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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Correspondence.

ZOOLOGY.

The Prairie Squirrel (*Spermophilus Franklini*).

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Among farmers this quadruped has a bad reputation in consequence of its visiting corn fields and digging up the newly planted seed in the spring of the year. We who were early settlers in Kansas know how severely we suffered during the first years of settlement from the active and industrious habits of the prairie squirrel.

No sooner was the corn planted than they began to work at the edges of the field next their burrows. They showed much intelligence, not only in following the rows, but in throwing up advanced works in the shape of new burrows as they approached the center of the field, digging up the corn before as well as after the germ had appeared above ground. Being exceedingly industrious, they took up a great deal of corn in a day.

They also did more or less injury by digging up garden seeds, such as peas, melons, cucumbers, squashes, etc., which the careful housewife had planted, and often were seriously injurious to the tree grower by destroying his apple and Osage-Orange seed in the nursery.

In consequence of this bad reputation for mischievous habits in the field and garden, farmers everywhere voted it a pest, and employed every means known to man to compass its destruction.

But we were too hasty in our decision; for as far as the present species is concerned, there is something to be said in its favor. Careful observers have long known that this animal is carnivorous, feeding upon mice, insects and larvae. There can be no doubt that these are eaten largely whenever they can be obtained, and we are fully satisfied that their good offices to the farmer in the destruction of these far more than counterbalance their occasional injury to our corn fields and gardens. Before beginning a war of extermination against this useful animal, we would ask our brother farmers to consider whether they are not destroying a friend. Let all observe, the coming summer, how many mice, may-bugs, grasshoppers and chrysalides it destroys. Its beneficial work can be seen at the mouth of its burrows, where little piles of debris, in the shape of wing-cases, empty cocoons, etc., can be found in abundance.

This species suffer but little from rapacious animals. It leaves its burrows with so much caution, and is so constantly on the alert as to be rarely exposed to their attacks.

J. W. R.

Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A thought in the matter of corn, as we are finishing the husking:

I find plenty that will do for seed, and by selecting it as it comes from the field, will have it safe, for that which has been on the ground is either grown or molded, and when it dries out might get in with seed.

I find that corn planted early and of an early maturing kind, has been matured much better than the late corn. I am more than ever convinced that for corn and cane we should be greatly benefited by getting our seed from the north.

During a residence of three years in Minnesota, I saw the corn growing season cut short three weeks by selecting the first ears that matured. There seems to be just as much necessity here for a short season, or a quickly maturing variety of corn, as in the colder climates of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

I find that corn has matured better on land prepared with the "screw pulverizer," and cultivated with the pulverizer cultivators, than that which was plowed, planted and cultivated the usual way.

I have seed of squaw corn for early planting, and several bushels of Egyptian sweet corn to plant for fodder.

It seems to me that some way could be devised to make a better crop than we got on the upland. My corn this year matured well, and most of it is heavy, but too many nubbins.

D. W. KINGSLEY.

Independence, Montgomery Co., Nov. 4.

Farm Letters.

Racy Letter from Sumner.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Quite frequent rains have given us plenty of water for practical use. Wet down at date, fully 4 feet—the deepest in three years. The want of a "soaker" for the past three years has injured crops more than the want of surface showers. The secret of Sumner county's premium crops is, that we have from 20 to 50 feet of soil before we come to rock, making it practically drouth-proof.

Wheat is growing finely—never looked better. The acreage is about the same as last year. Price 15c below Kansas City, and no *stealage*. Hogs, \$5.75@6.00. Corn, 45@55c.

Wheat will probably average from 10 to 15 bushels per acre of the acres sowed last fall, as returned by the township trustees. Corn, 30 bushels on the same basis.

A number of orchards bore their first crops this year. Some very fine varieties of peaches have been developed.

I have experimented with the White or Northern peanut, and believe that they will be profitable in Kansas. Rice corn grows well, and make a big yield. The blackbirds gathered mine on shares—taking my part in consideration of the clean work they did.

Judge Jones has been making experiments that promise well. Pearl millet for summer pasture, and red artichokes and winter pea for hogs. He expects to give them a testing trial next summer, and will report.

I suggested this summer the future ideal Kansas hog, and was some surprised to see it a few days ago, shipped by Miller Bros., to Isaac Woods, Oxford, which proves that when I am dead all the wisdom of the state will not be buried. But if I had as near the "Kansas hog" as M. & B. have, I would have a two-column cut of the best one and a half-column "ad" in your next issue, if it cost the price of "Gilt Edge's" next letter.

Almost daily large herds of cattle are passing west to Harper, Barbour and west, from Missouri and east. Cattle men want to look out a "leedle" for the cattle plague. A few diseased cattle would cost them millions.

No frost yet to kill sweet potatoes, tomatoes and "sich." Have some peaches that will be ripe about election day.

Too busy to write a short letter.

GEO. T. WALTON.

Oxford, Sumner Co., Oct. 27.

Way Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Corn is selling for 50c, with but little demand. Irish potatoes are selling for \$1.50, and sweet potatoes for \$1. Hogs were on Monday bringing \$4.75. A good crop of castor beans was raised on ground where chinch bugs had destroyed the wheat, and has been sold for a good price. The same can be said of flax.

Sorghum was a failure on account of the bugs. Fruit was scarce. Millet was a good crop, producing about two tons to the acre. Prairie hay was better than usual, but I fear much of it has been spoiled by our late heavy rains. Wheat straw was better stacked than usual, and will come in good place.

Since the rain in early September, the grass has started, and stock looks as well in most places as in June—much better than at this time last year.

Oats seemed to be a failure, for I know of none cut in this county. Hogs are plenty, notwithstanding the high prices of the past, and the scarcity of corn. Young stock will be plenty next spring. Sheep look well. Stock can be kept in good condition through the winter. The farmers are providing shelter for them, and less will be required to feed them. We have had no frost yet, and may have potatoes and turnips, and even cabbage.

The drouth will teach one lesson, and if that be well learned—that is, to save—it will be a blessing to many. In my next, I will speak of our fruits and the ability of varieties to stand drouth.

J. P. WAY.

Longton, Elk Co., Nov. 1.

Buffalo Items.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The rains commenced Sept. 29th, and the ground has never been so that we could drill wheat since. That drilled before looks beautiful. I believe every hay stack in the county is more or less injured. Many are entirely worthless. Corn rotting and growing in the fields and farmers trying to get it in, but it is slow work. Very much corn in

shock is seriously injured, also small grain in the stack. All straw is badly damaged. Stalk fields will not be worth anything for pasturage; so it behooves all farmers to have all they can from the general wreck.

Fat hogs are down to \$5, but there are many farmers talking of packing as fast as their hogs get fat or their corn gives out. If every farmer in Kansas had kept himself in shape, what a nice thing we should now have on Mr. Middleman! Debt, mortgage, ruin!—this is to be progressive, and not to be progressive is insanity!

Yellow and mixed corn and oats are 50c per bushels. Good, sound, picked white corn, fit for bread, is worth 75@80c; butter, 25@30c; eggs, 20c.

H. P.

Buffalo, Wilson Co., Oct. 31.

Minor Key.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Our crop season has come to a close, and we can now tell how much we have accomplished towards making a living.

The past season has been the worst since this county has been settled. A great many find themselves without the means to live until next harvest, and have to go to work on the railroad that is being built through Norton county towards Colorado, or go back east to winter with their friends.

Our wheat that was cut and threshed in this neighborhood averaged about seven bushels to the acre. About one-fourth of it was not worth cutting. Corn will not average more than four bushels to the acre. Sorghum about one-half a crop. Hot weather and chinch bugs are held responsible for the failure.

Less wheat and more rye is sown this fall than last, as rye is thought to be a pretty sure crop. The season has been favorable to the fall sown grain, and it looks very promising at this time.

Our hay crop is rather short, but the grass is in first rate condition, and is the main dependence for wintering stock. D. N. MINOR.

Wild Horse, Graham Co., Oct. 31.

From Stafford County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This section of country has been visited with heavy rains for several days past, which put wheat in good condition for winter. Farmers are busy plowing fire guards, and fixing for winter.

The county-seat question has been a source of agitation for a number of years. Nearly every one is of the opinion that it ought to be settled this fall. There are three points running, viz.: Stafford, St. John and Bedford—and are nearly equally divided.

They had quite a show of cattle and minor attractions at the Stafford fair last Saturday. We are in hopes that by another year the people will take the consideration of a county fair in hand, and get up something that will draw out the entire population of this and adjoining counties, and in which each individual will take a personal interest. There are several herds of cattle in this county and some graded stock, all in good condition. OSCAR JOHNSON.

Stafford, Stafford Co., Oct. 23.

Farming in Dickinson.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wheat is looking exceedingly fine, though the area sown is not so extensive as formerly. It was so dry during July and August that we made slow progress in plowing, and farmers got behind. There is more rye sown in this county this fall than ever before. It is making a rank growth, and will soon furnish ample pasturage. This will give stock a good start for the winter without feeding 70 cent corn.

A favorable fall may temper the hardships threatened by the summer's drouth. The prairie grass that looked so dead then is still keeping green near the surface of the ground, and affords good grazing for cattle and sheep; and if we have a mild winter the stock men will rejoice "with exceeding great gladness."

Timber trees on high upland prairies have made a poor growth, and many of them have succumbed to the excessive drouth.

Orchard trees of all kinds have made a good growth, and the prospects for an abundant fruitage next year are first-rate. O. P. G.

Cheever, Dickinson Co., Nov. 4.

What Cor Du Roy Says.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The corn crop is not well divided in this county. Some parts have good corn and others none. Will average

about 20 bushels. Wet weather and chinch bugs did us more damage than the drouth. We have had a great deal of rain the last month, making stock water plenty, but damaging hay very much.

Wheat looks well. I think there was more sown this fall than usual. I am afraid it will be bad for the corn crop next year, for chinch bugs are abundant.

Hogs are sold off pretty close for so early in the season. Most of them were shipped as soon as they would go. Although corn is scarce and high (50@60c per bushel) the farmers are going to hold on to enough breeders to stock up with in the spring.

Stock of all kinds are in good condition to commence winter, but much of it will come out thin in the spring, for lack of grain. Cattle generally in this neighborhood will get little or no corn, for there is not enough in the country if the people were ever so able to buy it.

Hogs, \$5.50@5.75; corn, 50c; wheat, \$1.45; oats, 40c.

COR DU ROY.

Richmond, Franklin Co., Oct. 2.

From Wabaunsee County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Still it rains. But little winter wheat has been sown, but it is looking fine. We have had no frost yet to injure vegetation. Grass on the prairies affords plenty of feed for stock.

Wabaunsee township is the banner township for sheep. Several large flocks have been introduced this fall. The unvarying success that has attended sheep raising in Wabaunsee county is having its legitimate effect on our farmers. Bankers are not afraid to trust sheep men.

The results of this year's farming operations are now apparent. It has not been a year of rapid accumulations. Net unfrequently profits consist largely of experience available only in the future. To the observing, progressive farmer, the past season's experience inspires hope in the future. Where good varieties of corn were planted and well tended, though it may have produced fewer bushels to the acre than last year, yet the value per acre has been more. A part of the corn crop should consist of some early maturing variety. The King Philip has, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, given good results the past season.

A coal mine is the latest sensation here. For some years coal was known to exist near the school house in district No. 22, but it remained for Mr. Wright, the owner of the salt works in Alma, to develop the mine. The coal seems to be of good quality. As yet, the vein is only about a foot in thickness. H. A. S.

Pavilion, Wabaunsee Co., Oct. 28.

Miscellaneous.

A farmer says: "Four years ago my barn was fearfully infested with rats. They were so numerous that I had fear of my whole crop being destroyed by them after it was housed; but having two acres of wild peppermint that grew in a field of wheat, cut and bound with the wheat, it drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with them since, while my neighbors have any quantity of them."

Persons of limited means need to be very economical this fall and winter. There will be pinching times. If the winter is open and mild, there will be no actual want; but with such a winter as the last was, many people must feel the pains of hunger before spring.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society will hold its fifteenth annual meeting at Lawrence from the 6th to the 9th days of December next. It promises to be an interesting meeting, and ought to be largely attended. The FARMER will have a representative present.

Let the boys plow up, say an acre of good, rich ground on the farm, and then plant nuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, chestnuts, pecans, etc., and let the boys take care of the grounds afterwards. When the boys' beards grow, the birds will be building nests in the trees.

Every owner of stock should make preparation early for the care of his stock through the winter. A little time and labor spent this way will save many a bushels of corn.

A great many persons are losing heavily on their half-fat cattle. Everybody ought to know that the great cities are not the place to sell their stock to advantage.

Interesting Scraps.

Blue grass improves on the same ground for a hundred years.

A poultice of fresh tea leaves moistened with water will cure a sty on the eyelid.

The fossil remains of a prehistoric man have been found at Carabacel, near Nice.

The number of cattle reported in Texas for 1881 is 4,464,000 head, valued at \$39,640,320.

It is estimated that not more than one acre of land to a farm in Vermont is planted to corn.

Pigs are able to consume far more food in proportion to their weight than either sheep or oxen.

Combs and wattles of fowls may be prevented from freezing by oiling them so as to prevent their getting wet.

It is said that, notwithstanding the frosts of the past season, Florida will send 80,000,000 oranges to market this year.

Young cows do not give as rich milk as those of mature age do. A lean cow gives poor milk and a fat cow gives rich milk.

Pliny tells us that Diodorus invented the saw. The earliest saw mill of which we have mention was built at Madeira in 1420.

Celery will bear cold to a temperature of 28 degrees without injury, but any cold below this will destroy its vitality, and decay immediately follows.

Green manuring, or the plowing in of green crops, is especially adapted for light, sandy soils, which need humus to increase their retentive power.

The American wheat acreage is spreading in advance of the rate of increase in population, hence larger quantities will be available year by year for export.

An electric light has been successfully used on a locomotive in Australia. It illuminated the track clearly for 500 yards, but the atmosphere there is exceedingly clear.

The general opinion is that ants are enemies to fruit trees; but it has long since been proved that they destroy larvae and chrysalides, and they do not destroy the fresh fruit.

Electric light is in successful operation on more than sixty steamers on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. It is believed to add much to the safety of that kind of traffic and traveling.

If the owner of a cow will realize the fact that unless she pays him in clear cash \$44 50 yearly, she is kept at a loss, he will soon become interested in the subject of the improvement of dairy cows.

Both for its effect upon fattening and upon health, a small amount of leechwood ashes should be given to swine. The food without this is rich in phosphoric acid, but has little lime, and the equivalent should be thus supplied.

If the cucumbers which grow nearest the root be saved for seed for a number of years in succession the result will be a smaller and earlier variety. If the fruit on the extremity be saved it will produce a larger and better variety.

It is asserted that the contents of the 1,894 tanks in the oil regions of this country would fill a square reservoir having a side of 3,747 feet to a depth of ten feet. Some of the recently constructed iron tanks have a capacity of 35,000 barrels.

To prevent choking, break an egg into a cup and give it to the person choking to swallow. The white of the egg seems to catch around the obstacle and remove it. If one egg does not answer the purpose try another. The white is all that is necessary.

Several years ago Ericson predicted that the Nile and the Ganges would be lined with cotton and other factories driven by solar heat. A French engineer in Algiers is already contributing to the fulfillment of this prediction by pumping water and making it boil by solar force alone.

One of the simplest and best remedies to be given to children if they are troubled with worms is poplar bark. A well known physician has used this for years with marked success. It can be bought at any drug store. Take a little pinch of the bark, about as much as one would naturally take up on the point of a penknife, and give it before breakfast. It has a clean, bitter taste, and there is no difficulty in getting a child to take it.

The Kansas Patron must not feel bad. The FARMER doesn't desire to detract anything from the Patron's merits, and has no disposition to take a single subscriber from it. Roll up your sleeves and make the Patron boom.

Every farmer's daughter ought to study the ways of the farm. They may some time be placed in charge of farming interests. This thing of supposing a sensible woman could not run a farm is all moonshine.

The fall, thus far, has been very favorable. No frost yet to do any considerable damage. Late potatoes, turnips and cabbage have made good growth the past thirty days, and pasture is very good.

Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none.

Never look over the shoulder of another who is reading or writing.

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

The Farm and Stock.

Chinch Bugs Discussed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to one of your correspondents on the subject of chinch bugs, I will say that we, the farmers of Kansas, have weathered what I call three dry years, and chinch bugs in excess are the products of excessive dry seasons. The drier the season, the more numerous the bugs and worms of all kinds; and the drier the season, the slower the crops of all kinds grow.

The readers of the FARMER undoubtedly have noticed that on the poorest ground is where the chinch bugs do the greatest damage. Your correspondent is right in advocating the plowing in of corn stalks and trash, but he is wrong when he favors the idea of burning the prairie grass. It is no wonder we cry out hot and dry winds in a dry season, nothing to protect the earth but a coat of prairie grass. If the grass was left on the ground for a period of five years, you would be surprised at the end of that time to see the monstrous growth of vegetable matter—and why? Because the scorching power of the sun had in a manner been stayed.

No man ever saw a chinch bug in a new country that was all covered with timber, from the fact that the earth beneath the timber never gets warm enough to hatch them out. The grass acts as a mulch and ought never to be removed, unless the premises are wanted for a plow field or a meadow.

I believe the child is born that will live to see the day when chinch bugs and a great many other bugs and worms that are devouring our hard earnings, will be in a manner unknown. I have heard many a man say that he thought he was a good farmer in the eastern states, and when he came here he had the most of it to learn over again. The people of the east today suffer more from drouth and worms of all descriptions than they did twenty-five years ago, as they have slaughtered their forests, causing the winds to have a tremendous sweep, together with the scorching sun, making the lands unfruitful. We must plant out groves extensively, particularly on the south and west of our plow fields. I will venture to say that every man that will put out four acres of timber equally divided on the south and west of a forty-acre plow field, and cultivate it for three years, he will admit at the end of that time that he is raising more corn on the remaining 36 acres than he did on the forty acres without timber shelter. All the farmers of Kansas have noticed that where there is a belt of timber on a stream running east and west, and a field of corn on the north of said timber, it always is the best, particularly in a dry season.

You all surely see the necessity of grass, as I have stated. In the east the people had to decrease their timber, but they did it on too large a scale. We want to increase the timber here in Kansas, and it will be one of the greatest things to promote our farming interests possible. You will also notice lands descending to the north, there being a bluff on the south, are the most productive lands in Kansas. This being the case, if we don't plant out the forests, we must suffer the consequences.

It has been raining and misting most of the time for almost five weeks. The ground is thoroughly saturated. Springs that have been dry for eighteen months are pouring forth torrents of water. Fields are almost impassable. Threshing machines have stood idle about five weeks, the fields being so soft that they cannot get on them. The headed grain is in a bad condition, black and rotten. Fully two-thirds of the prairie hay is rotten, and millet hay is badly damaged, notwithstanding it is a good winter-off-of water.

Wheat has sold for \$1.30 per bushel; corn, 50c; potatoes, \$1.75 @ 2.00. Butter is selling from 30c to 40c per pound.

Very little wheat has been sown. It is a producer and feeder of chinch bugs, and has been the cause of the loss of a million bushels of corn in the state of Kansas. Raise more stock and grow more millet, is my advice.

HENRY BUTLER.

Douglas, Butler Co.

A Poor Man's Barn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Many farmers who have their stock and farm implements exposed year after year, would provide shelter if they knew how cheap it could be done. Here is a plan for a barn 24 feet square, 12 feet post, strong and durable, that neither wind nor rain will penetrate:

24 posts, 16 feet long, well seasoned, 1200 feet of sixteen-foot fencing, 300 feet of two-by-fours 15 feet long, 40 pounds each of nails and wire, the wire to run 35 feet to the pound, and one week's labor, will secure it. The cost of the material here would be about \$42; but many farmers can find the posts and old fencing not in use, reducing the cash out to ten or twelve dollars.

Saw the posts square on top; hew the bark off, set them in the ground three feet deep and four feet apart. Spike on two-by-four scantling for plates on top of the posts for the roof to rest on, give the roof a good pitch, use the scantling to piece out the posts on the gable ends. Cover the sides and roof, fence fashion, leaving six inches space between the fence boards. Use fence nails on the sides, and No. 10 board nails on the roof.

On many farms on low land there grows a coarse grass four to six feet tall that makes excellent thatch, and a few hours' work will secure bundles enough to cover a barn.

Millet or oats will answer well. In putting on thatch, a few pounds of heavy wire will be needed for staples. Barbed wire staples are just what is wanted, if they are long enough. Cut the staple wire in pieces five or six inches long obliquely with a sharp cold chisel. These pieces can be bent very rapidly by means of an iron rod a foot long, having a small hole in one end.

Fasten one end of this light wire at the door at the end of the first board next the ground. Draw the wire tight all around the building, unless another door interferes, and fasten so that the wire rests on the first board. Between the wire and board, place a row of thatch two inches thick, standing even. Drive staples every two or three feet over the wire through the thatch into the board. The staples will draw so tight it will be difficult to pull the thatch out. After the first round, place the wire over the second board in like manner, and another row of thatch about an inch thick—thick enough to shut out light, fasten the staples as before, and repeat on every board until the thatch is reached. The wire need not be cut from beginning to end. At the eave, bend the thatch over the roof, and fasten with wire. The first row of thatch on the roof should project a little. At the "ridge pole," bend over the thatch to the other side and fasten.

Thatch put on with wire and staples is drawn tighter than by any other means, makes a warm roof, and is as perfect and durable as shingles. Two men can cover sides and roof in one day. The staples can be clinched on the inside. I have two buildings thatched in this manner, and no matter how fine a barn I was building, I would not pay out money for shingles, unless I had it to spare. There are patents on sewing thatch, but this method is hereby offered free to every man who wants a cheap shelter.

J. W. MULVEY.

Kidder, Caldwell Co., Mo., Nov. 1.

A Good Letter on Chinch Bugs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are all looking for some remedy for the chinch bug pest. The latest suggestion is a general burning of all old grass, straw, stubble, cornstalks, everything in which they can take shelter for the winter. One correspondent admits that such a course would be quite likely to subject us to a drouth that would cut down the products of the ensuing season very seriously, but thinks the possible loss would be less than what the bugs would inflict.

Before an expedient, confessedly so hazardous, is resorted to, would it not be well to settle the question whether such a general burning would destroy them. When a thorough examination is made of nature's provisions for the preservation of every species of animal and insect life, it is found that in descending the scale of being, as intelligence diminishes, instinct becomes more unerring, and nature's protecting care more constant. For instance, in the long-leaved pine forests of Florida, when the annual fires occur, every insect that does not burrow in the sand, is seen crawling up the trees long before the fire reaches them.

Again: Last spring I sent my son to burn off a tract of land for pasture. The job was finished before dinner. Shortly after dinner the land crossed the same ground and found plenty of bugs, apparently glad to get the old grass out of their sunshine. They were of all sizes, from the just hatched to the full-winged insect.

But it may be said fall burning would be more successful. Possibly it would, but the probabilities are the other way, for the reason that the frosts that kill vegetation force them to seek winter quarters, which they find among the roots of grass, wheat, rye, and such vegetables as will survive the winter and furnish sustenance for them and their young when the period of hibernation is past. Thus the fire will pass over them, leaving them unscathed.

A careful examination made since the recent frosts seems to sustain this theory. The insects were found among the green stems of the grass below the point where fire would reach them, and when the stems were parted and the bugs disturbed, they invariably disappeared in the openings thus made. Apparently, they were anxious to get down as fast and as far as they could. They behaved the same way in the wheat. Very few were found above ground. None were found in buffalo grass.

It is a fact well known, that the existence of any living species depends upon the abundance of food adapted to its wants; and if that supply can be entirely cut off for a given period of time in a given locality, that species must become extinct in that locality. By a parity of reasoning, it follows that the species will decrease just in proportion as its food supply is reduced. The chinch bug lives on such a variety of plants that its extirpation by starvation is impossible; but cannot its numbers be reduced to comparative harmlessness by such a change of crops as will deprive them of their chosen food at a time of the year the most severe upon their procreative powers?

I think that from the germinating of the seed until ripening approaches, the winter wheat plant is its favorite food. During most of this time, no other cultivated crop, except rye, is in a condition for its food. In this plant its most numerous and destructive broods are hatched and fed, until they are able to advance like a slow consuming fire upon adjacent fields of later coming spring crops. At this season they do not fly, and I have never known them to commence on spring crops next to uncultivated lands.

Farmers from other states tell me that the entire abandonment of wheat raising for a few years enabled them to save their spring crops, and in the meantime, the bugs decreased to

such an extent that they were again successful with wheat. While on "general principles" I would not favor fall plowing in our prairie soil, it may be well to turn stubble and trash under deep. Probably between burying and starving, fields so treated would be cleared of the pests.

We want more exact knowledge of this and other insect pests that are year after year destroying a large portion of the fruits of our labor. There ought to be some one on every farm who will investigate the history and habits of every one of them, and find, if possible, some means for their destruction.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Rice Co., Oct. 29.

Hogs for Every Month of the Year.

Since the summer packing season for hogs has become firmly established as a regular formidable branch of business in the trade of the country, it has opened up a new inducement for farmers to adopt not only the best known methods in the matter of raising hogs for market in the different months in each year, but there is also a strong inducement offered for experiments within safe limits in the matter of feeding and treating hogs, so that actual experience may be made to lay down and fix the best rules that can possibly be made to govern hog raising as a regular business. There is no doubt but what hogs of a different age require very different treatment in the winter season from what would be required in the summer time. We have lately seen a good deal of discussion in some of the leading agricultural papers of the country as to the advantage of using grass freely in the raising of hogs, especially while they are young. Of course, this kind of feed can only be used about seven or eight months in any year, but during the grazing season good clover can be used and made to promote the growth and thrift of young hogs to the best kind of advantage, where all the other conditions are kept. Hogs in this kind of keeping should have an abundance of pure spring water with plenty of shade to resort to, and they should also have bran and meal slop once each day.

Young pigs started in this way about the first of April and intended for market during the following winter can always be got into the best possible condition as stock hogs for feeding with corn during the months of October or November, or later. The writer saw this system followed in a general way among all the farmers in Ohio more than half a century ago; we feel sure there never has been a better way devised for raising hogs for market during the winter season than this old plan. It is true corn has often been so cheap and abundant in the western country that it has caused a great many farmers to feel as though nothing could be better for hog feed. But thoroughly well experienced men seem to have settled down in the belief that a fair mixture of good grass with corn, at all times where grass can be fed, is far preferable to feeding corn alone, no matter how cheap and abundant the corn may be. The hogs while growing want free range, so as to promote muscular growth and solid health. Hogs that are being raised through the winter season for the spring market, of course, have to be treated differently.—*Drivers' Journal*.

How to Choose a Cow.

The head should be small and fine, as also the neck, shoulders and bones. The eyelids should be well divided but not wrinkled, with a kind and gentle look out of the eye, which should be prominent. Hips should be broad, hind quarters large, veins showing full, and udder fine and well developed. If the lungs are large, the chest broad and the skin smooth and silky to the touch, with a satin-like gloss, it betokens a good, healthy condition united with a vigorous constitution.

The stomach should be large, for therein is the machinery which manufactures milk, and like every other manufacturing establishment, plenty of room is required with capacity for work, for the digestive organs are kept constantly at work to keep up the supply. She must have in that large stomach not only the room for the milk manufacturing establishment, but storage capacity for large quantities of food and water as material from which to make it. She should always show a desire to drink, as plenty of water is required by good milkers.

The udder should reach upward behind for quite a distance, and the veins under the stomach, leading from the udder, should be as large as cables. The teats should be even, wide apart, and not too stiff to the feel. She should not be expected to be fat if she is a good milker for it is expecting too much to find in the cow beef and capacity of milking at the same time. The best milkers often look very thin in flesh.—*South and West*.

Winter Pasture For Sheep.

The value of a good winter pasture can scarcely be estimated too highly by the flockmaster. The idea that a distaste for the ordinary winter food is created, finds no warrant in the experience of those who have intelligently tested the policy. In those regions adapted to the growth of blue grass, little effort is required, as this will afford good winter pasturage as needed. While this cannot be grown, or in such instances it is not available by reason of remoteness from shelter and feeding grounds, a good substitute is to be had by early sown rye, from which vast amounts of grazing may be had than those who have not tried it would believe. Even if sown upon fields required for some other crop the succeeding year, the rye can be plowed

under during early spring, with a benefit to the land that will fully repay the cost of seed.

The advantages of winter pasture are found not so much in the actual nutriment derived, as in the wholesome effects upon the animal system insured by mingling the green and dry food. Constipation and the sluggishness consequent therefrom, may be avoided by a short run upon grass on such days as the weather will permit. The time should be so regulated as not to interfere with the regular feeding hours. This fact, and the further one that the weather is most likely to favor it, indicate the early afternoon as the most favorable for the hour's run, which will ordinarily be found sufficient.

Another consideration which should not be overlooked, is the fact that the exercise which is essential to wholesome thrift is secured while the few bites of grass are being snatched.—*Farmer's Magazine*.

Salt For sheep.

Salt will be taken with avidity by sheep while on grass. Where arrangements can be so made, it will be found convenient to have salt in little troughs at different points about the sleeping grounds. These should be so sheltered as to be protected from rain, and elevated so that the sheep can get at them only with their heads. They will soon learn to visit the troughs when desiring salt, and if allowed constant access to them, are in no danger of taking too much. The more common custom is to distribute the salt at regular intervals over the ground, on or near the range, whence it will be taken up a few minutes after being found.

Under these circumstances it should be given often enough to avoid restlessness in the flock on the approach of the shepherd, and so scattered as to allow every animal ready access. Intervals of five days have been found quite satisfactory, though the shepherd should be guided in this, as in other details, by the apparent necessity of his surroundings. Some experienced shepherds mix sulphur in small quantity with salt, though the majority do not use it.—*Exchange*.

A Sheep Dairy.

Chattanooga, the very enterprising Tennessee city, has in its suburbs a monopoly, so far as this country and continent is concerned, in a sheep dairy, where an Austrian, in connection with men of means, has commenced the manufacture of schatkase—sheep cheese—a luxury far surpassing cow cheese in all good qualities and highly prized by those who know its merits. But think of the American dairy maid milking sheep! The operation is similar to that of ordinary cheese making, and the enterprise has been commenced with two hundred sheep, which number is to be increased to five hundred or a thousand. Hereafter we must consider the milking qualities of our sheep, as well as their productiveness in mutton and wool.—*Rural Guide*.

The *Scientific American* gives this as an excellent mode for preserving eggs: "Take fresh ones, put a dozen or more into a willow basket and immerse this for five seconds in boiling water containing about five pounds of common brown sugar per gallon. Place the eggs on trays to dry. Then pack, when cool, small end down; in an intimate mixture of one part of finely powdered charcoal and two of dry bran. In this way they will last six months or more. The scalding water causes the formation of a thin skin of hard albumen next the inner surface of the shell, and the sugar or syrup closes all the pores."

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

Poultry.

Lime and Charcoal.

Few breeders really appreciate the value of lime and charcoal. These two articles are almost absolutely necessary in the management of fowls, whether bred in the fancier's yard or on the farm. A flock of fowls will soon make even a fair sized yard foul and unhealthy, unless frequently spaded up. In many cases this cannot be conveniently done, and recourse must be had to lime and other purifiers to cleanse the premises.

The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well known, and those who use it on the walls, nests, sitting boxes, floor or anywhere, either inside or outside the hen houses liberally are the ones who keep their fowls healthy and cleanly.

For laying hens, it is indispensable in some shape for material for egg shells; though when fowls have their liberty, they can procure a good share of calcareous matter in the soil, but fowls in confinement should be supplied with crushed oyster shells, old mortar, chalk, broken bits of lime, etc., at all times.

Charcoal is valuable from a sanitary point of view in feeding poultry. Pulverized and mixed with the soft feed, it aids digestion and assimilation, prevents disease, purifies the contents of the crop, and tends to fatten. It should be broken in small pieces about the size of a garden pea, and put in troughs or boxes where the fowls could have ready access to it.

Charred ears of corn is a good substitute for charcoal, and is relished by the fowls. Fed during winter, it makes a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the bright red combs and wattles, and the increase of eggs.—*Poultry Record*.

Breeders' Directory.

Cards similar to those below will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory at \$10.00 per year, or six months for \$5.00. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabunsee Co., Kas., E. T. Frow, proprietor, breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

CUNDIFF & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HENRY & BRONSON, breeders of Thoroughbred Merino sheep. Rams for sale. Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas.

W. M. PLUMMER, Oage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

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

T. F. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock), Buckle for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000. Strawberry (many varieties), \$4.50 per 1000. Asparagus (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000. Rhubarb, (Lancaster) \$10.00 per 1000. A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kas.

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

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

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Vice President, 3d District—C. Eckles, Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

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

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

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

State Items of Interest.

Jewell Co. Review.—Mr. A. B. Kellogg bought last spring 40 head of Texas steers for \$11.50 per head, and sold them again this fall, without having expended a cent on them, at \$22.00 per head.

Spirit of Kansas (Lawrence).—A boy firing at pigeons frightened a farmer's team near Pochler's elevators, which ran away, wrecking the wagon. The boy was arrested and fined \$7.50, which was paid.

Ford Co. Globe.—The irrepressible J. M. Day, who is herding more cattle in the Pan Handle of Texas than any single individual, has on his range 17,400 head of cattle, aside from the increase of his herd for 1881, which will run up to about 3,500 head of calves, having already branded this year 3,300 head. Mr. Day established himself in the cattle business on Wolf creek, in the Pan Handle of Texas in 1867, with 3,125 head of stock cattle and 44 head of horses. Since that time he has increased his herd to the amount above given, which of itself shows that he has not been idle, but on the other hand has exhibited ruffling qualities not excelled by any other stockman in his immediate vicinity. Of his late trip to Texas he contracted for 9,000 head of cattle, all of which will be added to his herd in the spring, which will make him upwards of 30,000 head of cattle, counting his increase of 1881.

Salina Journal.—One of the surveyors of the A., T. & S. F. R. Y. stated yesterday that orders had been received by them to proceed directly to Delhi, Osborne county, and then to return to Council Grove and proceed directly from there west to Canton, McPherson county. The Canton survey would indicate that the Santa Fe folks think of shortening their line. The Delhi survey—what does it indicate? What does echo say?

Harpers Co. Times.—The city has been filled with traveling salesmen during the past month, and instead of diminishing in numbers as winter approaches they seem to be increasing. All report business booming.

Dodge City Times.—The following trees are named as the best for planting artificial forests in the western states: Yellow cottonwood, making a saw log or rail out sooner than any other tree; osage orange, giving strong and lasting timber, and not troubled by insects; the hardy catalpa, of quick growth and lasting timber; white elm and western plane tree; black walnut, one of the most valuable of trees; soft maple, furnishing in a short time a great amount of firewood; and the fast growing willows; the silver poplar, the cottonwood and the Lombardy poplar.

Larned Chronoscope.—The following shipments were made from Larned during the month of October: Wheat, thirty-six cars; broom corn, thirty-four cars; hogs, one car; sheep, two double deck cars; wool, three thousand pounds.

Council Grove Republican.—We are more than pleased to learn that luck has changed with our old friend, H. R. Pease, of Elm Creek township, and that he has at last secured a hearing of his claim for arrears of pension, and has received \$1,400 back pay. It will be remembered that Mr. Pease came near losing his life in the great prairie fire three years ago, and was permanently crippled by it. We congratulate him most heartily.

Council Grove Cosmos.—Morris county has 4,694 horses and mules, an increase of 92 over 1880. There is a still better showing in the report of other farm animals, notably sheep, there being 8,458 in the county this year, against 5,000 last year.

Wamego Tribune.—B. F. Jacobs will have about a thousand bushels more sweet potatoes than anticipated—about 2,000 bushels. They are worth a dollar and a half per bushel and hence our sensible friend will realize a snug sum.

Woodson Co. Post.—There are not less than a dozen buildings projected, to be built yet this fall if the lumber could be gotten. The almost impassable condition of the roads for the past month has made wagoning a tedious and expensive process.

Garnett Plaindealer.—Very meagre particulars have reached this office of the suicide of James Bosworth, of Blue Mounds. He went into a corn crib, on Monday morning, stood upon a barrel, fastened a rope around his neck, and the other over a beam, kicked the barrel from under him, and was thus launched into eternity. He was very methodical about it, and met with the acme of success in his undertaking. He had been married but a few days, and some physical infirmities upon his part are given as the reason for his act. He was a nephew of Samuel Griffith.

Hartford (Lyon Co.) Call.—It is said that quite a number of cattle on the creek are getting sick. Mrs. Tweedy has lost one. We do not know the nature of the disease.

Florence Herald.—We fear that there will be but a few bunnies of corn left in the fields this year, as the price is so high that the farmer will take all pains to gather every little ear. That is right.

Pleasanton Observer.—When strolling through the woods the other day I was delighted to see some violets in bloom. These are among the earliest flowers of spring, and now have come again. Cabbage are also heading up beautifully. Not that I like the former less, but the latter more.

McPherson Republican.—John Richey, has returned from his trip, bringing back between six and seven hundred sheep. He is an old sheep raiser and understands the business perfectly, and beginners will always find him ready and willing to impart information.

Humboldt Union.—The hay crop was good, and there was a large quantity put up but the excessive rains this fall have spoiled at least one-third, and perhaps more. Some report their stacks as all spoiled, others as only partially so. The stalk fields will not furnish near the food they usually do, so it behooves every one to husband their feed as much

as possible, as it will be scarce before grass comes again.

McPherson Freeman.—Two of our most accomplished ladies have in the past year married strangers and in both cases the men have turned out to be frauds. This should prove a warning against marrying on short acquaintance, unless the man can show a record above suspicion.

Chetopa Advance.—There are five boys under sixteen years of age now lodged in the county jail at Oswego charged with grand larceny and their number will be increased by a few more from Chetopa if they do not mend their ways, but continue on in the course of conduct they are at present pursuing.

The Century Magazine.

From and after the November number, *Scribner's Monthly* takes the name of *The Century Magazine*. The first number is on our table and it is very choice. The first feature to attract attention is the frontispiece—portrait of George Eliot, which is published through *The Century Magazine* by Mrs. Cross's family; and is the one by which they desire that she should be known to posterity, its life-likeness and authenticity being vouched for. It presents the full face—a strong and adequate, but by no means a comely countenance. Mr. Cross desires it to be known that no other portrait indorsed by the family has been or will be published. The engraving is made by Mr. J. H. E. Whitsey, from the plate which the distinguished French etcher, Rejouis, has recently made, on a commission from Mr. Cross, after the Burton crayon from life. This and the other existing portraits are the subject of a short account in this number, to which also Mr. Frederick W. H. Myers contributes a delicate piece of writing about the intimate life of George Eliot—her character, and her moral, religious, and philosophical belief, with anecdotes—a paper that will interest every reader of her books.

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The leading Scientists of to-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a **POSITIVE** Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Tortured Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhoea or Falling of the Womb. As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

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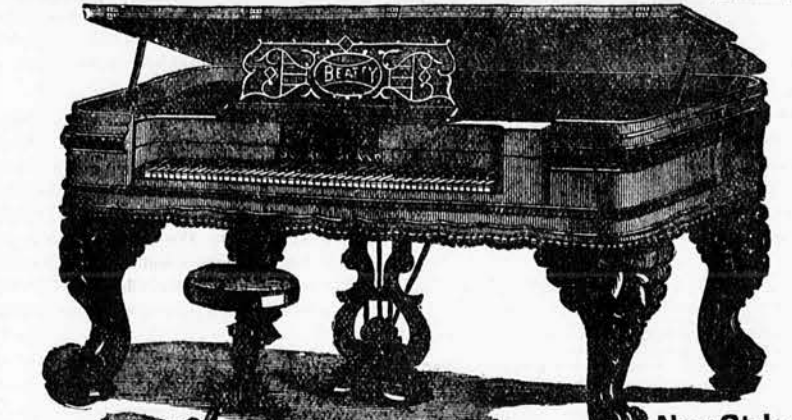
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AGENTS Wanted for Portraits of President J. A. Garfield.

Engraved in pure line by the celebrated artist, Wm. E. Marshall. Works of Art and new, copyrighted this month. Thoroughly endorsed as to excellence of likeness, &c. Nearly life size, and printed on fine, heavy plate paper about 18x24 inches. To have sample copies circulated at once, we will send by mail, on receipt of the money, 2 copies for 60 cents, or TEN COPIES for TWO DOLLARS. Canvassers are making big money. The portraits selling in pairs; one being full-face view, and the other profile. Excellent works both. Special Rates with the 10 Copies. Send for Circulars.

OSCAR MARSHALL,
Publisher,
245 Broadway, New York.

CARFIELD.

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Wholesale trade prices on application.

Founded 1784. **DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,** 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

Our Price-List for the Fall of 1881 is now ready, and will be sent free to any address. We sell all kinds of goods, in any quantity, at wholesale prices. Send for Price-List, and see how well we can supply all your wants.

FOR YOU
We are the originators of the system of dealing direct with the consumer at wholesale prices. Experience enables us to avoid errors. No obligation to buy.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The PIVOT WINDMILL,
MANUFACTURED BY
GOODHUE & SONS, St. Charles, Ills.

The following are a few of its points of Excellence and Superiority.

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

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

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding what to buy. Agents Wanted. If we have no Agent in your vicinity we will sell you a mill at Wholesale Price.

GOODHUE & SONS, ST. CHARLES, ILL.

PAID JULY 18 1872

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

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PAID JULY 18 1872

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey blenders, 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 FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 1891 expire with the next issue. The paper is sent 46 days discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

A Proclamation.

By the President of the United States: It has long been the pious custom of our people with the closing of each year, to look back upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of the seasons, and to return solemn thanks to the all-giving source from whom they flow, and although at this period, when the falling leaf admonishes us that the time of our sacred duty is at hand, our nation still lies in the shadow of a great bereavement and mourning which has filled our hearts, and still finds its sorrowful expression towards God before whom we but lately bowed in grief and supplication yet the countless benefits which have been showered upon us during the past twelve months, call for our fervent gratitude and make it fitting that we should rejoice with thankfulness that the Lord in His infinite mercy has most singularly favored our country and our people. Peace without and prosperity within have been vouchsafed to us. No pestilence has visited our shores, the abundant privileges of freedom which our fathers left us in their wisdom are still our increasing heritage, and if, in part of our vast domain some affliction has visited our brethren in their forest homes yet even this calamity has been tempered, and in a manner sanctified by the generous compassion for the sufferers which has been called forth throughout the land. For all these things it is meet that the voice of the nation should go up to God in devout homage; wherefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do recommend that all people observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and pray by ceasing, so far as they may, from their secular labors, and meeting in their several places of worship, there to join in ascribing honor and power to Almighty God whose goodness has been so manifest in our history and in our lives, and offering earnest prayers that his bounties may continue to us and to our children.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the three hundred and sixteenth.

By the President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

JAS. G. BLAINE, Sec'y of State.

If there is a rocky knoll on your farm, stick trees and grape vines in it.

Cattle are enjoying the young grass all over the state now. It is tender and luxuriant.

Our state exchanges were so full of election talk last week that it was difficult to find news in them.

If the best men on the several county tickets voted yesterday in Kansas were elected, it will be a good thing for the state.

If you want twenty-five cents' worth of fun, buy Mr. and Mrs. SPOONEDYKE, a little book crammed full of the funniest hits.

W. H. Mason & Co., of Gilman, Ills., took several premiums and received blue ribbons on their Holstein cattle at the St. Louis fair.

Several interesting communications on our cable must lie over until next week. We cannot always give all our good things at once.

A subscriber wants to know something about a certain knitting machine. We will soon obtain the desired information, and publish it in the FARMER.

We gather from our correspondence and exchanges that there is more rye sown in Kansas this year than ever before—perhaps five hundred per cent.

Now that the election is over, it is very much to be hoped that the weekly newspapers of the state will contain something better than praises and curses of candidates.

Gambling in grain is no better than gambling in money or any other kind of property, but the trouble is to know how to stop it. Betting is as old as eating, nearly. Adam took risks when he ate the forbidden fruit, and his followers have been taking risks ever since. Grain gambling is on a par with trading in stocks and

playing on margins, and its effects are felt in such vast interests that the people are becoming alarmed. Two or three men dealing in grain fictions in Chicago can effect the market to the extent of millions of dollars on any given day. How to put an end to this dangerous business is one of the problems of the future.

In General Sherman's report of the operation of the army during the year, that officer states that good progress has been made in collecting and locating heretofore hostile Indians on reservations. He pays a compliment to the army by referring to the fact that within ten years it has protected a widening frontier for settlers, thus bringing under influences of civilization a territory of a present value of a billion dollars.

The financial exhibit of the national treasury, as shown in the annual report is good. Revenue has increased from every source; from customs, \$11,637,611.42; from internal revenue, \$11,225,011.59; from sales of public lands, \$1,185,356.57; from miscellaneous sources \$3,117,702.01; total increase, \$27,255,631.59, which, added to the net reduction of \$6,630,090.19 in expenditures, makes an increase in surplus revenue of \$34,185,758.78. Net receipts were \$360,782,292.57; net expenditures, \$260,712,887.59; excess of receipts over expenditures, \$100,069,404.98, of which \$90,872,610.50 was expended in redemption of the public debt. The balance in the treasury increased from \$203,791,321.88 at the beginning of the year to \$252,457,925.81 at the end. Reduction of interest, \$14,982,905.57.

Agricultural Colleges.

President Fairchild, of the Kansas Agricultural College, in a late issue of the *Industrialist*, discusses "Farm Experiments in Agricultural Colleges," and concludes, if we correctly understand him, that experimenting and teaching are distinct departments, and as no provision has been made to meet the necessary expenses of experimenting, that department must be left unworked.

We may not comprehend the object and scope of agricultural colleges; we certainly claim neither right nor fitness to dictate their duties or interfere in their management. We submit, however, that institutions of learning are generally supposed to have and enjoy facilities for experimenting which individuals, except in exceptional cases, do not; that such institutions are believed to be the leading educators of the times; and further, that experimenting is one of the most important and useful aids to education. These places are expected to discover and utilize, not merely to adopt and illustrate. This is the general estimate of colleges and universities.

Is there any good reason why agricultural colleges are or ought to be an exception? Take, for example, the Kansas college. It is established in the interest of Kansas agriculture. Kansas is a new state, subject to peculiar climatic conditions, and bearing important and little understood relations to great natural features outside of her borders—mountains, oceans, winds, etc. Her soil and climate are not like those of any other state or territory in the country, except Indian Territory and northern Texas, yet the population of Kansas is made up of citizens who received their first lessons in some one of these other places. Our farmers plowed their first furrows in states unlike this in every respect. As we understand it, the college was established and endowed for the purpose of assisting, by means of consolidated facilities, in making easier the necessary changes in practical agriculture. How is this to be done if the college merely teaches, which means instructing in what is known, and does not experiment so as to discover what Kansas farmers need most to know? If every individual farmer is expected to experiment for himself, and to improvise his own machinery for conducting investigations, why do we need a college at all?

This age is utilitarian and progressive. Colleges like churches, sometimes need goaded up to duty. What the people want in all their permanent endowments is useful, profitable returns. Practical farming, not a university education, is at the bottom of agricultural colleges. They are to benefit farmers, not lawyers and clergymen.

Of course, it cannot be expected that a dime loaf can be purchased with a penny, but the penny will pay for a penny-worth. If the fund is not large enough to complete the work, that is no reason why it should not be begun and begun right. Experimenting discovers facts and lays the foundations for successful teaching. What thousands of Kansas farmers ought to know this day is just what the agricultural college ought to be ready to impart. It ought to be returning to the farmers something useful every day. If appropriations are not large enough, let them be increased.

Trees as Anchors of Home.

The surface of the earth is beautified by an extended landscape. The horizon of a single individual is very much contracted in comparison; but within his own little circle he admires a miniature of Nature's grand design. He wants to see hills, streams, trees and flowers near him all the time. This shows how natural men and women are.

But they cannot always, on a quarter section of land, find these beautifiers left by Mother Nature. So they must be supplied by their own labor, if they would enjoy them. We must put trees where we would have them if they are not already there; we must make little mounds if

there are no hills, and we must supply water if nature did not do it for us.

It may be difficult to secure surface water, and it may be too expensive to build hills; but no man or woman in ordinary health can truthfully say he cannot have trees on his land. Trees grow as readily and surely as grass. It is no more trouble to plant a grove of trees than a field of pumpkins. Trees grow from seeds, and many of them from cuttings. Seeds and nuts scattered about in prepared soil and covered, will sprout and grow if they are only protected. Of course, cultivation is better. But give them a good start, and keep fire and stock out, they will fight a successful battle with weeds and grass. We do not advise any such course, but we want to show how natural it is for a tree to grow, and how discreditable it is for people to fail in surrounding their homes with trees. It requires some labor, but what have we without labor. Labor is the foundation of all real pleasure.

Home is always bleak and bare without trees. There is something always lacking if we are without these co-workers—the trees. No man or woman ought to raise a family in a place without trees. Their comfort, their beauty, their health-giving properties are not the only advantages. They are anchors for the children to hold them about the old homestead. Our affections cluster about the home trees, as if they were members of the family. Let the memory run back to the old home grounds our childhood knew, and see how the old trees loom up in the picture. Ah, those grand old landmarks, with their swaying branches, how many times have we played under their protecting shade! And how their images have become fixed in our hearts! We cannot forget them. We do not desire to forget them.

Our children are just as our fathers' children were. They love trees as well as we did. We seem often to have forgotten how much these natural friends have helped us in life; what comfort they gave us, and how much they did to anchor us to home.

We repeat: No home is complete without trees. And this is a good time to start, if any of us have not yet started. Get the ground ready now. Plow it very deep and evenly. Let it have the winter to settle and freeze. Plant early in the spring, and be careful to protect the tender roots from chilling winds. Spread the roots out in all directions, fill in with fine dirt, and see that it settles well around them. Keep the tree erect and steady, if necessary by stakes, for a year or two. If you have time, put a load of earth from some other place around every tree after it is planted, so that the surface may then be three to six inches higher than it was before. This is a valuable stimulant and protector. Then keep the ground clean, and keep the cattle and hogs out until the trees are well rooted. Mulching will aid greatly in many places. In five years a new and beautiful grove can be made.

Get up a tree fever. Let everybody about the house get sick with it, and continue so until the home is a bird's nest among the trees. Then these trees will serve as anchors to the home. They will help to hold the children there.

Enforce the Law.

Mr. R. W. Drake, of Harper county, has forwarded to the FARMER a sensible, well written letter on prohibition. It is not published, for reasons heretofore given. The article is good, pointed, clear; but we do not desire to re-open the discussion. As we look at it, the time for discussion is past. The subject was before the people a year and nearly three-quarters before they voted on it. It was discussed freely and fully; and the rummies presented all the arguments they could pay for, besides the wisdom which fossilized volunteers ventured. The beauties of drunkenness and debauchery, the virtues of drunkard-making, and the delightful odors of gin shops—all these with their varied charms were given unstintingly to the people. They showed how Christ and the apostles were all devotees of Bacchus; how men's liberties were protected by free whisky, and the good order of society protected by licensing men to prepare children for hell; they spread before the people all the advantages of rum selling, and all the authorities in favor letting crime run riot; but the people said they would have none of it, and they voted to shut up the grog shops.

So, the time for discussion is past. What we want now is to enforce the law. You might as well try to dip the Mississippi dry with a teaspoon as to exhaust the resources of the liquor traffic, so long as you don't shut off the supply. The rum-seller in Kansas to-day is an out-law. Treat him as such.

A Good Road to Patronize.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad is now one of the most attractive lines leading out of Kansas City, the "Gate City" on our eastern border. To the traveling public it offers rare facilities. It is really a luxury to sit or recline at pleasure in one of those Horton chairs, which this road furnishes free to its patrons. Besides, elegant sleepers are at the command of those who prefer luxurious luxury.

The managers of this route have not forgotten the fact that travelers are notoriously hungry. To meet this emergency, provision has been made at Boodhouse and Bloomington, where everything from a frugal lunch to a good "square meal" may be secured at reasonable rates. For those who prefer more ample provender and time a dining car is attached, in which one may find everything that the most exacting could demand. The new dining room car, "Continental," recently built for this road

at Bloomington, is one of the most elegant cars ever put upon wheels. Its interior finish is superb, being handsomely ornamented with inlaid woods of pleasing variety and unique design.

The freight facilities of this line are the best, and the appointments of the road in every particular is first-class.

Our readers who desire railroad accommodations eastward from Kansas City will find it to their interest to consult the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis line.

Guiteau, the most miserable, contemptible, offensive being in the country, is now the central figure. That he is sane, probably no one believes; but that he is so insane as to be wholly irresponsible and to relieve him from all punishment, most men doubt. Insanity is a terrible malady, and we ought not to permit prejudice or passion dictate to any malice toward the unfortunate man or woman whose reason is dethroned. The maniac is to be pitied—not punished. But is Guiteau bereft of reason? Is he any more insane now than he has been for twenty years past? He has not been in a corner all the time. His relatives have permitted him to run at large, and no attempt to restrain him has ever been made. Enough can probably be shown to satisfy any clear-headed jury that his mind was unbalanced, and that he ought not to be hanged; but nothing will ever satisfy the people that he ought to be permitted to run at large. The people will not suffer any such a wretch to be long where he can shoot other men. So, if he is proven insane, as he probably will be, then confine him the remainder of his natural life where the world will hear no more of him.

The Kansas City stock yards is a large and growing institution, much larger than most people know. The following figures will show the business done there in the month of October in the years 1880 and 1881:

	1880.	1881.
Cattle.....	34,910	56,060
Hogs.....	30,287	77,825
Sheep.....	6,726	9,658
Horses.....	643	1,034
Total receipts.....	72,563	143,987

Receipts for the first ten months of the two years were as follows.

