city and want a first-class meal or lunch call and see Myers Bro's—successors to L. M. Crawford, the oldera Restaurant in the city, No. 194 Kansas Avenue, in Opera House Building.

And steropticons. All prices. Views illustrating every subject for public exhibition, etc. £37.4 p. oftable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for home amusement. 116 page illustrated catalone free. McALLISTER, M'g Optician, 49 Nessau street, New York.

50 Large New Style Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10 cts; 6 pks, 50 cts. O A Brainard, Higganum, Ct.

SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS For the MARKET CARDENER SEEDS SEEDS Grown by ourselves on our own Farms SEEDS

13 Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA