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Weather Laws.—No. 10.

INFLUENCE OF THE PLANETS.

It was pointed out in the last number that the planets Jupiter and Saturn were the only bodies in the solar system capable of producing the solar disturbances of long period. Tyndall, elucidating the hypothesis of Meyer, of Germany, has indeed broached another in supposing that the sun received periodical pelting with meteoric stones. Poisson, also proposed, or suggested, the possibility of the cold winters and unusually hot spells being caused by the passage of the earth through colder and warmer streaks in space. But it seems to me that these far-fetched assumptions should not be resorted to so long as it is possible to construct any rational hypothesis of solar disturbance from within the system.

As hinted at by Professor Loomis, in the paper quoted, the periods must be periodic. That is, the shorter periods must rise and fall through a long interval—varying the intensity of solar disturbances. Again the period should be capable of alternate prolongation and shortening.

All this is afforded by the periods of conjoint disturbance of the sun by Jupiter and Saturn. It is 19.87 years from the time they occupy one relative position before they return to the same position with respect to the sun and each other. It is 19.87 years from conjunction to conjunction, and from opposition to opposition. At the conjunction when Jupiter is in perihelion, the maximum disturbance is produced. This gives the sixty year period referred to by Professor Loomis.

Jupiter revolves about the sun in 11.86 years, and Saturn in 29.46. Five revolutions of Jupiter are equal to 59.30 years, and two revolutions of Saturn are equal to 58.92 years, and three conjunctions of Jupiter with Saturn are equal to 59.61 years. Supposing, therefore, that there has been a conjunction precisely in the longitude of Jupiter's perihelion—the perihelion conjunctions would progressively take place more and more remote from it, for about three hundred years, and then they would approach again to the position of perihelion, and after about three hundred years more would again pass in the perihelion of Jupiter. This divergence and return is caused by the fact that two revolutions of Saturn do not correspond to five of Jupiter, and the place of passage advances to the east until it passes out and a passage from the west comes on again.

The position of these two planets in their orbits at the time Jupiter is passing the line of syzygy determines the intensity of the disturbances at that particular period. Effects of the highest or first order are conjunctions in the perihelion of Jupiter. Effects of the second order are oppositions when Jupiter is in perihelion. Effects of the third order are produced when Saturn is in perihelion and Jupiter is passing him. Effects of the fourth order are produced when Saturn is in perihelion and Jupiter is opposite him.

To this list might be added the effects produced by the other planets, but I prefer to let them merely intensify or diminish the effects of the two larger planets.

The conjunctions of these two planets since the beginning of the last century, have occurred as follows: 1702.917; 1722.788; 1742.66; 1762.531; 1782.403; 1802.273; 1822.045; 1841.917; 1861.789; 1881.661.

Jupiter was in perihelion 1702.97, and the effect of conjunction of that year was maximum. Jupiter was also in perihelion in 1762.27, and again in 1821.57, while the passage occurred in 1822.047, a difference of half a year.

The next passage or conjunction in perihelion occurs as follows: Jupiter reaches his perihelion apsis (as the precise point that is nearest the sun is called) in 1890.685, and passes Saturn in May, 1881. The maximum mechanical effect will be exerted after the passage of Jupiter's perihelion apsis, but before the passage of Saturn. In all passages of the line of syzygy occurring when Jupiter is receding from perihelion, the maximum effect will be produced a little before conjunction, and in all conjunctions occurring when Jupiter is approaching his perihelion, the maximum effect is produced a little after the conjunction, and this causes the interval in meteorological phenomena to be lengthened for the first conjunction; to be about the length of 19.87 years for the second conjunction, and to be shortened

a little at the third. The prolonged interval does not appear to exceed 21 years, and the shortened interval does not fall below 19 years.

As I have pointed out the solar tides lifted by a conjunction rise on both sides of the sun, if the terrestrial analogy holds good, so, too, nearly the same spring tide will be raised when Jupiter and Saturn are on opposite sides of the sun.

Since the beginning of the last century to the one next to occur, these oppositions are as follows: 1712.853; 1732.72; 1752.59; 1772.46; 1792.33; 1812.20; 1832.07; 1851.94; 1871.81; 1891.68.

The year will be odd tens, and have "1" for the unit as long as .13 can be subtracted from .68, when the unit will be expressed by "0." Jupiter was in perihelion in 1714, 83, and in 1774, 44, 1834, 05, and will be again in 1893, 66, when the weather of 1774, 44, and in 1834, 66, will be closely reproduced.

If the periods of conjunction and opposition are periods of major and minor maxima of solar disturbance, it follows that the periods when these planets are 90 degrees apart in heliocentric longitude, are periods of minimum disturbance. From a conjunction or opposition until Jupiter has gained 90 degrees, is of course one-fourth of 19.87184 or 4.9679 years, or about ten days less than five years.

Whatever effect is produced on the weather by the passage of Saturn by Jupiter in 1881, will gradually change to the opposite direction until the middle of 1885, and then will begin a swing toward reproducing 1881, again in 1891 in a milder form, and then will begin a swing to reproduce 1885 again in 1895, and then a movement to reproduce 1880—81, after the full circle of 19.87 years.

It will be observed that these conjunctions and oppositions drop back through the year at the rate of .13 of a year per cycle, and some of them are maximum when the sun is in the northern hemisphere, and some when he is in the southern, and this gives us what a weather period most urgently needs to passably fill the bill—resemblance without identity in the recurrence of phenomena.

This period is so nearly decimal that for a number of decades the unit figure expressing the year is unchanged. There appears to have been a change from two to one in the fourth decade of this century, and there was a change in the Kansas droughts and floods at the same time.

Let now the oldest inhabitant begin to dig up his recollections of 1816—17 to 1820, and of famine in Europe from rain and cold in 1817—18—19, and the heat of the United States, and the dryness of western Missouri in 1820—21. Add 59.61 to this interval and it is reproduced. It was reproduced in an abated degree in 1837—8—9—40, and again in 1857—8—9—60, and again in 1877—8—9—80 in the full measure.

The mild winters in the middle belt of the United States for the years in 1866—7, the big rainfall which either comes in the year in 7, or the year in 8. (It is dropping back and will fall on years in 6 after a few decades.)

The cold winters for the years in 4, sometimes occurring at the beginning of those years and sometimes at the end, the decline in rainfall in the western part of that middle belt for years in 9, and again in the Atlantic and southern states, is such that one goes down as the other goes up, for the years in one and two; a rise in rainfall and a fall in temperature which is greater in the odd decades than in the even; and then a decline in rainfall which generally begins in years in 3, and is at the bottom in years in 4. From '54 to '74—20. From '57—8 to '77—8—20. From '33 to '54—21. From '43 to '64—21.

From 1860 to the next Kansas minimum, precipitation lies between 19 and 21 years. When we have seen enough to know it cannot be 1879, the probabilities of its occurring in 1880, or 1881, are very great.

That it should begin at the southwest and either shift the center of aridity more to the north and east, or greatly expand in area, is what must follow if the law of succession in place, and progressive movement with the return trades, takes place like always heretofore.

Storms rise in the southwest and move to the northeast; high and low barometric centers in passing from west to east attain higher latitudes as they advance in the summer, and generally in the winter. Upon the plains the droughts begin at the southwest, and they are successively felt at points to the northeastward, and it is altogether probable that these droughts also break first where they begin first—at the southwest.

If the dry period of 1879—80 is ended, or ends with the winter of 1880—81, shall we not

find the Red river and the Pecos rising before the Arkansas?

We should hear of floods in Texas before we hear of great rain excess in Kansas. But, on the other hand, the floods of the season of 1880 have appeared to move from southeast to northwest, so far. Northern Alabama and Georgia were first flooded; then the Tennessee rose and then the Ohio, and then streams in northern Ohio, and then in Michigan, and last about the upper Mississippi.

Small Fruits.

ED. FARMER: I would like to give a few hints, through your valuable paper, about raising small fruits on the farm. Almost all the farmers begin to see the necessity of having small fruit, but not having had any experience in the business they do not know how to begin.

To such I would say: As to strawberries, I do not think that the majority of farmers will succeed well in Kansas, as they take considerable trouble to raise with profit and need resetting every third year, or rather a new bed set out every third year. Then it is generally too dry for a good crop of all kinds of fruit; the roots do not penetrate the ground to a considerable depth. To those wishing to try strawberries, I would say: Choose ground that is mellow, cultivate deep, plant in matted rows, and plant in ground somewhat shaded, (a few peach trees make a good shade), then cultivate thoroughly. Gooseberries generally give satisfaction and do well with ordinary culture, set out with plenty of room to get to them. The Houghton gooseberry plants I should set about five feet apart in each row and keep them trimmed up, as those patches that grow on the ground are unhealthy to gather and are liable to mildew.

Raspberries—I like the native about as well as any, but some kind of cultivated ones that will not ripen the same time that the natives do will make them last longer. Set the plants about five feet apart in the row and the rows about eight feet apart. Clip the ends off as soon as the young shoots get high enough to be broken by the winds, and they will make laterals. Do not allow too many shoots to grow. Trim canes in February, cutting off what is winter-killed, and take out the old canes. Cultivate well.

I have a few currants on the north side of a stone wall. Have not tried them sufficiently yet, but think they will do well in Kansas. They bear first this year.

Blackberries should be set out in rows about nine feet apart, or between the rows, and let them form a hedge in each row. Trim the same as raspberries, only cultivate very shallow so as not to break the roots, or they will seed up a plant or two at each place the root is broken. Better mulch heavily and keep the rows clean with a hoe. I have some peach trees set out for a shade in one row, and like it very well. A long, slim berry is always the sweetest and has less core.

Grapes are a very easy fruit to raise and a sure crop. Set the plants about eight feet apart and the rows about the same or even wider. They do best on posts and wire trellis, as the wind does not blow down the vines so badly nor blow off the grapes so much. Cultivate shallow, keep the shoots well pinched back, but leave enough leaves to shade the fruit. Trim before the sap starts, January is a very good time. The Concord is the main grape to grow.

I should say to the readers of the FARMER to plant the seed of the good peaches whether they are budded or seedlings as the seed from the budded peaches raise a great many good peaches of different varieties. I have some very fine peaches raised in this way.

I would say, in reply to Mr. —, of Manhattan, that we got our Chester White pigs of Mr. Olmsted, of Illinois. We have none for sale at present. M. WALTIRE.

Carbondale, Kansas.

Persian Insect Powder.

Mrs. A. B. P. asks what to do to free little chicks from lice. I freed some nests of young chicks of lice with Persian Insect Powder. It was dusted over them, and they were confined in boxes at night the bottoms of which had been sprinkled with that powder.

Persian Insect Powder is no nostrum, but the powdered plant of a *Pyrethrum* growing in the Levant. It may be bought at most drug stores. It is endowed with the singular property of being death to insects without being poison to what we generally call "animals."

We had a chick that had received a hurt from a rat, such that its intestines were exposed by a hole as large as my thumb. When first noticed the maggots were at work in a lively

way upon the intestines. I had no thought of saving the life of the bird, but was curious to observe the effects of the "insect powder" on maggots. A teaspoonful was poured into the abdominal cavity and dusted over the torn surface, and the chicken is now well.

This morning I have dusted my cucumber vines to keep off the squash bug. I have no doubt it will accomplish this result.

It will destroy the "web worms" of your correspondents, and the new pest we know as cabbage worms.

If I think of it next year I shall try to save my sweet corn from the worms by dusting a little insect powder on the silk when it first opens. Persian insect powder rids a bed of fleas by dusting it beneath the sheets. It is a perfect protection against moths. Dusted over a dog that has fleas they quickly leave. There can be little doubt that if dusted about bedsteads where the "bugs" are bad they will disappear.

This powder may be dusted over window plants when infested with red spiders, leaf hoppers and mealy bugs. The great drawback to its use is its expense.

C. W. JOHNSON.

Tornado.

The frequent occurrence of late, in various parts of our country, of tornadoes, those dire, unwarning, calamitous visitors, is of so serious a nature and so entirely beyond human agency to prevent, that the safety of life and property against their destructive effects while they prevail, is a subject that calls loudly on all humanitarians for effort in devising means of protection. The writer has made the subject one of diligent study, the result of which he desires to present to the readers of the FARMER, with the hope it may be useful in the hour of danger, should any of them be so unfortunate as to be denizens of localities that, at some time, may be in the line of those unavertable wind currents.

I studiously examined the desolated path of that notable tornado that passed over a portion of Wisconsin, in June, 1878, and conversed with many of the sufferers, from whom I learned how safety was attained in one instance by those who had the sagacity and presence of mind to avail of the means at hand. A medium sized farm barn and stable stood in the line of the rapidly approaching gale, and was upon stone foundation walls, some eight feet in height, which were surrounded on the exterior on three sides of the building with earth, nearly as high as the walls. This basement was occupied as a stable, in which were two horses at the time, and two men and a boy resorted to it for safety during the approaching gale. They took a standing position with their backs against the wall on the side from which the gale was coming. They were scarcely ensconced in their suddenly selected place of protection, when the gale hurled and shattered to fragments the frame structure over them, but neither they nor the animals were injured.

At the time of my visit, which was soon after the tempest had passed, all was lying as deposited by the gale, i. e., all that was left in sight. I examined the basement of the demolished building and found that floor joists had fallen near the wall opposite to that which the men stood, and as it proved, in safety. Had the superstructure been constructed of bricks or stone, the position selected might have been as dangerous as any other, as the falling walls would have been as likely to have fallen where the men stood as elsewhere, hence the ingenious precaution which proved so reliable in the case of the frame structure, might have been hazardous had it consisted of the other materials named.

In further pursuing my investigations I examined the ruins of a brick dwelling and school building, a few miles distant. Fortunately the latter was unoccupied at the time of the gale. One wall had fallen in, and the other outside of the building. The same was true in the case of the dwelling with regard to the walls, but a lone woman in it had a leg broken and was otherwise injured.

I concluded from an examination of the ruins of the brick buildings, that persons would have been safe had they laid on the ground outside of either of these buildings if they had been on the windward side and near the corners. The central portions of both the windward and leeward walls were demolished nearly down to the surface of the ground, while near each corner the walls were but slightly injured.

I concluded from an examination of trees in the vicinity of the demolished buildings, that neither large nor small ones would have been a safe protection, as some were twisted off at or near the ground, while others were taken up

root and branch, and in some instances large trees lay from two to eight rods from where they had stood.

From these observations we are taught where the greatest safety will be under like circumstances. While the gale had mainly moved in quite a direct line in one direction, it was evident that it had also had a whirling motion at the same time, but the whirling was more marked at some points than at others. Where it whirled most violently, I observed that in case the roots of a tree were able to resist uprooting, the entire head was removed, and some trunks broomed nearly to the ground by the whirlwind, and others had the bark removed down to the ground. Trees under such circumstances would have been a poor protection to a person seeking refuge by clasping their trunks.

I concluded, from what I saw, that the greatest safety to a person in an open field during a tornado, would be in lying on the ground with the head to the windward and the face downward. If there are rocks, or even boulders, if no larger than a man can lift, by taking the attitude recommended, and clasping both hands and arms around the stone, there would be greater safety than in any other position under the circumstances.

If large rocks are near, and if they extend only a few inches above the surface of the ground, the lee of such, if one is prostrate, will be a great protection.

It behooves architects and builders, everywhere, to make special provision by which to make structures as nearly proof as possible against the tremendous destructive effects of tornadoes. Modes of construction were suggested to the writer by what he saw in inspecting the devastation described, that he has such confidence in, that he has designed several buildings that are constructed as appeared most judicious. He has not heard of any such buildings having been subjected to the terrible ordeal they were intended to resist, but has great confidence in the plan adopted, which it is his purpose to contribute to the FARMER at an early day.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. WILKINSON.

Rice Corn.

The FARMER came this morning, and I notice "F. F." of Garden City, in this county, wants to know what to do with his rice corn.

Twelve or fifteen miles east of here, last year, they said that the fodder was no good, so my husband and son took the wagon and drove over one row, and then took their pocket knives and cut the heads snug up from that row and two each side, and tossed them in the wagon and hauled them to the pile till they were dry, and then beat them out and winnowed as we did beans in the east. The fodder stood right there till the Texas cattle roaming the prairie and a few horses owned by settlers who turned them loose, took it all smooth to the ground; so if our friend wants to use his fodder he can, and get his corn ripe too.

I never found any hen feed equal to this rice corn together with sorghum seed. Our ponies liked it and did equally well as on common corn, and I hulled and boiled it like other corn and found it very nice. I have fifteen to twenty acres of it this year growing, and it is doing well.

We are having frequent and copious rains, and have had most of the summer.

Mrs. A. B. P.

Pierceville, Kansas.

In families where the dairy is small, a good plan to have the butter cool and firm without ice is by the process of evaporation, as practiced in India and other warm countries. A cheap plan is to get a very large-sized, porous, earthen flower-pot, with a large saucer. Half fill the saucer with water and set it in a trivet or light stand—such as is used for holding hot irons will do; upon this set your butter; over the whole invert the flower-pot, letting the top rim of it rest in and be covered by the water; then close the hole in the bottom of the flower-pot with a cork; then dash water over the flower-pot, and repeat the process several times a day, or whenever it looks dry. If set in a cool place or where the wind can blow on it, it will readily evaporate the water from the pot, and the butter will be as firm and cool as if from an ice house.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says that he has found by experience that six Cotswold sheep will not consume more food than a cow, and are more profitable. For a lamb of this breed, weighing 125 pounds, \$5.50 is obtained. He estimates that six ewes will produce eight lambs per annum and fifty pounds of wool.

The Sorghum Interest of Kansas.

The quarterly report of the state board of agriculture for Kansas for the quarter ending June 30th, devotes considerable space to the increasing sorghum interest of the state. Introducing the subject of cane culture, the report says:

The great value of the sorghum crop in Kansas is generally underestimated. With the introduction of improved varieties of cane, better machinery, and better methods of handling its products, the interest throughout the state is greatly increasing. With a view to aiding the farmers of the state with the best information obtainable on the subject, the board presents the varied and extended experience of many of the best growers of the cane. In the western portion of the state, where there has been a lack of rain, the sorghum crop has been one of especial value. A table from the returns of 1880, shows nearly 32,000 acres devoted to sorghum, a gain of over 8,000 acres over 1879.

From the voluminous report of the experiences of sorghum growers of Kansas we make room for a few, taken at random. Their letters will be found very instructive to those contemplating cane growing.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

Peter Hill, Jr., Topeka.—Have planted several kinds cane, but now am only planting early amber, as it yields most per acre, and makes best syrup; white imphee is a later variety, and gives longer season to work cane in, met with some loss on account of ripening too soon, by hot weather; by having a later variety there is some advantage. Do not prepare ground too early, from May 20th until middle June, and even later will do for this variety; prepare ground as for corn; limestone land is not too rich; do not mow or plant on black rich bottom; plant seed without any preparation, 5 to 6 lbs. to acre, in drills 3 feet 8 inches apart, or in hill with 5 or 6 grains to hill; cultivate same as corn. Commence cutting as soon as seeds commence to form; sooner worked up the better; if you cannot work right away; let it get a little ripen; strip clean and rick up, with heads to center and stalks outside; cover with hay, or something that will keep dry, and thresh in winter with threshing machine. Cane will yield 10 to 15 tons per acre, and about 50 to 75 gal. juice per ton. Cost of growing, about \$10 per acre; cost of molasses, 25c. per gal., market price 40c. per gal.; 5 to 8 gal. juice make 1 of molasses. Have been using Cook's evaporator, but think there are several others just as good, that need less attention; be sure to have a crusher sufficiently large for your evaporator, molasses and sugar can be made much cheaper when made on a large scale; very necessary to keep all vessels sweet and clean; lime is beneficial for this purpose; strongly recommend filtering juice; last season I filled barrels with juice, put a gallon of pure clay in barrel, stirred well, and allowed to settle; the juice became quite clear, and in flavor, improved; sugar can be made, because syrup granulates sometimes while standing over night; have not separated much, but what I did was as nice as any unrefined sugar. Threshed 150 bushels of seed last year, weighing 60 lbs. to bushel; seed makes good feed for stock and chickens; will yield 25 bushels to acre. Feed green cane to horses and hogs during summer.

DOUGLASS COUNTY.

Noah Cameron, Lawrence.—Have been in the business twelve years; have grown black Chinese mostly; makes more syrup to the acre than any variety I have tested; planted early amber last and also this season; do not think it yields as much molasses, but has other advantages, making it preferable for cane growers; does not blow down easily; yields more syrup to same bulk of cane. Plant Chinese early, soon as ground will admit; plant early amber any time to July 1st; any kind of soil equally adapted to it; planted this season one quart seed per acre—it is too thick, 3 feet apart each way; if right number of seeds per hill were used, a quart of early amber seed will plant 2 to 3 acres; sometimes plant with hoe; this season used corn planter, arranged to drop right number of seeds as nearly as possible; generally hoe once; do not expect good crop without it; then cultivate as corn. Cut when well ripened; work at once; have made fair syrup of cane that has been at mill for months; cannot make as much, or as salable quality; should not lie at mill, if allowed to remain piled carelessly while other cane is being worked, its value for seed is in a great measure destroyed; tops should be stacked soon as cured, or tied in sheaves, and shocked as other grain in field. Cane cost me about \$15 per acre, delivered at mill; 100 gal. to acre is average crop; costs 10c. per gal. to make it; total cost, 25c. per gal.; these figures will vary, owing to kind of machinery used; have used two mills; the crusher made at Buffalo, N. Y.; rollers 18 inches long, 9 inches in diameter, would be a good mill with some improvements; cannot recommend it as it is; also used great western, rollers 12 inches long, horizontal; principal roller 12 inches in diameter, lower ones 6 inches; this mill is also defective, but both mills do fair work. To work cane as fast as cut, and evaporate juice same day, gives best syrup. My sugar-making has been a failure; still there may be something more in this "sugar boom" than the sale of machinery and royalties on patent rights; time will tell. Blades and seed make excellent feed for stock; doubtful whether it pays to save blades; certainly does to save seed.

COWLEY COUNTY.

S. B. Johnson, Redbud.—Am growing Minnesota amber, Tennessee whittop, and red imphee; prefer Tennessee whittop and red

imphee, as they do not grow over 6 to 7 feet high, and stand longer; amber grows very tall, and winds tangle it badly, which injures flavor of syrup. Plant from 1st to 10th of May; plow and harrow ground thoroughly; mark off ground same as for corn; plant 3 to 5 grains in hill, 2 to 3 feet apart; cultivate same as corn; common soil not manured is best; never plant in feed-lot; will invariably produce "salty" molasses. Cut cane soon as thoroughly ripe; never allow it to stand stripped over one day, otherwise it will be injured; pile in rick, on rails, to keep off the ground. Put seed in shed or barn to cure, then thrash and chop for feed. Six to eight gal. juice make one of molasses; average yield, about 7 tons of cane per acre, 120 gal. juice to ton. Cost of growing and manufacturing molasses in 1879, 15c. gal., average sale price, 40c. Not made sugar; manufacture my own pans; one 8 feet long, of galvanized iron, with pine sides 10 inches deep; one 6 feet long, same depth as first; 5 pans 22 inches wide and 8 inches deep, all set on one furnace. Boil juice in large pan first; skim it thoroughly; change to second pan, by dipping with scoop or box; skim until scum becomes white; then dip into small pans enough to make 2 1/2 or 3 gal. molasses; with little experience can run off batches very accurately; keep a constant stream of juice running into first pan, and keep second full enough to feed small pans; feed and boil the two large pans from front or mouth of furnace, which is 30 inches high and 23 feet long; the small pans I fire under with two-foot wood at side by raising one side of pan; this size furnace makes 100 gals. per day; when done, run molasses into cooling box through lead trough, with three strainers attached; if you want clear and mild molasses, run sap through a filter, made as follows: Four planks ten feet long and eight inches wide, made into square box; fill with charcoal, with lid fastened so you can remove and wash box and coal every day. Blades will not pay for feed; seed makes better feed for horses and cattle when ground than corn; one acre cane seed is worth as much as an acre of corn, when properly handled; the Tennessee whittop, when ground and bolted, makes as good flour as rye whittop and flavor; my furnace used one-third of a cord of wood per day.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

William H. Sever, Muscotah.—I plant a new variety from Indiana; do not know the name; amber is best for early crop, the unknown cane for late crop; the yield is better, the molasses fairer, and granulates equally as well. Plant about May 1st; dry sandy soil is best; for early amber, drill, or plant in hills, three feet each way, as it is a small variety; the large, late cane, plant as common field corn; commence cutting as soon as bloom begins to fall; make up same day; cost of growing cane, if ground is new and clean, but little more than corn; cost of molasses in barrels, about 30c.; sold at an average of 40c.; am using a No. 4 Cook evaporator and three-roller Hedges mill; have made 1,200 to 1,300 gal. a year, for four years, at a small profit; no experience in making sugar from cane; do not believe it would pay; would pay a company to extract sugar from molasses; principal art in making, is quick boiling, thorough skimming, and not making different grades syrup; have box about 41-2 feet long, holding 30 gal., which I fill with hay every morning, and filter juice through; strain molasses as it passes from evaporator.

D. M. Elder, Plum Grove.—Have been engaged quite exclusively in growing the following kinds of sorghum: Liberian or red-seed, old sorghum or black, and Kinney's early amber; like Liberian best for standard crop; it is hardest, and stands up well; is not the case with old black-seed; amber is desirable; it matures early, making season longer. Plant from April 10th to May 15th; nothing gained by planting before ground is warm; prepare ground same as for corn; plant soon after as possible; soil best adapted, bottom land, slightly sandy; plant seed dry, 2 lbs. to acre; drill seed; cultivate with plow and harrow; cut as soon as seed is in dough; make up soon as possible; if left in pile, cover from rain and sun; cut three rows at a time, and lay it to pile six rows of seed in row, making it convenient to load; have grown mostly on sod; cost very little; estimated cost, 35c. per gal.; market price, 40 to 60c.; number of gallons of juice for gallons of syrup varies with season; juice richer in dry season. Use Victor mill No. 5 and Cook's evaporator No. 6, which I found good. Consider sorghum the surest seed crop; feed seed to all kinds of stock.

BROWN COUNTY.

Harrison G. Wilson, Hiawatha.—Have planted several varieties: finally settled upon early amber and liberian; these varieties are best; are richer in saccharine matter; do not blow down and tangle; by mixing these syrups when reduced to 13 lbs. to gallon produces a mush or melada of the finest grain; very desirable, and sells readily. Plant from 1st to 15th of May. Plow and harrow well; smooth with plank. Any corn soil is well adapted to cane, if not low and wet, or freshly manured; if planted in drills, put 3 lbs. to acre; plant in drill; cultivate like corn; hoe and weed when small; cut when seed is out of dough; top at same time; pile seed and cane in small piles; let lie two days, then put through mill. Seed cures for threshing, and may be fed to stock. If necessary, cane may be piled several days, but must be covered. Cost of syrup, 10c. per gallon; sells at wholesale at 40c.; retail, 50c.; mush or melada costs at 40c. to 50c. per lb., sells at 6 to 10c. Use No. 4 Victor mill, with a home-made pan, in three compartments, and cooling-pan attached to pan over fire, into which juice runs continuously; this cooling-pan attachment is a very important feature. Feed seed with

good results; is an excellent substitute for buckwheat flour when ground and prepared same as buckwheat. My mill is located above evaporator, and there is a continual flow of juice until it leaves the pan, and reduced to syrup.

WILSON COUNTY.

D. W. Butts, Coyleville.—Have planted early amber and white imphee; for southern Kansas, prefer white imphee; it is short and heavy, will not blow down, and is late enough to be worked after hot weather is over. Plant from May 20th to June 10th; plow, just before planting, 4 to 6 inches deep; harrow well; mark off with a common corn marker, three feet each way, 2 or 3 inches deep; cover with roller or drag; sandy soil is good, if not too rich; use about 1 pint of clean seed to acre; 4 to 8 grains per hill; cultivate shallow, and keep clean. Cut when seed first gets hard; cut top off 6 inches below head; cut stalk close to ground, and keep clean; save seed for feed. Cost of growing per acre, \$2; stripping, cutting, and hauling, 3c. per gal.; making 3c. per gal.; in all, 8 1/2c. per gal., including machinery; market price, 30c. per gal.; 6 gal. juice make one of molasses. My machinery consists of one four-horse-power mill, with three horizontal rollers; pans, 8 feet long, by 3 feet wide, sheet-iron bottom, wooden sides. After boiling and skimming first time, the juice is let into one of two cast-iron pans, 6 feet long and 8 feet wide, 6 inches deep, half an inch thick; one side beveled, with hole on that side to take out molasses; pans are moved off furnace sideways, with cog-wheels and crank; while one is off, cooling, being emptied, and cleaned, the other is on furnace, filled to required depth with rich juice from first pan.

CLAY COUNTY.

J. C. Mall, (P. O. Bala, Riley county).—Have grown cane in Kansas 12 years; have tried about eight different varieties; planted three varieties this spring; principally Chinese and black seed; Chinese best for general use; makes good syrup, and more than most other varieties. Plant about middle of corn planting season; if possible, plow in fall, also in spring, before planting, and harrow; any soil in Kansas will produce good cane, and fine molasses if managed with care; sandy or clay soil makes lighter colored syrup. Use horse corn planter; cultivate like corn till three feet high. Commence to make up when seed is in dough; have greater part stripped before starting to make molasses; cut two rows at a time; throw 6 to 8 hills in pile; cut heads off below first joint; secured my cane the last five years in the following way: Have a few men to strip, a few to cut down; if possible, a few to pile; if ground slopes, top end must lie down, to make water run to head if it rains; before this is done, lay some tops between two hills, across row, and another bunch between next two hills; then, if the cane has been plowed (as it should be), it will bring the two bunches of cane tops on ridge, and cane will be 6 inches from ground; will not get mouldy, nor heat, if laid up well; then take balance of tops and set them on both sides of pile, butt end on ground and seed on top; will be as good as a clapboard roof, and does not keep air out. I use No. 4 Victor mill, and two Cook's evaporators No. 4, 108x44 inches; in first pan cook juice and take green scum off; from this it runs into second pan, where I finish this process; finishing pan a No. 6, 144x44 inches; molasses burns quick in short pans; my mill is on a hill; juice runs through pipes in box 1 foot deep, 1 foot wide and fourteen feet long; one end is 4 inches highest, to cause dirt to settle in other end. Cane seed is good feed for pigs, colts, and calves. Do not think it pays to make sugar; it would pay well to have in each good town a sugar factory, to receive cane or molasses and make sugar, as in Germany with sugar-beet; there is plenty to learn before the farmer makes a good article of molasses, without going into sugar refining. In 1878, made 2,500 gal., and in 1879, 1,800 gal., and found ready sale; 160 gal. a good average yield per acre; price at present, 40c. per gal.

ROCKS COUNTY.

John A. Shortill, Rocks Center.—Am not engaged in growing, but have manufactured various varieties of cane for the last six years; the black sorghum is the best variety, as a general thing, for yield, flavor, and light color of molasses; the amber has a good name here, where it has been tried. Plant from April 15th to May 1st, and cultivate until about July 15th to August 15th; four to five stalks in hill; cultivate well; light, sandy soil makes lightest syrup; plant same as corn, with hand-planter. Do not use seed except to plant. Cut when seed is in dough, and put cane in shade near mill; lay something under and on top, to keep dry and from sun; if left in sun after being cut, it sours, and this is the greatest cause of inferior molasses. Costs about as much as corn to grow, and about 20c. per gal. to make syrup; sells at 40c. per gal.; 10 to 15 gal. juice for 1 of molasses. Fair crop will yield about 100 gal. of syrup; have made as high as 160 gal. off an acre; weight of molasses, about 12 lbs. per gal. Have the Bell mill No. 2.

RENO COUNTY.

Martin Hoagland, Hutchinson.—Plant early amber and white imphee; early amber is the best for early crop, white imphee for late, as it ripens about the middle of October. Plant 1st of April; sandy soil is best—more sand the better; cane grown on edge of sand-hills makes good syrup; plow deep with three horses; harrow well; mark off both ways with corn-marker; rows three feet eight inches apart; cover with hoe; then cut to four or five stalks in hill. Begin making syrup about the 1st of September; have worked until December 10th; make my furnace of common soil; mix with water, fill in between boards, and let it dry. From eight to ten gallons juice makes one gallon of molasses; syrup costs about 25c.

per gallon, sells for 30 to 40c. including barrel, worth \$1.75 to \$2.25. Am using two-horse perpendicular, making 50 to 75 gallons per day. Scatter stalks to dry, and then burn for fuel; which can be done the same day, sometimes. Seed is good for feeding hogs, sheep, chickens, etc. The cane crop is improving; have four mills in Valley township besides others in the county.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

John Mason, Kirwin.—Have had over nine years' actual experience growing sorghum; the red imphee is best; produces the richest and best flavored syrup; will stand chinch bugs and frost better than any other; is not easily affected by wind; close, bunchy head, small, round, red seed, that hulls clean, medium-short joint and large stalk. Plant from 1st to middle of May; newly-broken prairie is good for cane, if not broken before large kinds of grass start; do not stir old ground until weeds have made a good start; then stir, pulverize well, and plant; if planted in hills, four to six stalks in hill; yields well in drills. When seed begins to harden, it is ready to cut; lay in small piles two days to cure; then haul and rick up; have something under ricks, so that air can circulate; keep rain off if possible. Yield of syrup per acre, from 100 to 150 gallons; when properly made, worth 50c., without any refining; when juice is taken through chemical process, and a more palatable syrup made, it is worth 80c. Cost of growing cane, more than corn, on account of more hoeing when on old ground. Best to use evaporator, and allow juice to flow shallow over it; boil rapidly; use skimmers constantly; almost impossible to get along without a regular grate furnace and door; cool the syrup as soon as possible after it leaves boiler; take several sheets of tin, solder them end-ways together, use pine strips about four inches wide for sides, and short pieces for one end, forming a long, broad spout; arrange strainer, made of fine wire-cloth, to fit end next to boiler; project this spout horizontally from the boiler to a tank, so the syrup can pass slowly over it, and it will be nearly cool before reaching the tank; a good covering for the spout is to take a coarse wire-cloth, and make a lid of it, and two strips of pine to fit over the spout; this will keep out dirt and insects; also use covering for tank; skimmers should be made with heavy sides, ends and bottom of fine wire-cloth. Seed gathered in a heap, and threshed; is good for all kinds of stock; if well cleaned, ground and belted, it makes as good cakes as buckwheat; add a little corn meal, and prepare it as buckwheat flour. Seed will average about twenty bushels per acre; blades are good for stock.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

T. Baldwin, Ash Valley.—Have grown all known kinds of cane, and made sugar for twenty years; the amber excels all others; it yields more gallons syrup per acre, and finer quality; other kinds draw something from soil which gives molasses a rank, strong taste. Plant from May 1st to July 1st; prepare ground as for corn; clay soil is preferable, but any corn soil will raise good cane; do not prepare seed before planting; use two quarts seed to acre; plant with corn drill or planter, with horse or hand. Cut when seed begins to turn black; make up immediately; sooner after cutting, the better—very important; never pile on ground; drive stake in ground, nail two boards on top of stake, and shock as corn. Yields twenty tons per acre. Cost of growing cane, 35c. per acre; molasses costs 22c. per gal., and sells for 40 to 50c. Use two-horse mill; evaporator has galvanized iron bottoms, wood sides and ends, 4 to 4 1/2 inches thick, 12 feet long, 36 inches wide, with wood partitions; juice goes in one end, and molasses out the other; with two horses, two men and two boys, can make 60 to 70 gal. per day; dry crushed cane make splendid fires, better than coal or wood; requires small boy to feed fire. Seed is valuable feed, and relished by all kinds of stock; handle seed carefully or farm will become so seeded with cane that it will be a curse instead of a blessing. No country is better adapted to cane raising than Kansas; it flourishes in a dry country; one rain to bring up seed is sufficient. Made 2,000 gal. syrup last year; tops of cane were thrown in pile, and threshed late in fall with steam threshes, yielding 60 bushels per acre; worth as much as corn, or any kind of grain for feed. In a few years Kansas will be a great sugar country; wheat will fail, worms eat up our corn, but cane grows, rain or shine; nothing disturbs it except chinch bugs; molasses and sugar making will be our salvation; it will be to this part of Kansas what it is to the former slave states—the great crop.

HARPER COUNTY.

A. Markwell, Anthony.—Planting early amber, Honduras and early orange; these are best varieties for Kansas; produce best quality of sugar and syrup. Plant from April 1st to July 1st; plow and thoroughly pulverize ground; sandy or clay soil is best; prepare seed by running it through machine, or some other process, same as wheat; it must be clean; use 2 lbs. per acre. Best method of planting is to use a wheat drill; take all hoes off but two, which will be three feet four inches apart; set drill to drop one or two seed every six or eight inches; cultivate same as corn. Soon as ripe, blade, top and cut; let it lie in field one day or more, so husk on stalk will cure; collect in bundles for convenient handling; manufacture immediately; otherwise, stand on end under shelter; take same care of seed as other grain. Ten tons per acre a fair yield, and 100 gallons of juice per ton. Cost of growing and delivery to mill, \$12 to \$15 per acre, if not more than two miles from mill; with good machinery, syrup and sugar can be produced at large profit to farmer and

manufacturer; syrup 15c. per gal. and sugar 3c. per lb.; syrup is worth at least 30c. per gal., wholesale; never sold for less than 40c.; sugar, such as made from early amber, 3c. per lb.; 7 1/2 gal. of juice made 1 of syrup; 13 lbs. to gal., from which 6 lbs. of sugar can be taken, and leave good quality of syrup. Editor of Anthony Journal and I are erecting a syrup and sugar manufactory; machinery will cost about \$2,600; will have 40-horse power boiler, 25-horse power engine, Niles' No. 3 cane mill; will evaporate entirely by steam; capacity of mill, about four acres every ten hours. Have manufactured syrup eight seasons in Kansas; never knew cane to fail; is the surest crop. Do not plant too thin on ground, as suckers will grow, to detriment of quantity and quality of syrup. Never strip cane until ready to cut; grind immediately. Seed and blades are good for stock; some claim it makes better cakes than buckwheat; for fuel, use the bagasse. About 500 or 600 acres of cane to work up in this community.

SUMNER COUNTY.

John D. Cuddy, Milan.—For past two years have planted Minnesota Early Amber, Red Imphee, and Livingston African; Amber is best for heavy land, the larger varieties for quicksand or bottom land; Amber is blown over and tangled, but the larger kinds stand the winds best. Time of planting is from 1st of May to 10th of June; any virgin soil will do; I plant seed dry, and use 1 1/2 pounds to acre; hills should be 3 feet 6 inches one way and 3 feet the other; cultivate same as corn. Cut as soon as seed passes dough stage; grind cane as quick as possible after cutting. Yields from 6 to 10 tons of cane, making from 80 to 100 gallons molasses per acre. Cost of growing, about \$5 per acre; molasses, about 30c. per gallon; sells for 50 cents per gallon; am now using a Bell mill, made in Ohio, and evaporator 12 feet long, of my own construction, galvanized iron bottom, six partitions across bottom; have used nearly all kinds of evaporators; like this best. Most farmers plant cane too early, and are too slow and dirty in making up; handle as rapidly as possible; in cutting, do not let butts touch ground. Cane varies in yield; the average last year was 100 gallons of 12-pound molasses to the acre; have had yield of 250 gallons; any cane that matures here will make mush sugar. Have made sorghum molasses for twenty-five years, except during the war; no better crop can be raised, provided we have a market for it; fuel is too scarce to manufacture extensively. The seed makes excellent feed for swine and poultry.

Recipes.

FOR THE TEETH.—The following is an excellent wash for the teeth: Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pounds boiling water; and, before it is cold, add one tablespoonful of spirits of camphor and bottle for use. A tablespoonful of this, mixed with an equal quantity of water and applied daily with a soft brush, will preserve the teeth, extirpate all tartarous adhesion, arrest decay, and make the teeth pearly white.

TO DESTROY COCKROACHES.—Mix finely powdered borax and fine sugar, half-and-half, and spread round where the roaches are most troublesome. For a few days it may seem that the remedy is doing no good, but soon the roaches will begin to die, and in a short time you will be rid of them. This is said to be an infallible remedy, and is so simple and cheap that all can try it.

HOW TO COVER THE SICK.—Never use anything but light blankets to cover the sick. The heavy, impervious counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed-clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

A NICE AND SIMPLE DESSERT.—Take half a pint of rice, which must be put into a little cold water and boiled until nearly soft; now pour into it a pint of rice milk, and boil again, stirring it all the time; sweeten with half a pound of sugar, and sweeten with a little rose-water to the taste. Dip blanc-mange moulds in cold water and fill with the rice, which should be cooked to the consistency of stiff mush. It will harden in a short time, and turn out prettily upon a flat dish. Eat with preserves and cream, cream, sugar and nutmeg, or syllabub; custard, even, may be used for variety's sake.

TO MAKE SEALING WAX.—Gum shellac, eight ounces; Venice turpentine, four ounces; vermilion, two and one-half ounces; alcohol, two ounces; camphor gum, one-half ounce. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, then the shellac, adding the turpentine and finally the vermilion, being very careful that no blaze shall come in contact with its fumes, for if it does it will fire very quickly. Blue-Substitute fine Prussian blue for the vermilion, same quantity. Black—Lampblack only sufficient to color. Either color must be well rubbed into the mixture.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—This is a natural secretion, but becomes a cutaneous complaint by neglect. Take an ounce of powdered borax, a piece of unslacked lime the size of a chestnut and a tablespoonful of spirits of ammonia; put them into a quart bottle and fill it up with boiled or pump water. After twelve hours apply this wash to the scalp. Ladies can apply it best with a fine sponge. Rinse with tepid water. After a few applications the scales will disappear, the hair become soft and brilliant, and young hair will be seen to start out. Dandruff should be cured gradually, so as not to produce sick headache or dizziness by its sudden suppression.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; R. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. B. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Sharrow, Clay Center, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Milledge, Morris county; John Andrew, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Lard, Pawnee county; A. H. H. Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Miami county; George Amy, Glen Dale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. O. Kirwin, Chandler, Reese, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erie, Nessho county; J. O. Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Plock, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Ripplin, Severance, Bonifant county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabunsee county.

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.

Farmers' Platform.

At a meeting of the farmers at the school house at Mount Pleasant, Harvey county, Kansas, July 19, at which Amos Prouty was chosen chairman, and F. T. Jacobs secretary, the following preamble and resolutions presented by Louis Kurtz were unanimously adopted as the Farmers' Platform.

WHEREAS, The preamble of the constitution of the United States, as framed by the founders of our republic, expounds in unmistakable language the motives and designs of its framers, among which are "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," therefore

Resolved, That we still venerate that time-honored document written in such plain and intelligible language that it can be comprehended by all who can read understandingly, as the great bulwark of public liberty and private rights.

Resolved, That never before have railroad corporations acquired dominion over the material interests of the people on such a gigantic scale as is now exhibited in America. That we cannot but view as inimical to the vital interests of the people any system of policy that enlarges the powers of any railroad corporation within the United States, beyond the simple sphere of common carriers. That the munificent donations of millions of acres of the public domain for the purpose of encouraging these inter-state and trans-continental railway enterprises, as well as the subsequent liberal county donations, were for the purpose of mutually benefiting the corporations and the people, and not raising to fabulous wealth the few and sinking into abject poverty the greater number. That we respectfully enjoin on our representatives in the national and state legislatures the duty to use all suitable exertions to watch the gigantic arrogations of these corporations so that, as their powers increase, the interests of the people may correspondingly be protected.

Resolved, That our representatives to the state legislature are supported by our ballot upon the presumption that they use all practicable exertions to effect the passage of a law by which no railroad corporations within our state shall be allowed to make any discrimination by its freight and passenger rates or otherwise, against any point on its road to favor a particular point; and to secure a reduction of railway tariffs whenever practicable. The true theory of a representative republican government being that a voter delegates to his representative the privilege of carrying his opinions to the legislature and presenting them for him, to be at the most convenient opportunity decided by his agent.

Resolved, That the remuneration of \$3.00 per day for representatives and senators respectively is obviously inadequate for their services rendered during the session of the legislature, deterring worthy and efficient men from relinquishing their material interests at home for the time being to serve their constituents in a representative capacity, and tending most frequently to exclude merit from the councils of the state on account of poverty, and causing the unworthy to intrigue for the positions for the purpose of pure self-aggrandizement. We would therefore urge the propriety and necessity for the exertions by our representatives to effect the passage of a law allowing each senator and representative an increased compensation per day and mileage in lieu of the remuneration now received, and making the acceptance of a free pass over any railroad within this state by any representative executive, or any other civil officer of this state, either directly or indirectly, whether for his own use and benefit or use and benefit of others, except for charitable purposes, a misdemeanor punishable in like manner as bribery and corruption are punished according to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Resolved, That the free pass system introduced by any railroad company, except for purposes of charity, furnishes a sample of the policy under which the many must bear the

taxes to support in sumptuousness the few. That in all business transactions justice should be paramount to generosity.

Resolved, That we lament the misfortune that in our county the essential principles of liberty have frequently been subverted by the artful schemes of political leaders, by foisting persons in nominations for positions regardless of the wishes of the people.

Resolved, That the days be recommended for primaries and county conventions for the election of delegates to the congressional convention being June 12th and 15th, that the meeting of a few men on May 8th without public notice given, to appoint their special favorites as delegates to the congressional convention, was an outrage perpetrated upon the inalienable rights of man and the declaration that all men are created free and equal; and that a repetition of such an unauthorized assumption of power will condemn the perpetrators to lasting infamy in the eyes of all honorable men.

Resolved, That the acceptance of the credentials to the congressional convention by the delegates as issued by the pseudo county convention, should stamp the recipients thereof as abettors in the crime of violating the rights of the people; that had they been inspired with the self-sacrificing patriotism of other ages, they would have spurred the ignominious proffer and signified their intention to receive their credentials to said convention only in the regular manner, when thus chosen.

Resolved, That this plan, so subversive of the political rights of the people, may have worked well in uncivilized communities or in the former slave states; in the latter of which representatives were apportioned and determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, (except Indians not taxed) three fifths of all other persons, by which the slaveholder cast his ballots, irrespective of the wishes of his slaves. That in a community where all men are free and on an exact equality, we will countenance no such superior, or no system of undelegated authority.

Resolved, That a candidate for representative or senator should enjoy some practical experience, have his principles established and generally known; and for county position possess eminent qualifications to fulfill his trust when elected, that the public interest may thereby be better subserved. That we will cast our ballots for none but the best men for office.

Resolved, That we believe that the theory of a true representative system may in some of its essential features be misapplied by two frequent changes of those representatives the acknowledged utility of whose services would better promote the general interests were they retained in their position for a succession of terms in order to obtain influence by attaining a seniority in their respective bodies. Experience elsewhere proves that those parties of our nation have benefited most by legislation whose best legislators have been retained longest in their seats.

Resolved, That the senators and representatives, not having their interests identified with the tillers of the soil, but rather with towns or corner lots of towns cannot generally be expected to have that attachment to the interests of the producing classes which would constitute efficient legislators to devise measures that redound to the lasting benefit of the producers of the soil. In justice to ourselves, we would urge the propriety and necessity to allot as nearly as practicable any other offices to towns than those of representative and senator.

Resolved, That we shall in the future abide by the spirit of the above resolutions and be governed by them in the nomination of our officers and the use of the ballot. That we respectfully urge all parts of the county and state to adopt them as far as it may be accordant with their interests, of the "Farmers' County Platform," till the purposes for which they are framed shall be effected by the desired legislation, and to subjoin them to the platforms of any national political party whatsoever.

The Uses and Abuses of Capital and the Preventive of the Evil.

Extracts from an essay read before Berlin Heights Grange, O., by J. M. Stahl, one of the frequent contributors to the KANSAS FARMER:

Our government seems to be based and is acting on the principle not only that all men are created equal and with equal powers to enter the grand arena of life, but on the principle that to the strong and vigorous with minds capable of carrying on large businesses combining together to increase their already powerful individual strength, which combination gives, not being sufficient to enable them to satisfy their ambitious designs, they ask the government to grant them special privileges in the form of charters, and they have been granted. They have asked for subsidies, and millions of acres of our public domain have been given to them. They have asked for protection in the form of tariffs and they have been granted. They have asked for donations of money and the control of the currency, and it has been granted them. Truly, the strong have been made stronger and thereby the weak weaker. The wonder is that these naturally strong with the favoritism shown them by government have not entirely scooped out the weaker. And they are being scooped out, but so cunningly and craftily are the schemes used that, like the leech, their presence is not felt. The producers of this country, as a general thing, are in comfortable circumstances and can spare some blood without sensibly feeling it; but this is not justice.

It is true that the great farming community are becoming sensible, that their taxes are on the yearly increase, and sets them to thinking

that all is not right, for under a just system of government as population increases taxes should diminish. These direct taxes dip twice a year into the tax payer's pocket, and he is sensible of them; and were he as sensible of the indirect taxes in the form of tariffs, freights, commissions, &c., he would rebel and bring this privileged army of wealth gatherers to justice.

It is true that large capitalists are a necessity in every civilized country; without them we can have no railroads, telegraphs, &c., but the injustice is in helping the already strong. They are now pooling their forces so as to become irresistible to all other powers in the great battle for life. Do not those colossal fortunes, both individual and corporate, that so recently have been and are still being amassed, tell us that the producer is being robbed of his earnings? Are not those corners in the markets and consolidated railroads, signs of the natural order of trade being destroyed and additional power thrown into the hands of corporate bodies? We have only to open our eyes and cast around us to behold the growing power of capitalists.

Now, I am no alarmist and do not apprehend any serious conflict between the producer and the capitalist, or that the producer is going to be ground down in this country as he is in many parts of the old world; nothing of the kind; the producing classes here are too strong a force, possess too much brain and thought ever to be ground down by a few capitalists. But this is not saying that there is no danger ahead; for the safety lies in knowing the danger. If the producing classes would avert the dangers that are threatening them, they must arise from their lethargy and prepare themselves to do battle for the right.

And, now, what is to be the preparation? The danger that is hanging over us has been brought about by deep laid plans concocted in the brains of capitalists; it is a brain force and has to be met by brain force. The preparation then is a mental one. Producers must begin to work less and think more. I say work less, for each individual possesses only about so much energy, and if it is all spent in physical labor—which too many farmers do—there can be none left for mental work. Knowledge must be had if it is at the expense of less work, for knowledge is power and no other form of power can right the political and social wrongs of our country. How then is this knowledge which gives the desired power to be obtained? Books are the great source of knowledge, but it is not likely that the middle-aged who have not been in the habit of reading will be interested in books to any very great extent; they are too dry, and knowledge through them comes too slowly. We should make the grange a kind of farmer's lyceum, including courses of lectures on all the various subjects that pertain to the duties of life. This in connection with a little reading and thinking would in a short time give a vast amount of knowledge. We are little aware how much the grange has now done to waken up thought and increase knowledge among the people. As a general thing farmers are apt students; they have plenty of brain and with a little training in the right direction they are capable of becoming a power in the land that cannot be trampled down or run over. Since the grange has been in operation the number of farmers sent to the several state legislatures, has increased, perhaps 50 per cent. How long at this rate will it be until agriculturists will be their own rulers?

By-Laws of the Alliance.

As Farmers' Alliances are creating considerable interest, we print below a copy of the by-laws, with some needed explanations which we find in the Western Rural:

We have frequent requests from organizing and newly organized alliances for by-laws. Of course each alliance, as is provided in the only constitution which now controls the organization, can make its own by-laws, they not conflicting with the constitution. When the alliances send delegates to form a national alliance—which they will probably do in September—the Cook County, Ill., Alliance will no longer act as the chartering head, and an entirely new constitution may be adopted, although it is probable that little change will be made. It is already clearly understood that the Cook County Alliance only assumed the prerogative of acting as the parent body upon the suggestion of prominent farmers throughout the northwest. They thought it was best to make a beginning at this central point, and these suggestions the Western Rural encouraged the movement, offering the Alliance office room, free of charge, and doing all their printing at the same rate.

When the delegates from the same Alliance meet to organize a Supreme Alliance, the Cook County Alliance will subside into a subordinate Alliance, and will be no more than the humblest Alliance in the country. In a word, the organization has been started as all organizations of a similar character are started—a body of men constitute themselves supreme, until a regular supreme body shall be constituted by delegates from other similar bodies duly authorized to organize a head.

The design has been to make the government of the organization just as simple as possible. The constitution is so plain that a child can understand it. What it does not contain as to the duties of officers, is in Cushing's Manual—to which it refers—and which can be had at any respectable book store, for fifty cents—the small size—at most. The by-laws of the Cook County Alliance are just as simple as the constitution, and if it will do the Alliances any good, as a copy for them to follow, we gladly print them. Here they are:

ART. 1. The regular meetings of this Alli-

ance shall be held on the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at three o'clock in the afternoon.

ART. 2. The order of business shall be: 1.—Calling to order. 2. Call of the roll of officers. 3. Reading of the records. 4. Proposal of candidates for membership and voting for them. 5. Are there any communications from the Supreme or acting Supreme Alliance? 6. Are there any communications from individuals? 7. Is there any unfinished business upon the records? 8. Is there any new business to come before the Alliance? 9. Has any one anything to offer for the good of the Alliance, which is intended to embrace any motion, or any remarks not personal, which a member may wish to make.

ART. 3. Any session or any part of a session of this Alliance may be confined to its members, upon a majority vote.

ART. 4. Any person eighteen years of age or over may become a member of this Alliance, provided, however, that no male member under twenty-one years of age, and no female member, shall have a vote except in matters pertaining to the government of the Alliance.

[It may be mentioned in explanation of the last by-law, that the training of our young men, who are so soon to become voters, so as to make of them good, reliable soldiers in the civil army of reform, and securing the influence of the ladies, is deemed of the utmost importance, but they are denied a vote in such matters as affect our government, because the law does not recognize them as voters, and to permit them to take part in such matters would give our enemies the opportunity to charge the Alliance with being composed of women and boys—non-voters.]

ART. 5. These by-laws, or any of them, may be suspended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote.

Advertisements.

Printing Press for Sale.

A Country Campbell Printing Press

Size of Bed 31x46 inches, just thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order, will be sold cheap for cash. The press is furnished with springs and steam fixtures and will do us good work as a new press. Apply at the office of the

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas.



CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL as it acts directly on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Prices, 75 cents and \$1.35. Large size the cheapest. Ask your druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.
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The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

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

VERY CHEAP.

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

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 Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying. Located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas.

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

LANDS

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA, 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agents wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th st., New York

Breeders' Directory.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breeder of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High grade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

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

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, breeder of the best strains of imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE, Scotch and black & tan rat ter pups, \$10 each; shepherd pups, \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka.

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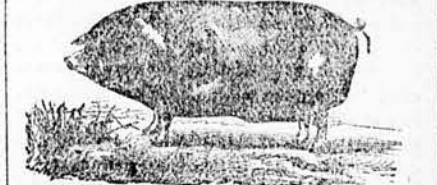
Nurserymen's Directory.

LEES SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lees Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

Dentist.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

HOGS.



Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

Emporia, Kansas

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS.

Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar under six months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. These pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record. I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas

THE POULTRY WORLD

(Monthly) and

THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD.

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY. G. C. GRATES, Savannah, Ga. (NEAR SEABOARD). Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR HATCHING In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

Concordia CROWN Nursery

C. C. HUNTER, Proprietor, Florist, Seedman and Market Gardener.

HOUSE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner 3d and State streets, Concordia, Cloud Co., Ks.

SALESMEN WANTED

A Month and Expenses. FARMERS' POLYGRAPHIC CO. CHICAGO, ILL. Agents wanted in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A.T. & S.F. R.R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Session of 1890-91 Begins September 8, 1890.