	1880.	1881.
Cattle.....	198,914	242,341
Hogs.....	464,174	782,571
Sheep.....	42,685	68,791
Horses.....	18,214	11,212
Total.....	713,987	1,104,915

We hope soon to be able to present to our readers a somewhat detailed history and description of the yards.

The *New England Farmer* calls attention to the tariff convention to be held in New York at the Cooper Institute the 29th and 30th inst., and says some sensible things in reference to the lack of farmer representation in the proposed convention. It says truly that the fault is not with the persons interested in calling the convention, but the wrong lies in the fact that farmers are not organized like other industrialists are. The tariff is of vast importance to all the people, and to none so much as the farmers. If duties which they must pay on goods they need are not set off by better markets at home for their produce, they are losing money every day.

Sixty-four new national banks were organized during the year ending Sept. 30, and twenty-eight went into voluntary liquidation. There were no national bank failures during the year. The number in existence at the beginning of the year was 2,136. Semi-annual duties or taxes received from the banks, \$3,493,552.55. Bonds held for security of bank circulation, \$380,505,900. The banks have \$41,000,000 in gold.

A few of our correspondents write so closely—their lines are so close together and so crooked—that the printers have trouble with the manuscript. It will be just as easy to separate the lines farther apart, and it will be much easier to handle here. The lines, when written without ruling, ought to be at least five-eighths of an inch apart. Three-fourths of an inch is still better.

This has been an unusually prolific season in agricultural fairs. It is a good sign. There is no better educator in farm life than these fairs. It is the duty of every farmer to patronize them in some way. Every one should interest himself in some way to make the fair successful and pleasant. Keep them out of the hands of jockies and gamblers. Run them yourselves.

The absence of knowledge concerning who is to be the chief lady of the white house during Mr. Arthur's presidency is giving the correspondents a peck of trouble. We doubt not this mystery will be made plain in due time, for the President has a happy faculty of attending to his own business.

"Victory!"

Under this caption, a gentleman in Iowa, who had procured the Compound Oxygen Treatment for his wife, writes: "I am surprised at finding her so much improved in health. When she began using the Oxygen she could not sit up more than four hours at a time; could not walk a quarter of a mile. Improved from the first inhalation, and now, having used the treatment for six weeks, does considerable work around the house, and can walk two miles and not be tired. Raises no more bloody matter. No cough. Sleeps and eats well. All that I can say is, 'Thank God and Dr. Starkey & Palen!'"

Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Action, and Results, sent free.

DR. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. J. E. Stawes, of Anderson county, Kansas, is laying out a stock farm valued at \$75,000. He has 1,280 acres of land, has just built a barn 50x80 feet. He received a fresh lot of thoroughbred cattle—79 head—last Saturday. He values his herd at \$50,000. This will, perhaps, be the largest herd of thoroughbreds in the state. Our readers will hear from him again.

A Great Premium List.

The New York Weekly Express, established in 1835, is not only one of the oldest and cheapest, but best of the New York Weekly Family Newspapers. It is now making a great and successful effort to reach a larger and more general circulation than any weekly newspaper in the United States, and to this end is offered an attractive list of substantial and valuable premiums to single and club subscribers. The long established reputation and responsibility of the publishers, who not only publish the Weekly Express, but the New York Daily Evening Express, is a sufficient guarantee of the character of the premiums offered and the good faith that will govern their distribution. Besides the many other attractions of The Weekly Express, it publishes regularly, by authority, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage D. D. The subscription price, One Dollar a year, places it within the reach of all. The office of the New York Weekly Express is 23 Park Row, New York.

Mound City Feed Mills.

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

Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fail to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at 1/2 price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with swivel attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power.

Over 25 manufacturers and dealers in different parts of the country have been prosecuted to final settlement, for infringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill having crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the use of same. Send to manufacturers for circulars and full particulars.

Special Notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50. KANSAS FARMER CO.

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

An Agreeable Dressing

for the Hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its purity, fully supplies this want.

Wool Growers.

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

The Temperance Mutual Benefit Union of Kansas.

This mutual was chartered December 1878. Four death losses only have occurred and three of these were accidents. All were promptly paid. During the amendment campaign, Dr. Cooley, state agent, was the only agent in the field, yet over 600 applications were taken, amounting to \$75,000 and over of policy stock. His time was almost wholly spent in lecturing for the amendment. Now there are more agents in the field and more applications every day for agencies.

It costs only \$1.50 for a \$625 policy in this \$250 for \$1,250 and \$4.50 for 2,500 policies. It is a home institution and some of the first men of our capital and state are connected with it whose names are a standing guarantee that it is all right. The classes are filling rapidly and the above rates continue only till they are full, as charter rates.

Low as it is, all ministers admitted and their wives at half price if they will help it forward. Rev. W. M. Davis, D. D., says of it: "I have compared the T. M. B. U. of Kansas with many others, and I deem it the most perfect success in all its aims of any like institution in the United States" and heartily commend it to all, especially ministers."

All inquiries addressed to Rev. Wm. M. Cooley, M. D., state agent, or Capt. C. E. Wheeler, secretary, will be promptly answered. Agents wanted.

Office, room 12, over post office, Topeka, Kansas.

The Best Remedy for Chapped Hands
Is Hegeman's Camphor Ice. It should be rubbed upon the part affected. If the hands are badly chapped, apply every night, and protect the hands by wearing an old pair of kid gloves. Hegeman's is the best and most popular of all the Camphor Icees made. Hegeman's camphor ice is also a sure cure for sore lips, chapped face, and sunburn.
Be sure to ask for Hegeman's (formerly made by Hegeman & Co., New York, and now made by the Metropolitan Med. Co. of New Haven, Conn.) and do not be put off with any other compound, which may become rancid and do you more harm than good. Hegeman's camphor ice never fails.

BEES AND HONEY.

The Bee Journal was started in 1861, as a monthly, and upon its twentieth birthday, January, 1881, it was changed to a weekly, and has not only fully sustained its former excellent reputation but it has even exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine admirers, by advancing new and progressive ideas upon the various topics of Bee Culture. It is the best and most thoroughly practical publication on bees and honey in the world, and all those who keep bees will do themselves a lasting benefit by sending \$2.00 for the Bee Journal for 1882. All the rest of the numbers for 1881 are sent free to new subscribers for 1882. It is edited and published by Thomas G. Newman, whose reputation as a bee-master is world wide. Send for a sample copy. Address, AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, Chicago, Ill.

Political Notes.

President Arthur visited New York.

Commissioner McFarland asks for fifty more clerks.

Mr. Foster resigned his position as Minister to Russia.

Count Ton Shoffen is to represent Austria at Washington.

Contest for speaker of the house of representatives grows interesting.

The proposed commercial treaty between England and France is likely to fail.

At the present rate of payment of the national debt it may all be paid inside of ten years.

Baron Von Millebrook, the new Belgian Minister at Washington, presented his credentials Saturday.

Senator David Davis will remain at his home in Bloomington until the time for congress to meet.

President Arthur and Ex-Senator Gonkling are reported to have had a bout on politics in New York city.

J. K. McKammon supersedes Theophilus French as commissioner of railway accounts in the Interior department.

It is rumored that Secretary Blaine is protesting against the bank of England purchasing confederate states bonds.

Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, and Col. R. T. Vanhorn, of Kansas City, are spoken of for Secretary of the Interior.

It is said that the President is considering the propriety of removing Attorney Corkhill of the District of Columbia.

Senator Hill introduced a resolution condemning the appointment of federal office holders with the object of influencing elections.

Foreign News Digested.

Parnell is sick with fever.

Floods in Hungary and Serbia.

Lima is occupied by Chilean troops.

Affairs in Tunis are getting no better very fast.

English exports and imports are both increasing.

A woman's land league in Dublin dispersed by police.

Callers of southwestern Lancashire went out on a strike.

Dean of Westminster Abbey installed with imposing ceremonies.

Gambetta will probably be at the head of the French ministry.

The Spanish government is about to release all political prisoners.

Landlords are complaining of the land court for reducing rents so much.

Sueton, the Irish agitator, is offered release from prison if he will go France.

Hanlan, the great Canadian oarsman, refused to row with Trickel, at St. Louis.

A statue erected by Green to the memory of Lord Byron unveiled at Missoloughi.

First cases under the Irish land resulted in a reduction of rent about 25 per cent.

The American flag is to have prominence in the procession of the Lord Mayor of London.

New cases in the land court under the Irish bill resulted in decrease of rent 30 per cent.

St. Petersburg newspapers are put under surveillance of editors appointed by the government.

A stoneblocker of Ontario, Canada received notice that he is heir to \$50,000, worth of property in Ireland.

A decree has been promulgated dissolving the Greek Chambers and ordering a new election in January.

Sheep for Sale.

\$1,500 Yearling Ewes

FOR SALE at \$2.00 per head.

4,000 Graded Lambs

at \$1.25 per head. We also have

70 Choice Bucks

which will be sold low if sold soon. Will trade Sheep for Cattle. Call on or address,

TROUSDALE & HATFIELD,

Bratton House, Larned, Kas.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful from pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE.

Young stock, the lot of "American Sovereign" and out of "Sallie" and "Smithereen" sows.

Address JOS. MCCOY,

Winfield, Kas.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and improved health of the flock.

Circular sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

stock Ranch. A Bargain.

I offer, for a short time only, my double ranch, in the Solomon Valley, for summer and winter range; plenty of timber and water. Each Ranch Improved, 430 acres, 120 plowed. Wide outside buffalo grass range. Near railroad. Will carry 2000 sheep. Price with Reap, Mower, etc., \$1,500 cash or stock. Or, I will take sheep on shares.

JOHN J. CASS,

Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

LADD'S

Tobacco Sheep Dip

IS NOT POISONOUS, and may be used with perfect safety to the animal and those applying it. It is guaranteed an immediate cure for Scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increase of growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece, instead of injury to it, as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap, and safe remedy ever offered to American wool-growers. We have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of the above.

Certain Cure for Scab and Vermin at any season of the year.

No Flock-Master Should be Without It.

It Costs no more than many Unreliable Preparations Advertised for the Purpose. Has proven a PERFECT SUCCESS WHEREVER USED.

Not a single failure, has been reported during the past three years it has been in use, while its sales exceed all other Dips combined. The leading flock-masters from Dakota to the Gulf unite in pronouncing it the ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB AND VERMIN to be obtained.

Send address for our new pamphlet containing testimonials, latest methods for treatment of Scab and Vermin, plans for dipping apparatus, etc.

Published for Free Distribution. LADD TOBACCO CO. No. 21 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Simon's Liver Regulator.



DEAR BRO. MEEK, ED. "The Central Methodist," Catlettsburg, Ky.: I see in the last "Central" that you want a remedy for Sick Headache. If you will use a remedy that you advertise in your paper every week I am sure you will greatly benefited thereby, and I believe cured. I have been a sufferer from sick headache, I can say almost from infancy, and have tried every remedy I could get, and never found anything that could do me any good until I used Simon's Liver Regulator. It has been nearly three years since I first used it, and I have not had Sick Headache since, and I have never used but two packages and a half of the Regulator. I had a sister last Spring that had from one to two spells of Sick Headache every week. I sent her half of a package, and she says she has not had it since. I feel for any one that suffers from that terrible disease, and I hope you will give it a trial.

C. S. MORRIS, Brownsville, W. Va.

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, prepared only by J. H. Zettin & Co.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Guaranteed to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is not poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address

T. SEMPLE, 300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

POLAND CHINA RECORD.

A Record for the protection of breeders of

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

has been established at Washington, Kansas, duly incorporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas. All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests which are mutual.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at Washington, Kas.

See'y Northwest Poland-China Swine Association.

For Sale.

CLYDESDALE

MARES AND FILLIES,

Half, three-fourths and full blood.

Short-Horn Bull,

2d Duke of Mayslick 35191.

A STRAIGHT ABE RENICK ROSE OF SHARON.

Cotswold Rams.

Lambs, Yearlings & 2-Year Olds.

R. D. SWAIN,

P. O. Box 297 Lawrence, Kas.

ENSILAGE.

THE

ROSS GIANT,

and

Little Giant Cutters,

For Ensilage & Large Stock Raisers.

OF IMMENSE SIZE, WEIGHT, STRENGTH, AND CAPACITY.

Guaranteed the Best Cutter for the Business.

Send for Circulars to

E. W. ROSS & CO.,

Fulton, N. Y.

These horses were imported by

M. W. DUNHAM,

WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILL.,

upon whose farm can now be seen

One-Fifth of All Imported French Horses Now Living in America.

During the past 17 months 300 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year.

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

AT THE

GREAT CHICAGO FAIR, 1881,

in COMPETITION with the LARGEST and FINEST collection of CLYDESDALE HORSES ever shown, consisting of the PRIZE WINNERS at the GREAT SHOWS of SCOTLAND and ENGLAND.

M. W. Dunham's

HERD OF PERCHERONS

was awarded the

Grand Sweepstakes Prize, \$1,000 AND GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery.

Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kas.

100,000

No. 1 Apple Seedlings for Sale.

Will engage to put up grafts in large or small quantities at low rates. General assortment of Nursery Stock on hand. Send for Catalogue. Address WM. PLASKET.

For Sale Cheap.

A Good Horse,

In good condition, to be seen at "Hotel do Hoss," opposite the Gordon House, or address J. DANFORD, Corner 1st and Adams St., Topeka.

Sheep Ranch for Sale.

WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK.