The University of Kansas enters upon its fifteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction. Expenses from \$150 to \$200. This includes board in private families, books and incidentals.

The Collegiate Department comprises the following courses: Classical, scientific, modern literature, civil engineering, natural history, chemistry, and preparatory medical.

The Preparatory Department devotes three years to training for the Collegiate.

The Normal Department embraces three courses: Classical, scientific, and modern literature, and is especially designed for those wishing to prepare for teaching in the higher grades.

The Law Department has been established two years, and is now one of the most important features of the institution. Course of two years; tuition \$25 per annum.

The Musical Department is under the charge of a competent instructor. Instruction given in piano, organ, and vocal music.

For catalogue and information address REV. JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

University Lands in Woodson, Anderson, Lyon, Wabunsee and Coffey Counties, for sale on favorable terms. Address W. J. HAUGHWOUT Agent, Nessho Falls, Kan.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
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, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "EXPIRE" with the next issue. The paper is at 32 cents per copy, and the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

"Farmer's Platform."

Under this caption we publish on the grange page of the KANSAS FARMER this issue, a series of resolutions, which if followed up by judicious and active work will ere long produce a change which the machine politicians will not relish, but which cannot fail to result in great advantage to the agricultural interest. It is more important that agriculturists learn to save and retain the fruits of labor in the hands of the producer, than it is to understand the best methods of extracting the largest amount of wealth from the soil. The KANSAS FARMER has steadily advocated this policy and we are gratified to find that it is taking root and that our teaching is not to produce a barren result, but promises to culminate in solid benefit to the deserving class for which it is intended. Let the workers in this field be active in pushing their advantages this fall. The opportunity will not occur again in this state for two years. The farmer is beginning to feel and see that it is time he lay down the "shovel and the hoe" for a brief spell and take up questions of public policy looking to the betterment of his condition. He perceives that digging and hoeing are not alone sufficient to make him rich, however well they may have served to enrich others. The statistics proclaim in trumpet tones to the nations of the world the amazing wealth of the United States, but the farmer is not satisfied that a proper share of this wealth which he toils so hard to produce is found in his pockets, and feels that his share of the surplus millions, which are yearly divided among transportation companies, and speculators would make a snug little balance in his pocket; hence he is about to set about devising measures to get it there. He feels that he can do this and allow a very liberal compensation to those transportation companies and middle men for their risks, labor and capital invested. This is christian justice which the agricultural class propose to exact, laying justice to the line and judgment to the plummet.

The condemnation of the free pass system used by legislators, by the "Farmers' Platform," is a proper move. The state is strong enough and rich enough to protect its servants and provide them with every necessity while in its service, and it is in the highest degree reprehensible for a great commonwealth to permit its servants to receive presents while they are in its active employ and in the performance of the state's duties. The compensation of public officers should be sufficiently liberal to defray their expenses, and insure them against loss while their services were given to the state; but that other dangerous extreme should be guarded against, which makes the compensation of persons in the employ of the state, a temptation to designing and dishonest men to reach. High salaries for the amount of service performed have made the public offices a great temptation for incompetent rascals. The mileage system which the resolutions recommend has grown obsolete and should be abandoned. The Secretary of State or some other legally designated officer should issue to every legislator a mileage railroad ticket, over the railroad which he must travel in reaching the state capital from his home or place of residence, which would allow him liberal transportation during the session, the railroad company to be reimbursed from the state treasury on presentation of those tickets at the treasurer's office certified by the state auditor. Let the members pay per diem commencing on the day it is necessary for him to leave home to reach the capital in time for the session, and issue the necessary transportation for him. His transportation should accompany his commission and reach him under the governor's seal, and the rate per mile for such transportation be fixed by law. There would be dignity, common sense and business principle in such a system, while the present one is contemptible and disgraceful to the commonwealth.

On the whole this "Farmers' Platform" originated by a meeting of farmers at Mt. Pleasant, Harvey county, is a move in the right direction which we hope to see followed up vigorously throughout the whole state and nation.

The Racing Business at Fairs.

An indignant protest goes out annually from the agricultural press of the country after the fall fairs have been held, against the racing feature which characterizes and demoralizes the majority of agricultural fairs throughout the country, and yet the abuse is repeated by managers of the principal part of the fairs when the season again returns. They all acknowledge that the 2,20 and 2,30 trotters have no part in farming; that farmers never succeed in raising such stock, or for perchance an occasional animal of this class is produced, that it passes into the hands of professionals from the farmer at a moderate figure, and is then trained

to become a gambling machine. These fast ring trotters are of little or no value except to lay wagers on. The betting fraternity, however, succeed in occupying the fore front at all the fairs by offering the managers heavy bonuses and getting a large sprinkling of their friends elected officers, owning stock in the companies, and by one and another business movement. Timid managers fear that their receipts will fall short and the treasury be empty when it is of the greatest importance that it should be full. And so, when fair day comes, the horse trot and the "running race" is the great attraction. The local papers go mad over it, and advertise it better than all the rest of the fair besides. The consequence is, the crowd flock to the stands and seats to see the races, the fine stock and agricultural machinery, in short, everything else, is given the go by. The consequence is that nearly all the exhibitors of the products of the farm proper are dissatisfied, and justly so, pocket their loss and disappointment, and go home with their stock, implements and produce, which have cost them much painstaking labor and money to prepare for and transport to the show ground.

This systematic abuse is ruining the agricultural fair. It unfits the fair for the main object for which it was designed, the education of farmers, and making them more familiar with the best breeds of stock, the best specimens of grain and other farm products, and all kinds of farm implements and machinery.

If the horse trot was banished utterly, and the time daily devoted to it consumed in a lecture by men prepared to lecture on stock-raising and all the leading branches of agriculture, the fair would be a much more profitable institution. The premiums given to the jockeys would more than pay the expenses of most competent and instructive lectures.

The horse which should engage the farmer's attention is the strong, well-proportioned, large draft and coach horse. The large French horse crossed upon the native mares of the country produces an animal which every farmer can raise with profit, and the sooner he abandons the delusion of breeding trotters for the race-course, and turns his attention to rearing colts from the large Percherons which are being imported in large numbers from France, the better it will be for agriculture and the country. We commend the perusal of Mr. Stahl's article, published in another column, on Agricultural Fairs, to every reader interested in these annual rural exhibitions.

Who Have Been Farmers.

"Cultivated minds in all ages of the world have ranked pre-eminent among the vocations of mankind, the pursuit of agriculture. It is the fountain head from whence flows the beam of existence to the human family, and to this all other occupations are tributary."

"Only small minds look upon farming with disdain. The locust plague, that leaves destitution and suffering in its track, shows us something of the effects of a discontinuance in agriculture."

"A good farmer is the peer of a king and more, for while the farmer can live without the king, the king could not exist without the farmer."

Such fulsome flattery is constantly being paraded in newspapers. Practically there is but very little truth in it. A good farmer is the peer of a king in the world's estimation as a faithful slave is. Without labor the king would sit on a barren throne, and it does not much matter whether that labor is performed by slaves or free farmers, so that the king and all other aristocratic rings and monopolies have the privilege of appropriating as much of the products of their industry as they choose. This is exactly the case with our American farmers. Their labor is the foundation of the wealth of the nation, but others dispose of its fruits as they see fit. In place of "all other occupations being tributary" to the farmer, in point of fact the farmer's occupation is tributary to them.

All the participants of the wealth of the soil whose hands are not employed in producing it, look upon the farmer with more or less of disdain because he tamely submits to be robbed by them, and it cannot be maintained by any show of truth that this class are men of small minds. The farmer fills the important place of honor which writers and orators who promulgate such sentiments as we have quoted, assign to them, but they do not, and the fault is mainly their own. If they would study their own interests and rights, and consult together with a view of ascertaining what course to pursue to secure those "God-given" blessings, they would not only become the "peers" but the superiors of kings and all others who arrogate to themselves kingly privileges, and be able to dictate the policy which governs all of that class of persons who now toll the earnings of the farmers to sustain and increase their own wealth and power.

It is a great mistake to flatter farmers, who have an amazing capacity for receiving flattery, by lavishing such "soft sodder" on them as the specimen quoted as our text. In place of flattery by agricultural papers they should be rebuked for their tame submission to the indignities and impositions heaped upon them. It is the wont of politicians at mass meetings to use such phrases on the eve of elections, while they will take every precaution to exclude them from their social circles and private companionship. And while farmers lack that degree of culture and refinement in manners which the best society demands, and submit to be driven and controlled in all matters pertaining to public affairs, they are justly treated. Their condition is a natural and inevitable consequence of their own willful neglect. In place of "tipping the blarney" to farmers, which has been the custom from time immemorial, those who are their well wishers should point

out their short-comings and lead them to see clearly the true position they occupy among their countrymen in social and public life, and while teaching them how to remedy existing evils, appeal to their natural pride and self respect to appropriate and enjoy the enviable position which their flatterers never tire of telling them they are heirs to by divine right. Farmers by making it a part of their routine business to mingle more in a social way, will cultivate the graces of society, and by pooling their votes on such public measures as have a direct influence on their business, they will in a few years be able to dictate to every other interest and class, the measures they wish inaugurated and carried out.

Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

Secretary Hndson has placed on our table the Second Quarterly Report of the State Agricultural Board for 1880, and informs us that the issue of 8,000 copies is being rapidly mailed to anxious inquirers about our state, its inhabitants, products and resources.

It is a handsomely printed pamphlet of 119 pages, the first seventeen of which are devoted to statistics of population, of acreage of winter wheat, spring wheat and corn, fruit trees in bearing, by counties, small fruits and vineyards, fruit trees not in bearing, farm buildings and names of counties and assessment of railroads therein. Pages 17 to 38 inclusive are devoted to reports on meteorology, and the prospects and conditions of the various farm crops, fruits and farm animals; pages 39 to 64 are devoted to excellent reports by practical men on the summer and fall treatment of orchards, vineyards, grapevines and small fruits.

Perhaps nothing in the work is more valuable and timely than the 38 pages containing 125 condensed reports by actual growers and manufacturers of sorghum. In 1879 there were planted 23,664 acres, and in 1880, 31,932 acres in this state, an increase over last year of 8,268 acres, or 35 per cent., which shows that it is rapidly coming into favor as a staple crop. Newly broken sod seems to be the favorite ground upon which to plant it, and the early amber is preferred by a majority on account of early maturity and the readiness with which the sorghum granulates, especially when exposed to atmospheric action. Farmers in the western and southwestern portions of the state, where fuel is scarce and the grain crop has been shortened by drought, state that the seed is about equal to coal for burning and to corn for stock feed, yielding in some cases 60 bushels to the acre, threshed in an ordinary threshing machine. The yield of syrup is reported as all the way from 50 to 200 gallons per acre, according to soil, seed and methods used, and some instances are given where sorghum in many instances can be made a profitable crop for feed and fuel, if the juice is not utilized for molasses making at all.

The web worm, so destructive to crops in several counties, has been investigated by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, entomologist of the Board, and his interesting report on its habits and transformations will be found on pages 99 to 103.

The population tables mentioned above, compiled from assessors' rolls, show a total of 948,105, or an increase of 98,127 over last year. While not wholly satisfactory to the Board, this table is the most reliable that could be obtained, and the census returns will probably show a population varying but little either way from 1,000,000. The assessed and taxable valuation of the railroads in the state shows a grand total of \$20,547,802.55.