1,600 acres, and the most completely fitted up Ranch in the state of Kansas. Unlimited outside range, good winter grazing. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Jacks for Sale.

Cheap for cash, or cash and young steers, or Cots-wold sheep. Joe and Brigham Young. Two fine mammoth Kentucky Jacks, five and six years old, 14 hands high black, very heavy built, can show splendid colts. For further particulars address N. N. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas. Or come and see them on Alabama and Henry sts., Lawrence, Kas.

For Sale Cheap.

2 shorthorn registered BULLS, 1 and 2 years old. H. W. McAFEE, 2 miles west of Topeka on 6th street-road.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.

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

15,500 SHEEP FOR SALE.

8,000 Ewes 1 to 4 years old, 3,000 Wethers 2 to 5 years old, 4,500 Lambs.

The above are graded sheep, large and well woolled raised in Southwest Kansas, and are at Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas. HASSARD BROS., Caldwell Kas.

The "Jack Plane" Harrow and Roller,

Drawn by a pair of mules, is doing more and better work on my wheat fields than any harrow and roller can do. If I wanted a harrow or a roller I would purchase the Jack Plane.--Hon. Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas.

Implement and territory for sale by J. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Mo.

NOYES' HAYING TOOLS

For Stacking Out in Fields or Mowing Away in Hay. Hundreds are now in use. Save labor and money. No trouble in using. No high beams or other dangerous parts. No danger to circular and designs for trucking barns to U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, N. Y.

LOWE'S ROYAL LABORATORY

FIRST STEPS IN CHEMISTRY

A 96 page illustrated book containing a series of 150 brilliant experiments sent free for two stamps. Chemical Cabinets with 27 and 37 pie

consult apparatus and chemicals for performing 50 to 100 beautiful experiments sent free for 30 and 60 cents. All kind of chemicals and apparatus on hand. FREDERICK LOWEY, 90 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

209 Percheron Horses

Arrived in New York Aug. 25th

And under Customs valuation

Were Bonded for \$350,000.00.

These horses were imported by

M. W. DUNHAM,

WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILL.,

upon whose farm can now be seen

One-Fifth of All Imported French Horses Now Living in America.

During the past 17 months 300 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year.

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

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M. W. Dunham's

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Grand Sweepstakes Prize, \$1,000 AND GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

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

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

METAL TIP LAMP WICK

Pat'd Dec. 7, 1880.

Gives a Brilliant, White and Steady

light. We will send by mail postage paid to any

who wish to test this SUPERIOR WICK. 1 WICK for 10 CENTS. 2 WICKS for 25 CENTS. 12 WICKS for 75 CENTS. 12 DOZEN or 1 GROSS for \$1.50. Have four

sizes, Nos. 0, 1, 2 and 3. Agents wanted. Send order to METAL TIP LAMP WICK CO., 70 Cortlandt St., N.Y.

SHEEP SCAB CURED,

Ticks and Red Lice

KILLED WITH

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID,

The new sheep dip and parasite destroyer. This fluid has all the advantages of Carbolic and Arsenic when used internally or externally; mixes readily with and is used in cold water at any season of the year without injury to the stock; has never failed to give satisfaction. Send for testimonials, price list and directions.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Commission

WOOL

Merchants,

110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT, STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where

wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent, will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston.

REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston. Parker Wilder & Co., Boston. Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Washburn, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

HANSEN'S DANISH LIQUID BUTTER COLOR!

Thirty Highest Prizes, three Gold Medals at World's Fairs. Colors the butter made in Europe. Fast superseding all other coloring in America. Does not color the buttermilk. Butters beautiful, greatly enhances sales. No alkali. Dozen bottles, directions, free to druggists or dealers. HANSEN'S LIQUID CHEESE COLOR, LIQUID EXTRACT OF RENNET. No manufacturer or retailer can afford to neglect Danish preparations. GANG PRESSES, Cheese and Butter Apparatus. All ready for Farmers and Factories. Winning in all Tests. Yields more Cream and Butter than any other. Simple, durable, valuable. Acid Buttermilk and Skim Milk saved. CHEESE EXTRACT makes fine Skim Milk Cheese. Cream, Butter, and all other dairy products. Siles, etc. New Circular.

WHITMAN & BURELL, Little Falls, N. Y.

A \$6.00 REVOLVER FREE TO YOU.

WEIGHT 7½ OUNCES. THIS CUT IS 2-3 SIZE.

THE BLUE JACKET

is the most elegant Revolver in the world, as well as the most perfect and beautiful in design and finish. It is made of the very best steel, and the whole beautifully engraved and finished. It is a beautiful contrast of four different colors. The cut represents only two-thirds of the whole. With the BLUE JACKET you can hold the cylinder firmly in place, and use the extra-long cartridge. It is the first REVOLVER HANDLED, EXAMINED AND ENGRAVED REVOLVER ever sold for less than \$6.00, and is the most remarkable bargain we ever offered in fire-arms. This Revolver cannot be made today for less than \$10.00, and it will be a long time before we shall be able to offer another such bargain. The BLUE JACKET is as well known as any Revolver in the world, and the new Russian Model Hip Holster, holding the cylinder firmly in place, and uses the extra-long cartridge. We guarantee its shooting qualities, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with it we will REFUND THE MONEY EVERY TIME. We purchased these Revolvers at less than one-fourth their cost, and we wish to give all who read the benefit, and at the same time introduce our publication THE HOUSEHOLD GUEST MAGAZINE. If you

order one for \$6.00 and send it to help pay postage, we will mail the Magazine one year, and the REVOLVER FREE of all other charges. This HOUSEHOLD GUEST MAGAZINE contains 32 quarto pages, with handsome Illustrated Engraved Cover, and is filled with choice Illustrations from all parts of the world. Stories by the best authors; Poetry; Anecdotes; Sketches; Illustrated Fashions; Department; useful information; Statistics; Answers to Correspondents; Household Notes; The Kitchen; Ladies' Items; The Toilet Table; The Garden; Wit, Humor, etc. It is now in its fourth year, has a large circulation, and the regular price for a year's subscription has always been \$1.50.

FREE TO YOU. If you will cut this advertisement out, show it to your friends, and get a club of seven to join you, and we will send you the Magazine free for your trouble. PLEASE BEAR IN MIND that each one in the club will put in a box of cartridges for each Revolver. As to our reliability, we refer to any New York Publishers or Merchants. Send money by Registered Letter or Post Office Order at our risk.

Address, E. C. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, N. Y. THE TARGET illustrated here was made with the BLUE JACKET. Do not bring put in a bull's-eye one inch in diameter. CUT THIS OUT. IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

C. H. Barton's Newspaper and Magazine Club List.

Papers and Periodicals at Low Rates for Single Subscriptions.

Subscriptions will be received at any time for any periodical on my list, at the price given in the second column of figures; subject to change if the publishers make a change in their prices, which seldom occurs with the leading periodicals.

If you want a paper not on this list, I will order it for you at the regular price, cash with the order. All orders and subscriptions will be promptly attended to. No canvassing done. Send for lists.

Over 600 subscribers through me the last year. Publishers may find it to their interests to send copies with terms to agents. Correspondence solicited. Office at the Court House.

C. H. BARTON, Club Agent.

P. O. BOX 186, TOPEKA, KAS.

O. P. WATERS, President.

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THE CENTENNIAL

Mutual Life Association,

OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

CAPITAL STOCK, all paid up, \$200,000.

W. F. THOMAS, General Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

All persons wishing to protect their lives and enjoy the benefits of Life Insurance will find it greatly to their advantage to investigate the plan and practical workings of this Company. It has been in successful operation for nearly six years, and is the only co-operative company in the United States with a paid up capital of \$200,000 an indemnity to policy holders and a guaranty of perpetuity. Good live agents wanted in every county of Kan. as to represent the claims of this company.

All communications for agencies or policies should be addressed to

W. F. THOMAS, General Agent,

110 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

500 GRADE MERINO EWES and 400 GOOD WETHERS.

Weather Report for October, 1881.

[From observations taken at Lawrence, Kansas, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.]

A warm and rainy month, with cloudier skies than in any previous October. At the end of the month the tenderest vegetation remained uninjured by frost. Late potatoes are making an unexpected crop and the wheat fields are in splendid condition.

MEAN TEMPERATURE.—59.27 degrees, which is 5.21 degrees above the average October temperature of the 13 preceding years. The highest temperature was 91 degrees, on the 3d—the highest October maximum on our record; the lowest temperature was 39.5 degrees, on the 19th—the highest October minimum on our record. Range of temperature, 51.5 degrees. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 54.79 degrees; at 2 p. m., 60.83 degree; at 9 p. m., 58.21 degrees. The first frost of the season—a very light “hoar frost”—occurred on the 25th—six days later than in any previous autumn—giving an interval of six months and ten days since the last frost of spring on April 15th.

RAINFALL.—4.35 inches, which is 1.85 inches above the October average. Rainfall on 10 days. There were three thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1881 now completed has been 29.82 inches which is only 1.21 inches below the average for the same period in the 13 preceding years.

MEAN CLOUDINESS.—61.72 per cent. of the sky—the month being 25.32 per cent. cloudier than usual. No. of clear days, 5 (entirely clear, 1; half clear, 12; cloudy, 14 (entirely cloudy, 5). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 66.13 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 62.58 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 56.45 per cent.

WIND.—S.W., 22 times; N.W., 13 times; N.E., 12 times; E., 12 times; S.E., 9 times; E.S., 5 times; W., once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 12,189 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 393.2 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 16.38 miles. The highest velocity was 45 miles an hour, on the 7th.

MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER.—29.123 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.150 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.101 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.115 inches; maximum, 29.488 inches, on the 13th; minimum 28.515 inches, on the 23rd, monthly range, 0.973 inches.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.—Mean for the month, 74.2; at 7 a. m., 83; at 2 p. m., 61.9; at 9 p. m., 77.7; greatest, 100, on the 1st and 9th; least 38.1, at 2 p. m., on the 31st. There were 3 fogs.

The following table furnishes a comparison with preceding Octobers

Oct.	Mean Temp.	Maxi. Temp.	Mini. Temp.	Rain	Mean Wind	Miles of Wind	Mean Humid.
1868	58.06	82.0	25.0	1.58	36.31
1869	44.75	78.0	15.0	0.69	23.38
1870	56.50	79.0	29.0	6.96	54.19	75.9
1871	56.05	90.0	32.0	3.58	36.77	63.6
1872	55.64	92.0	27.0	1.95	21.40	11,103	57.2
1873	51.27	83.0	16.5	0.92	29.58	13,845	67.8
1874	56.01	89.0	19.5	1.92	30.93	11,691	67.2
1875	53.18	86.0	25.0	1.16	36.23	13,493	56.2
1876	53.40	83.5	25.0	1.93	35.91	11,243	59.8
1877	54.45	80.0	34.0	5.85	58.49	7,530	79.3
1878	55.55	77.0	20.0	4.44	28.92	15,106	69.7
1879	60.46	87.5	25.5	2.81	31.94	10,952	71.2
1880	52.52	81.0	28.0	2.73	39.24	12,745	66.3
1881	59.27	91.0	33.5	4.35	61.72	12,189	74.2
Mean	54.43	81.8	25.7	2.63	38.23	11,981	64.4

It is said by an exchange that General Arthur is the only person who has ever been President or vice-President from New York or any other large city. A search into history discovers the fact that no President from Washington to Garfield was born in a large city, and that only the second Adams was nominally a resident of a city when elected. Of all the vice-Presidents only two were born in cities—Mr. Dallas, in Philadelphia, and Mr. Colfax, in New York; and only Mr. Dallas was a resident of a city when elected. It is the country boys and the dwellers in the country who are favored by the electors.

Advertisements.

KANSAS
The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale
TWO MILLION ACRES
Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to the Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley from the extreme south to the latitude of the world's free water, rich soil; in short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

ARKANSAS VALLEY
on the 38th parallel, favored by the latitude of the world's free water, rich soil; in short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

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

LANDS
\$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated or Proliferating PILES that De Bile's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared only by J. P. Miller, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., and none genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists, or mailed for \$1.00.

WANTED AGENTS FOR GOLDEN DAWN
OR LIGHT ON THE GREAT FUTURE IN THIS LIFE THROUGH THE DARK VALLEY AND IN THE LIFE ETERNAL. ILLUSTRATED. Sells fast. Pays over

\$100 A MONTH FOR AGENTS
Send for circular and terms. Also send address of two or more local agents and 10 cents for cost of mailing, and receive the People's Magazine of choice literature free for 6 months. Address
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO.,
150 E. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH
BRONCHITIS & CONSUMPTION
CURED BY INHALENE
—A healing vapor—
CARBOLATED OIL OF TAR
Add Balsam, taken direct in the disease. The most reliable treatment known. Home treatment not a trial, to be returned if not satisfactory. Send for Circulars. Address
HOME MEDICINE CO.,
B. W. cor. 10th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No person 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 said animal, and being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the date 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 1 charge and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within seven months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Strays for the week ending November 9.

Russell county—C. M. Harshbarger, clerk.

COW—Taken up on the 1st day of November 1881 by Dennis Donovan in Winterset township, one medium sized dark brown Texas cow, branded P A W 77 on left side, valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Madison DeMoss of Soldier township one bay mare 15 hands high, 3 or 4 years old with front and hind feet white, mane on thick neck wore off as if by collar and hair of neck on left side, no other marks or brands visible, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up August 17 1881 by T. P. Crawford of Topeka township one bay mare 3 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, shod on front feet, valued at \$45.

COW—Taken up September 6 1881 by Solon Morris of Mission township one red cow, 6 months in face and white shod on each hip, has an underbit of left ear, seven years old, no other marks or brands visible, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up September 15 1881 by A. C. Haskell of Dover township one black mare pony, about eight years old, star in forehead, some white on both hind feet, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending November 2.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Pichler of Crawford township on the 15th day of October 1881 one dark red cow, a little piece out of the left ear, two notches cut in the lower side of the right ear and a hole punched in said right ear, under white, supposed to be eight or 10 years old, valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

GREY—Taken up on the 14th day of September 1881 by John M. Kelson near Cambridge in Windsor township one black gelding horse, shod on fore feet, saddle and collar marks and a few white hairs in forehead, valued at \$25.

Davis county—P. V. Trivinger, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up on the 22d day of September 1881 by R. R. Klein in Junction City one bay horse six or 7 years old, white stripe in face, both hind feet nearly white to knee, shod on halter, saddle and bridle, nearly new, and valued at \$20.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

COW—Taken up on the 5th day of October 1881 by W. A. Pardee in Willow Springs township one very large red cow, brindle, 12 years old, valued at \$20.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up on the 5th day of October 1881 by W. J. Spauler of Reno township one red and white 3 year old steer, E. branded on left hip, 2 marks in left ear and one mark in right ear, valued at \$12.50.

STEER—Taken up by the same at the same time and place one 3 year old red and white steer, E. branded on left hip, two marks in left ear and one mark in right ear, and valued at \$12.50.

Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James Welch in Lonsburg township on the 17th day September 1881 one iron grey pony 3 years old, saddle and harness marks, a small black spot on right hip, about 13½ hands high, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Johnson of Wea township one black mare with small white spot in forehead, and 15 hands and one inch high, no other marks or brands visible, valued at \$20.

State Stray Record.

A. Brice, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and all the States. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losses of stock solicited.

STRAYED.
\$50 REWARD.
Strayed from my Ranch, June 29th, 1881, one BLACK HORSE, six years old, right hind foot white, scar on left hip.
One BAY MARE, dark points, five or six years old; The above reward will be paid to anybody giving information leading to the recovery of the same.
JOHN CLEUNSHIND, JR.,
Box A, Silver Lake, Shawnee Co., Kas.

Strayed
From N. P. Nissen, 5 miles northwest of Whiting, Jackson county, Ill., one black FILLY, 2 years old, star in forehead, medium size, looks wild. Also
One light bay half pony horse COLT, one year old, star in forehead and strip on nose, one hind foot white. These last seen on Straight Creek near Winder's mill. A liberal reward will be given for information that will lead to their recovery, by
F. M. GREEN,
Whiting, Kas.

\$10 REWARD.
(STRAYED.)
On or about April 20th, from my residence three miles east of Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, one light bay mare pony five years old with black mane and tail, one white hind foot and is of a roan color about the flanks; also a bright bay horse colt one year old. He has a mealy nose, also a curl on the side of each front knee.
HENRY COLLINS,
Dover, Kas.

Strayed or Stolen,
On or about August 14th, 1881, from my residence on Dow Creek, ten miles north of Emporia two mares of the following description: one large bay mare, branded J M on shoulder, about nine years old; also one large brown mare blind in the left eye; no brands. Any one returning them or giving information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded by the owner.
KASPER BLAU,
Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Strayed.
Or stolen from the undersigned, on the commons in Somerset about the last of August, a black mare or black three year old horse, about 15½ hands high, some white in the face, and one hind foot white. A suitable reward will be given to any one giving information of his whereabouts.
THOMAS TARR,
Somerset, Kas.

GUNS

Lowest prices ever known on
Breech-Loaders,
Rifles, & Revolvers.
OUR C15 SHOT-GUN
at greatly reduced prices.
Send stamp for our New
Illustrated Catalogue, 1881-82.
B. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums
PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING
and perform the work of the Natural Drum.
Always in position, but invisible to others.
All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address,
H. P. K. PECK & CO., 553 Broadway, New York.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, not for the sake of money, but to relieve suffering humanity. Address J. B. BEEVER, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

PENROCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.

BEATS THE HIGHWAYS THREE TIMES BETTER FOR HALF THE PRESENT COST IN CITY OR COUNTRY. PATENTED IN U. S. PENROCK & SONS' MACHINES SENTON TRIAL. PENROCK & SONS, 121 N. CHICAGO, ILL.

ASTHMA Quickly and Permanently CURED

Dr. Stinson's Asthma Remedy is unequalled as a positive Alternative and Cure for Asthma and Dyspepsia, and all their attendant evils. It does not merely afford temporary relief, but is a permanent cure. Mrs. B. F. Lee, of Belmont, O., says of it: "I am surprised at the speedy effects of your remedy. It is the first medicine in six years that has loosened my cough and made expiration easy. I now sleep all night without coughing." If your druggist does not keep it, send for treatise and testimonials to
H. P. K. PECK & CO.,
553 Broadway, New York.

DR. HENDERSON, A regular graduate in medicine. Over 15 years' practice. 12 N. Chicago, Ill.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases, Asthma, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Piles, Tumor, Urinary and Sexual Diseases, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, (Gonorrhea), LOSS OF POWER, etc. Cures pronounced or money refunded. Charges low. Throat and catarrhs cured. No injurious medicines used. No detention from business. All medicines furnished—even to patients at a distance. Consultation free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience important. Circulars and other things sent sealed for two 50 stamps. My Museum is now open. Hours: 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

For all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases. INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Produces the blood, skin and internal organs, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines. YOUNG MEN who are suffering from the effects of a disease, and who feel that their life is a waste of time, should consult with Dr. Butts, who will cure them for business or marriage, permanently cured.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, without consultation or payment. Send where possible. List of questions to be answered by patient during treatment mailed free to any address on application. Of persons suffering from the above diseases, send them something to their advantage. It is not a fraud. Consultations strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 N. CHICAGO, ILL., St. Louis, Mo.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many of the best medicinal plants are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, & all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver & Kidneys, & is entirely different from the Best, Cleanest, and Most Economical Hair Dress, and other Tonics, as it never fails to restore the never-intoxicating, Hiccup, youthful color to gray hair.

50c. and 1¢ sizes. Large Saving Buying Dollar Size.

Parker's Hair Balsam.

For the cure of Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases. INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Produces the blood, skin and internal organs, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines. YOUNG MEN who are suffering from the effects of a disease, and who feel that their life is a waste of time, should consult with Dr. Butts, who will cure them for business or marriage, permanently cured.

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SOMETHING NEW!!
BETTER THAN WALL
CHEAPER THAN WOOD
MORE DURABLE THAN

Condensed News of the Week.

Mississippi river falling.

Adeline Patti arrived in New York.

The Steuben party visit Niagara falls.

Guitau subpoenaed twenty witnesses.

O. & M. elevator at Cincinnati burned.

The French guests were shown about Boston.

Storms delayed trains at Chicago the 2d inst.

Trade in confederate bonds lively at Charleston.

Boston is anxious to get up a world's fair in 1883.

Southwestern railway association met in Chicago.

One of the notorious Williams brothers captured.

Keller's picture frame factory in Chicago burned.

Capt. Paul Boyton, on his way down the Missouri.

Season of lake navigation about closed at Chicago.

The trade in confederate bonds has about died out.

American convention of base ball clubs at Cincinnati.

It is rumored that Jesse James killed Ed Miller, one of gang.

Wheat dropped four cents in Chicago on the 3d and 4th inst.

Philadelphia post office saves money by using electric light.

Heavy snow storm at Chicago the 3d inst.—first of the season.

Two men killed by a railroad collision near Mansfield, Ohio.

Another cashier of a Newark bank caught up in a \$50,000 steal.

James Holman killed by a moving railway engine at Louisville.

Treasury purchased 460,000 ounces of silver for the mints on the 3d.

Another Apache outbreak reported. Several white people killed.

New York water supply increased by rains in the Croton Lake region.

One murderer in Plattsburg, N. Y., and another in Jonesboro, Ga., hanged.

One groom killed another with a pitch fork at the Washington fair grounds.

A new railroad projected from Meade county, Kansas, to Presidio in Texas.

Confederate bonds sold in Washington the 1st inst. at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per \$100.

Four men killed by the explosion of a saw mill boiler at Gilbertville, Ky.

A Newark national bank cashier is short upwards of two millions of dollars.

At Champaign, the Illinois woman's suffrage association held a convention.

Anthony and Moonlight, of Leavenworth announced as the latest pugilists.

A. D. Allen, of Burlington, Kansas killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

There are doubts about the identity of the supposed Lon Williams in Wisconsin.

Treasury advertises for 5½ per cent. bonds, not to exceed \$2,000,000 a week, for payment.

Chicago and Peoria whiskey dealers pooled against Cincinnati, reducing the price 3 cents.

Passenger train on the Hannibal & St. Joe wrecked near Ely station by running over a cow.

Number of pensions paid in the last fiscal year was 28,719, requiring in money \$28,769,967.46.

A. E. McHenry, of McPherson, Kansas, sentenced to two years imprisonment for bigamy.

Pension claims adjusted last year at Washington amounted to 17,335, calling for \$14,447,655.

The wife of a Chicago gambler shot herself because her husband failed to pay her house rent.

Freight advances on the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore roads took effect on the 1st inst.

A Chattanooga man had \$250,000 of confederate bonds stored away, and sold them for \$1,400.

Guitau is to have a new suit of clothes to appear at the trial, to be furnished by the government.

Col. Smith, clerk of the United States court at Omaha was murdered the night of the 4th inst.

Capt. Francis M. Ramsey, U. S. N., appointed superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis.

The Cherokee legislature is debating the question of right of way through their territory for railways.

The first trip on the Pennsylvania Central fast train made from Chicago to New York in twenty-six hours.

Four Louisiana murderers sentenced at Shreveport—two to be hanged, and two to the penitentiary for life.

Charles Maddier, student at Tiffin, Ohio, murdered Miss Phoebe Barnard because she refused to marry him.

A negro taken from jail in Johnson county, Arkansas, and hanged by a mob for insulting a white woman.

Steamer War Eagle wrecked at the Keokuk bridge. Loss at least fifty passengers, and \$225,000, value of boat.

Gen. Sherman recommends an increase of twenty per cent in the pay of the private soldiers of the army.

Employees at the Valley rolling mills at Youngstown, Ohio, sent fifty-three dollars to the Garfield fund.

Six men have been stealing from freight cars at Kansas City several months past. Four of them arrested.

The late president's physicians will present their bills received to Mrs. Garfield, and rely on congress for pay.

A ten thousand dollar libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict of one dollar against the Tribune.

Col. Ingorsoll argues that the star route men might have been punished by Congress, but that the court has no jurisdiction.

Surgeon General Wales of New York thinks most of the diseases in the navy are caused by improper preparation of food.

A nephew of Jefferson Davis says there are no confederate bonds in the bank of England on account of the confederate states.

Guitau writes to the President and to the editor of the New York Herald asking them to contribute money for his defence.

A Washington medical paper revives the Garfield case and concludes that Dr. Bliss did not

know as much about it as some other men of less note.

Government attorneys are ready to proceed with the star route cases.

It is rumored that Postmaster General James is going to take charge of a new banking institution headed by Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

A four year old boy in Michigan went with two men to the woods hunting and cannot now be found. It is believed he was stolen.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of postage stamps short at Kalamazoo, Mich., and the postmaster don't know how the loss occurred.

It is estimated that by the late iron worker's strike in Cincinnati a million and a half of dollars was lost in labor and four millions in business.

The star route trials are delayed by argument of motions to dismiss the complaints because they are by information and not by indictment.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway companies are arranging for a new fast line between Chicago and New York, time 25 hours.

Secretary Blaine contradicts the rumor that there is any correspondence between this government and Great Britain on the confederate bond business.

The Governor of Illinois issued a proclamation against the importation of diseased cattle naming counties in other states where pleuro-pneumonia exists.

When the Ninth Massachusetts regiment visited Richmond lately, some of its members behaved shamefully and a commission went from Massachusetts to investigate.

A lumberman in Arkansas was fastened to the earth by a falling tree, and then burned to death by the burning of the tree. It took fire after falling by the man's camp fire.

A Ministerial Statement.

Rev C. A. Harvey, D. D., is the popular financial secretary of Howard University, and is specially fitted to judge of merit and demerit. In a recent letter from Washington to a friend he said: "I have for two years past been acquainted with the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in obtaining and so-called incurable cases of Bright's disease in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's Disease in all its stages, including the synovitis, which seem so slight but are so dangerous, no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this."

Organs and Pianos.

A great opportunity is now afforded our readers to buy Pianos and Organs at extremely low prices. Attention is called to the large advertisement of the Hon Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, New Jersey, which appears in this issue. An Organ or Piano is the most suitable Holiday Present, and we advise those who wish an instrument to order from Mr Beatty. Read his advertisement on third page carefully.

Stock Losers and finders may get relief by sending descriptions to H. LENT, Kansas City, Mo., who keeps complete stray records of Kansas and Missouri.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic will ward off Typhoid Fever and Typho-Malaria. It is also the best tonic that can be taken when recovering from a severe sickness.

LAWRENCE, Kas., June 1st, 1881.

LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., LAWRENCE, Kas.—I have used your Dandelion Tonic in connection with malarial disorders with admirable results. If I may judge from my own experience, it is a very effective remedy.

L. W. SPRING,

Pastor of Plymouth Church

Women are Everywhere

using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes dependency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the bowels and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—*Home Journal.* See adv.

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

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went round that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years."

"I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured."

Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free.

DRS. STARKER & PALEN.

1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

8 and 9

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

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & CO.

RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Topeka, Kas., June 28, 1881.

THE MARKETS.