The acreage in winter wheat for this year was 2,210,367, an increase over last year of 690,000 acres; in corn 3,588,474, an increase of 555,000 acres. Number of apple trees in bearing, 2,380,231; apple trees planted but not in bearing, 3,979,372, or a total of nearly six and a half millions of apple trees, and a little less than ten millions of peach trees to bear them good company—and peaches.

The Report is full to repletion with facts and figures which cannot be given in a notice like this, but it can be obtained by addressing J. K. Hudson, secretary, Topeka.

Ensilage.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Book of Ensilage," by Dr. John M. Bailey, a practical farmer. It is very seldom we get an agricultural work of so much value from the pen of a man who practices what he preaches. Dr. Bailey has not only preserved various kinds of forage (chiefly fodder corn) in their green state, but has fed for months a large stock of cattle and sheep upon the ensilaged fodder. The cost of keeping stock by this system appears from Dr. Bailey's experiments to be less than half as much as upon hay or grain. The book gives, in a plain, practical manner, all the necessary instructions, details and specifications for building silos of all sizes, and the manner of preserving green forage by this system; also plans of a model dairy establishment adapted to the system of Ensilage.

It is printed in a superior manner, upon heavy paper, in good large type, and handsomely bound in cloth.

It contains much valuable matter of interest to every farmer, dairyman and stock raiser.

It is published by the author, whose address is "Winning Farm," Billerica, Mass.

Price, post-paid, by mail, \$2.00.

Dr. Bailey defines a silo and ensilage thus: A SILO is a cistern or vat, air and water tight on the bottom and sides, with an open top, constructed of masonry or concrete. It may be square, rectangular, round or oval in shape,

perpendicular sides, used to store in their green state forage crops, such as corn, sorgho, rye, oats, millet, Hungarian grass, clover and all the grasses. This forage is cut and taken directly from the field, run through a cutter which cuts it into pieces less than half an inch in length, and trampled down solidly in the SILO, and subjected to heavy and continuous pressure.

The structure is the SILO, which may be above ground, or partially or entirely below the surface of the ground. The fodder preserved in SILO is ENSILAGE.

Sorghum.

We have drawn very liberally on the quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, and devote a page of the FARMER to the cultivation of sorghum and the manufacture of syrup as practiced by farmers of Kansas. The business has assumed much greater proportions in the state than was generally suspected. While the crop proves fairly remunerative in all parts of the state, the western and dryer portions seem eminently suited to the profitable culture of cane, and, judging from the evidence presented by statistics collected by the state, the sugar interest may at no distant day rank among the first in magnitude, disputing the palm even with stock growing. Wheat growing is fascinating to every farming community in the temperate zone, but stock and cane growing in Kansas promise to be "a nail nail in a sure place."

Farmers' Alliances.

There is a good deal of interest being manifested throughout the country in the formation of Alliances. We publish in another column the form of constitution and by-laws used, which will be found very simple, and any desirous of forming an Alliance in their neighborhood, by referring to our columns may learn how to proceed.

The Garden.

We are in receipt of the second number of this 12-page quarterly, published by those competent seed men and gardeners, B. K. Bliss & Sons, 34 Barclay street, N. Y. The Garden is only 25 cents a year; printed on fine tinted paper and full of practical information on gardening and horticulture.

We acknowledge price-list for July and August, of Bloomington Nursery, Bloomington, Ill., Baird & Tuttle agents.

The Agricultural Fair.

The season of agricultural fairs is approaching, hence an article about them may be of interest. I shall write this one fully realizing the importance of such institutions and the elevating influence they have on the farmer when rightly conducted. Rightly used, no better educator of the agricultural classes can be found than the fair. As they are now generally conducted I would place them secondary to the agricultural press and the grange. I propose first to show how the fair may elevate farmers and second to point out some glaring defects in their management.

The fair will elevate the farmer by giving him a true and proper conception of his vocation. The farmer has been told of his ignorance so long, persistently, and, because of his solitary occupation, so lacks self-confidence and esteem, that he has far from a right conception of his occupation. The farmer's occupation is exalted in honor by no trade or profession. I have said that the farmer lacks self-confidence because of the solitude and isolation of his work. By mixing with one another and with their city cousins, this confidence will fast be gained and for this no better place can be found than the fair. Also, by showing them collectively the vast variety of farm products they will gain a better conception of their importance in the world; and seeing the best products of farmers exhibited at the fair will stimulate them to better farming. Man is yet enough of a monkey to be an imitative animal; he will try to do what he sees the best farmers do. The fair also affords the farmer an opportunity of comparing notes with his brother farmer, to gain important advice and information from the best agriculturists, horticulturists, gardeners, florists, stock raisers, poultry raisers, &c.

Now let me say a word in regard to the management of fairs. Like holding an umbrella and editing a newspaper every one thinks he could do it best. But certainly the agricultural fair should not encourage and foster horse racing. Please pardon me for introducing this old theme but it must be agitated till different practices prevail. This thing of offering a diploma for the best reaper, ten dollars for the best horse and two hundred dollars for the fastest trotter is decidedly thin. As a general thing these fast trotters are of no earthly account for anything else and therefore unworthy the notice and money of the fair. Every true farmer should help and encourage every right of the fair; but they should denounce and discountenance horse racing and jockeying. The boys and girls come to the fair; they are observant and imitative; for their sakes the horse race should be abolished.

Another absurdity often practiced in giving a premium to best trained company of militia. This is practiced by nine-tenths of the agricultural societies of Illinois, where every village and hamlet can boast of a military company. The premium for the best company is generally ten times as much as for the best bull or stallion. War and agriculture do not foster each other in any way; and for the officers of a fair

to offer one hundred dollars to the best trained military company is but to prostitute the aims and object of agricultural fairs. These things can not elevate farmers. Neither will whisky, which is so often found on our fair grounds.

Closely allied to whisky is gambling. Fair managers never made a decent dollar by allowing games of chance on the grounds. One of the best fairs in the state is that of Adams county. The managers have made it so by conducting it on sound principles and on a high moral standard. Four fairs have been held, yet the police force have never had occasion to arrest a man; no whisky or games of chance are allowed on the ground; last year the managers were offered \$1,300 in cash for the privilege of bringing a wheel of fortune on the ground, but they refused. The number of entries last year was 2,585. Does not that look like the people sustained such management?

Last year this fair association offered premiums for the best written examination by any pupil in the schools of the county. Several different grades were specified. This is a step in the right direction. Agriculturists should encourage the public schools for free education for all is the bulwark of our government.

Another thing for which our fair managers should offer a generous premium is for the best paying farms. Certified accounts with the several farms, charging the farm with interest on capital, labor, and all expenses, and crediting it with all produced should be the basis of award. These accounts should be open to the inspection of the public at some convenient place on the fair ground. The premiums should be liberal, say one hundred dollars for first and fifty for second. This is less than the amount generally paid for fast trotting. The advantages of such action would be multitudinous. It would make first-class farmers, because the farmer if he kept such an account would know what crop and what labor paid him best, in what way his expenses could be lessened and his profits correspondingly increased; it would teach him business methods and the beauties of systematic book keeping; it would stimulate the farmer to greater action and better farming, by instructing judicious rivalry and good-natured emulation.

A relic of jockeyism and the turf, still retained where horse racing is excluded, is the "sweepstakes" premium. "Best bull of any age or breed," reads the premium list. That is sensible! bring into the ring Durham Devon, Jersey and Holstein! So with sheep; Leicester, Merinos, Cotswold! Hogs—Berkshire, Poland-Chinas, Jersey Reds, Essex and Yorkshire! It must be funny for the judges of a "sweepstake" ring to decide which is best. Won't some one who has had that blaspheous experience tell how it is done?

JOHN M. STAHL.

Camp Point, Ills.

The Country Gentleman reaches the following conclusions in regard to the fruit crop of the country this year: "From our own observations, and the reports in the papers and from correspondents, we judge that the apple crop throughout the country this season, as we have before stated, will be large, particularly at the west, but, taken as a whole, not so abundant as some other full years, the quantity being somewhat diminished in the eastern states by the drouth and other unfavorable causes. The peach crop will be moderate in some places and small in most. The peach crop will be fair, not heavy."

The Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society offers a premium of \$100 for the best collection of apples by any state or local society, or by any individual, not to contain more than 100 sorts; and \$50 for the second best. For the best collection from an individual, of not over forty varieties, the premiums are \$50 and \$25; and the same prizes are offered for the best ten market apples south of 37°; for the best ten between 37° and 41°; and for the best ten north of 41°.

All the states show a wool clip equal to or greater than last year, except New Hampshire and California. Kansas reports an increase of forty-two per cent. and Nebraska fifteen. A vast increase in the territories is indicated by the reports received, amounting to twenty per cent. In Texas alone fifteen per cent. increase is reported.

"Unless you (the people) become more watchful and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will in the end find that the most important powers of government have been bartered away, and the control of your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations."—Andrew Jackson, in his Farewell Address.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:—Gentlemen: I have for a long time been afflicted with a terrible kidney complaint which it seemed at times nothing could control. I tried doctors and medicine extensively but found no relief. Finally I was advised by a friend to try your safe kidney and liver cure, and now, after suffering nearly four years the most acute pain, I find myself entirely well and able to attend to business every day. Respectfully, JOHN G. L. CRAWFORD, Jersey City, June, 1880.

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of kidney wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hep Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See another column.

The List of Fairs.

We publish, this week, a list of the fairs to be held in the state of Kansas this fall. The list is as complete as it could be made, some of the counties not having reported to the State Board of Agriculture. We have had a great deal of inquiry for this list, which shows that much interest exists regarding the fairs of the state:

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Iola, no fair.
Humboldt Agricultural and Mechanical District Association, ———, ———.
Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, no fair.

Atchison Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair Association, Atchison, at Atchison, Sept. 6 to 12.

Central Kansas Fair Association, (Barton), Great Bend, no report received.

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, no report received.

Butler County Exposition and Horticultural Society, Augusta, no fair.

Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, at Columbus, Sept. 22, 23 and 24.

Spring River Valley Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, (Cherokee Co.) Baxter Springs, no fair.

Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Concordia, no report received.

Walnut Valley Fair Association, Winfield, no date stated.

Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, at Girard, Sept. 7, 8 and 9.

Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis Co.) Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, at Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, at Troy, Sept. 23, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Kansas Valley Fair Association, (Douglas Co.) Lawrence, no fair.

Ellis County Agricultural Society, Hays City, no fair.

Ellsworth County Agricultural Society, Ellsworth, no date stated.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, at Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.

Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eureka, at Eureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8.

Harper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Anthony, no report received.

Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, at Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, at Holton, Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 23, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.

Valley Falls, Kansas, District Fair Association, (Jefferson Co.) Valley Falls, at Valley Falls, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Mankato, no report received.

Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Olathe, no report received.

Labette County Agricultural Society, Oswego, at Oswego, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Lincoln County Agricultural Society, Lincoln, no fair.

Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, at LaCygne, Sept. 23, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, at Mound City, Sept. 23, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Lyon County Agricultural Society, Emporia, at Emporia, Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, at Peabody, Sept. 21, 22 and 23.

Marshall County Agricultural Society, Marysville, at Marysville, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

McPherson County Agricultural Society, McPherson, no report received.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, at Paola, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.

Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, (Mitchell), Asherville, no report received.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2.