WOOL.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

A good demand prevailed for choice light and medium grades, but coarse, heavy wools are in slow request. Prices throughout the list remain as before.

Current quotations from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 2 to 50 per lb less.

Per lb.

Coarse or dingy tub.....33 to 36

Good medium tub.....37 to 42

Fine unwashed bucks fleeces.....13 to 15

Fine unwashed heavy fleeces.....20 to 23

Fine light fleeces.....25 to 27

Low medium.....18 to 20

Coarse unwashed fleeces.....25 to 27

Fine medium.....28 to 30

Fine washed fleeces.....35 to 40

Coarse washed fleeces.....32 to 36

Low medium fleeces.....36 to 38

Fine medium fleeces.....38 to 42

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:

Lowest grades.....16 to 21

Best grades.....22 to 28

New Mexican unimproved grades.....16 to 22

New Mexican best grades.....22 to 24

Burry from 2 to 10c 3/4 off; black 2 to 5c off.

Kansas City.

The Price Current reports:

Market steady. We quote Missouri unwashed—

Medium.....20 to 23c

Fine.....16 to 20c

Coarse.....17 to 18c

Combining.....20 to 25c

Colorado and Mexican.....13 to 20c

Kansas unwashed—

Fine.....12 to 14c

Medium.....17 to 22c

Combining.....19 to 25c

Money, Produce and Live Stock.

New York Money Market.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, November 8.

MONEY—2 to 6 per cent. per annum, closing at 2 to 6 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6 to 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady; sixty days, \$4 80%; sight, \$4 80%.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

6's extended.....101 1/2

5's extended.....101 1/2

4 1/2 Coupons.....113

New 4's registered.....116 1/2

SECURITIES.

Pacific 6's, 95.....130

Missouri 6's.....110 1/2

St. Joe.....109

*Offered.

BAR SILVER—\$1 12 1/2.

GOVERNMENTS—Unchanged, except for new 4's, which were 3/4 per cent higher.

RAILROAD BONDS—Active and higher.

STATE SECURITIES—Active and higher.

STOCKS—The stock market was generally firm and high, but a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent took place in early dealings. At the first board, however, speculation became strong and an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent was recorded. The stocks most conspicuous in the improvement were Cincinnati, Southern and Cleveland, Blooming and Western and Denver and Rio Grande. Subsequently a reaction of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent took place, but soon recovered, and during the afternoon dealings were firm in tone, the entire list recording an improvement ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, including St. Louis and New Orleans, Texas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba and Oregon Navigation leading therein. In final sales the general list was unsettled and closed, in most cases, at a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent from the best figures of the day.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, November 8.

The markets were irregular and weak. The receipts of grain were 531 car loads by rail, embracing 37 of wheat, 348 of corn, 67 of oats, 10 of rye and 29 of barley.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; very little demand; common to choice spring, western \$4.50 to 4.75; do Minnesota, \$5.25 to 5.50; patents, \$5.50 to 5.75; winter wheat flour, \$6.50 to 8.00; rye flour, \$5.50 to 6.00.

WHEAT—In No. 2 spring there was a large speculative business transacted, and the feeling developed was unsettled and prices irregular. The market opened about 1/4 to 1/2c higher, influenced by the continued wet and threatening weather in the west, and the steady firm tone of the foreign markets. Offerings became liberal and under a strong pressure to realize prices declined 1/4 to 1/2c per bushel from the early extreme outside range and then rallied about 1/4 to 1/2c, fluctuating, and finally closed about 1/4 to 1/2c lower. No. 2, \$1.25 1/2; November; \$1.27 1/2; December; \$1.28 1/2; January No. 3 spring \$1.11 to 1.11 1/2; rejected, nominally at 90 to 91c.

CORN—At the opening of the market the feeling was firmer, and prices about 1/4 to 1/2c higher on more deferred futures with a fair demand on outside and local account. After the shorts were provided for, a weak and unsettled feeling prevailed, offerings were largely increased and prices gradually declined 1/4 to 1/2c from the extreme outside figures reached early in the day; the market finally closed about 1/4 to 1/2c lower; No. 2, 55c; November; 56c to 59c; December; 60c; OATS—Dull and lower, in sympathy with other grains; No. 2 closed at 42c; November, 41c; December, 43c to 43c 1/2; May.

RYE—In little demand and quiet; No. 2 93c; November, 93 to 94c; December, 95c; January.

BARLEY—Market dull and inactive; No. 2 weak at \$1.05; November, \$1.06; December.

PORK—Market fairly active but irregular; mess, \$15.50 to 15.62 1/2; cash, \$16.40 to 15.50; December, \$16.87 1/2 to 17.00; January, \$17.17 1/2 to 17.20; February, \$17.45 to 17.50; March.

LARD—Time, offerings large and active; \$10.90 cash and December; \$11.02 1/2 to \$11.05; January, \$11.15 to \$11.17 1/2; February, \$11.27 1/2 to \$11.30; March.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and lower; \$8.20 to \$8.30 cash and November; \$8.52 1/2 to \$8.57 1/2; January.

WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.15.

BUTTER—Moderate local demand; the receipts were not large, and the stock was steadily held; common and medium goods were plenty and in light demand; choice to fancy creamery, 34 to 36c; ordinary to good, 29 to 33c; fancy dairy, 26 to 32c; common to fair do, 18 to 22c; ladle packed 14 to 17c.

EGGS—In good supply; sales only to local trade at 21 to 22c for very fresh.

Receipts. Shipments.

Flour.....8,158 12,038

Wheat.....48,463 9,245

Corn.....166,343 259,768

Oats.....51,416 49,501

Rye.....8,177 4,681

Barley.....24,725 16,999

New York.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, November 8.

FLOUR—Heavy; superfine, \$4.00 to 5.15; common to good extra, \$5.00 to 5.00; good to choice, \$6.10 to 9.00; St. Louis, \$5.40 to 9.00.

WHEAT—1/4 to 1/2c higher; closing firm; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.30 to 1.30 1/2; No. 3, red, \$1.35 to 1.35 1/2; 1.31 1/2; steamer \$1.32; No. 2, red, \$1.40 1/2 to 1.42 1/2; steamer; \$1.37 1/2 to 1.38.

CORN—Inactive; No. 2, 68 to 68 1/2; No. 2, 68 1/2 to 69c; OATS—Easier and fairly active; mixed western, 45 to 46c; common to fair, \$4.20 to 5.30; butchers' \$2.20 to 4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to 3.95; range cattle slow and closing weak; Texan, \$3.00 to 3.85; half breeds, \$4.00 to 4.50; cows \$3.00 to 3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 200; market fairly ac-

EGGS—Western fresh, quiet and firm at 20c per dozen.

PORK—Market dull and nominal, new \$17.50.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Dull and declining. Long clear middles, \$2.25; short clear, \$2.50.

LARD—Market active; prime steam, \$11.30 to 11.35.

BUTTER—Dull and steady at 14 to 16c.

CHEESE—Dull and weak at 8 to 12c.

Receipts. Exports.

Flour.....21,000 3,600

Wheat.....114,000 4,900

Corn.....103,000 16,470

Oats.....34,750 100

St. Louis.

[By Telegraph.]

ST. LOUIS, November 8.

FLOUR—Upper grades about 10c lower; XXX, \$5.80 to 6.05; family, \$6.10 to 6.25; choice to fancy, \$6.35 to 7.00.

WHEAT—Opened higher, but declined; closed with a partial recovery; No. 2, red, \$1.31 1/2 to 1.30 1/2; cash; \$1.25 1/2; December; \$1.38; January; \$1.41 to 1.37 1/2; January; \$1.44 to 1.40 1/2; February; No. 3 do, \$1.24 to 1.23; No. 4 do \$1.12 1/2.

CORN—Lower and unsettled; 60 1/2 to 59 1/2c cash; 62 1/2c December; 63 1/2c January; 64 1/2 to 64 1/2c February; 67 1/2c May; sales ranged, 61 1/2 to 62 1/2c; December; 63 1/2 to 62 1/2c; January; 63 1/2 to 67 1/2c bid May.

OATS—Lower; 43 to 42c cash; 44 to 43 1/2c December; 48 to 47 1/2c May.

RYE—Quiet; 95 to 96 1/2c.

BARLEY—Market lower; prime to fancy, \$1.00 to 1.01.

LEAD—Quiet; \$4.90.

BUTTER—Easier; dairy, 28 to 35c; creamery, 34 to 38c.

EGGS—Quiet; 18 to 20c.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1.15.

PORK—Dull; jobbing, \$17.50.

DRY SALT MEATS—Market unchanged; \$7.35, \$9.15 to \$9.40.

BACON—Market dull and lower; \$8.12 1/2, \$10.10, \$10.50 to \$10.62 1/2.

LARD—Market nominal.

Receipts. Shipments.

Flour.....7 6

Wheat.....27 4

Corn.....35 44

Oats.....12 6

Rye.....0 1

Barley.....10 0

Kansas City.

[By Telegraph.]

KANSAS CITY, November 8.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts 22,493 bushels; shipments, —; market weak; No. 2 held at 5c lower; December opened weak but sold at \$1.03 1/2; 15c lower; rejected 70c; No. 3, cash, 97c; No. 1, 67 1/2 to 98 1/2c; December, \$1.01 1/2 to 1.03; year, 99c; No. 2, \$1.12 1/2; January, \$1.18.

CORN—Receipts, 6,887 bushels; shipments, —; market weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, November, 61c; December, 23c; year 68c; No. 2 white mixed, 62 1/2c.

FLOUR—Quiet; fine, \$1.75 extra, \$2.25; choice, \$3.25; family, 34c; 35c; 36c.

OATS—No. 2, 2 1/2c.

RYE—80c.

BUTTER—Market good; choice, 17 to 28c; medium, 22 to 25c; poor, 13 to 15c.

EGGS—21c.

POTATOES—\$1.25; red sweet, 75c; yellow, \$1.00.

APPLES—\$1.50 to 5.00.

CHEESE—\$1.10.

DRIRD—EEF—13c.

Liverpool.

[By Cable.]

LIVERPOOL, Eng., November 8.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

FLOUR—10s 6d to 13s.

WHEAT—Winter, 10s 6d to 11s 1d; spring, 9s 10d to 10s 6d.

CORN—New, 5s 10d; old, 5s 6d.

OATS—6s 4d.

POKE—7s 6d.

BEEF—22s.

BACON—Long clear middles, 48s; short clear, 49s.

LARD—53s 6d.

Baltimore.

[By Telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, November 8.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Dull; No. 2, red winter, \$1.35 1/2 asked; cash, November, \$1.38 1/2 asked.

CORN—White 68 to 72c; yellow, quiet at 68c; mixed western quiet at 65c to 65 1/2c.

Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph.]

CINCINNATI, November 8.

MESS PORK—Jobbing at \$18.25 to 18.50.

LARD—Steady. Prime steam \$11.80 to 12.85c.

BULK MEATS—Steady. Clear sides, 88c; 95c.

BACON—Steady. Clear sides, \$11.00.

FLOUR—Dull. Family, \$6.25 to 7.50.

WHEAT—Dull. No. 2, red \$1.31.

CORN—Easier. No. 2 mixed 59 1/2c.

OATS—Easy. No. 2 mixed 45c.

RYE—Weak. No. 2 \$1.00.

BARLEY—Quiet at 95 to 1.50.

WHISKY—Weak at \$1.10.

Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.

WHEAT—Lower \$1.31 1/2; to 1.39 cash November; \$1.37 1/2 to 1.39 cash and November \$1.40; December.

CORN—Easier; 63c cash and November, 67 1/2 to 68c; December.

OATS—Firm; 51c cash; 49 to 51c November.

RYE—Quiet; \$1.00 cash.

Toledo.

[By Telegraph.]

TOLEDO, November 8.

WHEAT—Weak; No. 2, red, \$1.33; November, \$1.39; December, \$1.37; January \$1.39 1/2.

CORN—Weak. High mixed 63 1/2c. No. 2 61; November, 62c; December, 66c.

OATS—Quiet; nothing doing.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, November 8.

The Drovers' Journal to-day, reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 4,400; demand fair but for choice, but the general market was weak; superior, light, \$5.60 to 5.80; choice to heavy, \$6.20 to 6.00; mixed packing, \$5.60 to 6.15; culls and grassers \$3.30 to 5.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 4,200; market slow and weak; closed steady; good to prime steers, \$5.00 to 6.65; common to fair, \$4.20 to 5.30; butchers' \$2.20 to 4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to 3.95; range cattle slow and closing weak; Texan, \$3.00 to 3.85; half breeds, \$4.00 to 4.50; cows \$3.00 to 3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 200; market fairly ac-

tive and unchanged; inferior to fair, slow, \$2.85 to 3.50; good to choice strong, \$4.00 to 5.00; a general demand and pretty strong, especially for good sheep.

Kansas City.

[By Telegraph.]

KANSAS CITY, November 8.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,873; shipments, 1,336; market weaker and a shade lower for grass Texans.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,229; shipments, —; market weaker and 10c lower; sales ranged at \$5.20 to 5.82; bulk at \$5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, —; shipments, —; market steady; natives, averaging 60 lbs, sold at \$3.00.

St. Louis.

[By Telegraph.]

ST. LOUIS, November 8.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

HOGS—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 600; market steady; very light shipping, \$5.10 to 5.40; Yorkers, \$5.60 to 5.80; good packing, \$5.60 to 6.00; rough packing, \$5.00 to 5.50; butchers to fancy \$6.10 to 6.50.

CATTLE—No quotations.

SHEEP—No quotations.

East Liberty.

[By Telegraph.]

EAST LIBERTY, November