Morris County Agricultural Society, Parkerville, at Parkerville, Sept. 20, 21 and 22.

Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Norton County Agricultural Society, Leota, no report received.

Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Neosho Co.) Chanute, at Chanute, Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Burlingame Union Agricultural Society (Osage Co.) Burlingame, at Burlingame, Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Osborne County Agricultural Society, Bloomington, no date selected.

Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Minneapolis, at Minneapolis, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Larned, no fair.

Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, at Phillipsburg, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society, St. George, no fair.

Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society, Hutchinson, at Hutchinson, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Reno County Horticultural Society, Hutchinson, no report received.

Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, at Manhattan, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Republic County Agricultural Society, ———, ———.

Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, ———, ———.

Sedgwick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Wichita, at Wichita, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, at Topeka, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Smith Center, ———, ———.

Waubesa County Agricultural Society, Alma, no fair.

Washington County Agricultural Society, Washington, at Washington, Sept. 15, 16 and 17.

Wilson County Agricultural Society, ———, ———.

Woodson County Agricultural Society, Yates Center, not decided.

Neosho Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, at Neosho Falls, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Up the Kaw Valley.

Between Topeka and Silver Lake wheat and oats all harvested and partly threshed out. Corn is doing fairly; some most ripe and from twelve to fifteen feet high.

The farmers propose to make independent selections from among the many candidates, in due time, with little regard to primaries or conventions. The most of them say let each man stand on his own merits, uninfluenced by any party or sets of delegates in convention. Well, why not for all offices of purely local interests in the county?

Above Silver Lake and on to Rossville, the crops not harvested are needing rain badly, and the cattle ranges on the uplands north are fast drying up, and feed is very short, from the unusually large herds now being quartered upon them, so that neighboring farmers say that the cows are falling off in milk product more than they ever knew before. May not this be one of the reasons for opposition to the larger cattle men?

Much old corn is bought in Rossville at 23 to 25 cents, and new wheat is coming in quite lively, this week, direct from the machines, as it is in good condition to put into large bins.

Beyond Rossville to St. Mary's Mission, thirty miles from Topeka, towards the river, corn and potatoes are suffering badly from the extreme hot sun and dry soil; many fields are now ruined so that only nubbins and small potatoes will be had, and very poor fodder, if rain does not come soon. Wheat, however, has done much better than expected; many fields turning out from thirty to forty bushels to the acre of good, sound grain. Oats, also, yielded much better than common here; but little put in this spring, however. I heard of 60 to 80 bushels to the acre, which at even 20 cents a bushel gives a better profit than an average corn crop; besides the good farmer will consider his best interests, who provides oats for his hard-worked teams in the hot season, instead of hot corn. Horses need this change of feed more than many seem to understand.

C. H. B.

Raising Horses.

We find the following sound views, by L. S. Coffin, published in the *American Stockman*:

While in Chicago, a few weeks ago, we were much impressed with the number and kind of horses employed in that "wonder of the west" grate at will undisturbed on Mr. B's land. B. puts out his sheep and perchance they get on land of A. who walks out and with great gravity says you must not let those sheep graze on my land. (Why so?) Because they are not allowed to run at large.

And such is the feeling that even a squatter on the corner of school land with a shanty and half acre lot enclosed with shanghai fence, will come out in great assurance and invite you to keep your flock off his land.

Last year during the drought I sent my flock one and a half miles south to where there was a running brook, and a gentleman who had a little herd of dairy cows (on the shares) sent a polite notice to keep my flock away as he wanted to water cows there—although neither of us owned the land.

I mention these little things to show the prevailing opinion that sheep men have no rights that any one is bound to respect.

Some maintain the absurd idea that sheep are running at large unless they are shut up in the corral or confined in a field. While I hold they are not running at large when they are every day under the restraint of the shepherd and dog. Although he can't herd them on a bee line or be at both ends of the line at the same time.

This county is one of the best grazing districts I ever knew. More than fifty per cent. of the surface is unfit for cultivation by reason of the rocks and gravel, but all these hills are clad with grass, making the best sheep range in the world. These uplands are owned by the government, by railroad companies, and some by speculators.

Over these grassy slopes cattle roam at pleasure, and I hold that sheep should be entitled to the same right, the owner being responsible for any damage done by them inside of an inclosure. I hold that flock masters are not required to get a survey and trace the lines and find the ownership of these barren tracks before they turn them out. Yet I concede that the owner may guard the stock from his land at his own expense, but can't compel me to guard it for him.

These remarks are merely intended to awak-

en sheep men to what is our mutual interest. If the law, properly construed, makes such an invidious distinction between the rights of sheep and other stock, it is evident the law should be amended, and there are enough of us in this state, if we could agree on a programme and act in conjunction, to have some influence with the legislature.

The sheep business is certainly as legitimate as any other branch of the live stock business, and there is no good reason why it should be proscribed.

I would like to hear from many others on this subject. J. V. EVANS.
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

\$500 Reward—Catarrh Cure.

Some people would rather be humbugged than to get "value received" for their money. Hence it is that such persons run after this and that pretended cure for catarrh, forgetting that Dr. Sage's catarrh remedy is so positive in its effects, that its former proprietor advertised it for years throughout the United States under a positive guarantee, offering \$500 reward for an incurable case and was never called upon to pay this reward except in two cases. This remedy has acquired such a fame that a branch office has been established in London, England, to supply the foreign demand for it. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

UNABLE TO BREATHE THROUGH NOSE.

Portlandville, Iowa, March 11th, 1879.
Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—Some time ago I bought a douche, some of your Dr. Sage's catarrh remedy and golden medical discovery and commenced to use them. The aches and pains as well as sore throat and catarrh from which I have been for so long a time a sufferer, have entirely left me with their use. I feel like a new man as well as look like one. For four years I was unable to breathe through my nose. From the use of the catarrh remedy I can now do so freely. Your medicines I know to be all they are represented. Long live Dr. Pierce and the gentlemen connected with him. Gratefully yours,
WATSON SMITH.

High Priced Butter.

Buyers pay the highest price for "gilt edged butter," but want every tub to be of an even, bright, color. They recommend their patrons to use only Wells, Richardson & Co.'s perfected butter color, as it is the most reliable known, and will give a perfect color. It received the only award at the international dairy fair for "superior purity, strength, perfection of color and permanence."

Why Are You Bilious?

Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use kidney wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cures bilious headache, and causes new life in the blood. Druggists have it.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using hop bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it.

Shake No More.

One hundred thousand bottles of the *Marsh Aque Cure* to be sold at fifty cents.—Every man, woman and child in the state of Kansas, who is suffering with any miasmatic or malarious disease—such as fever and ague, chills and fever, marsh or swamp fever, dumb ague, bilious or periodical headache, etc.—can obtain, for the low price of fifty cents, a bottle, or box, of the famous *Marsh Aque Cure*—the best, safest and surest child remedy known—by calling on any prominent druggist in the state.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of potassium and iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of scrofula, sores, boils, humors, pimples, eruptions, skin diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures liver complaints, female weakness and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. For sale by all dealers.

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. PRASCOFF & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I am a candidate for the office of Probate Judge subject to the decision of the Republican primary election. D. A. HARVEY.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Judge, subject to the Republican primary election. G. W. CAREY.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
LETTUCE—per doz bunches.....	25
ONIONS—.....	25
ASPARAGUS—.....	25
RADISHES—.....	30
NEW CABBAGE—per doz.....	30@40
NEW BEETS—.....	30
PEAS—.....	30
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	15@20
CHEESE—Per lb.....	10@10
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	10
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.....	1.30
.....Medium.....	1.75
.....Common.....	1.50
NEW POTATOES—Per bu.....	40
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu.....	40
Butchers' Retail.	
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.....	12 1/2
.....Round.....	10
.....Rounds.....	10
.....Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.....	10
.....Hind.....	7

"By the carcass".....	6 1/2
MUTTON—Chops per lb.....	10
Roast.....	10@12 1/2
PORK.....	8@10
VEAL.....	12@15

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.	
HIDES—Green.....	60
Green, calf.....	60
Bull and stag.....	60
Dry flint prime.....	12
Dry flint, prime.....	10
Dry flint, second.....	5@7
Dry damaged.....	5@7
TALLOW.....	50
SHEEP SKINS.....	25@1 00

Retail Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.	
WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2.....	70
.....Fall No. 3.....	65
.....Fall No. 4.....	65
CORN—White.....	25
.....Yellow.....	25
OATS—Per bu. new.....	18
RYE—Per bu.....	20
BARLEY—Per bu.....	20
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.....	2.75
.....No. 2.....	2.60
.....No. 3.....	2.50
.....No. 4.....	2.40
CORN MEAL.....	90
CORN CHOP.....	60
CORN & OATS.....	1.25
BRAN.....	50
SHORTS.....	60

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue.

CHICKENS—Live, per doz..... 2.00@2.75

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 40 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 33 to 35c; washed fleece, coarse 30 to 32c; washed fleece, medium, 35 to 40c; unwashed, fine 22 to 25c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium, 25 to 28c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 24c; washed, coarse and dingy, 20 to 22c.

St. Louis.

Tub-washed—medium 45 1/2 to 47c, No. 2, 41 to 44, low and dingy 37 to 40; unwashed—medium 28 to 30, low 25 to 27 1/2; low, one end and dark 28 to 30; medium, coming 28 to 30c, low 24 to 26; heavy merino 20 to 21, light 20 to 23, curly black and cotted ranges from 5 to 15c per lb less.

Markets by Telegraph, August 3.

New York Money Market.

MONEY—2 to 2 1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....	104 1/2
New 5's.....	102 1/2
New 4 1/2's (registered).....	110 1/2 to 110 3/4
Coupons.....	111 1/2
New 4's.....	109 1/2
Coupons.....	109 1/2 to 109 3/4

SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—125.	
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 07.	
ST. JOE—\$1 00.	
P. B. BONDS—\$1 12 1/2.	
U. S. BONDS—firsts, \$1 12 1/2.	
LAND GRANTS—\$1 14 1/2.	
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 19 1/2.	

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,570; shipments, 2,069; market weak and slow; native steers averaging 1,632 lbs. sold at \$4 25; native feeders, \$2 50 to \$3 45; cows, 2 40 to 2 75; grass Texas steers, \$2 50 to \$3 25. The bulk of the sales being at Indian and southwest steers ranged at \$2 50 to \$3 00; corn fed Texans, \$3 35 to \$3 75; Colorado steers, \$3 75 to 4 40; mixed native butchers' stuff, \$2 50 to 3 25; receipts, 400; shipments, none.
SHEEP—Very scarce, with good demand at \$3 80 to 4 00 for fair to choice; receipts, 500; shipments, 100.
HOGS—Slow and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4 40 to 4 75; packing \$4 45 to 4 65; butchers to fancy, \$4 40 to 4 70; receipts, 6,500; shipments, 4,000.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Better. No. 2 red, 90 1/2 to 90 3/4c cash; 89 1/2 to 90 1/2c August; 88 1/2 to 89 1/2c September; 88 1/2 to 89 1/2c October; 88 1/2 to 89 1/2c year. No. 3 red, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2c cash; 84 1/2 to 85 1/2c August; 84 1/2 to 85 1/2c September; 84 1/2 to 85 1/2c October; 84 1/2 to 85 1/2c year.
CORN—Lower; 34 1/2 to 34 3/4c cash; 34 1/2c August; 34 1/2c year.
OATS—Dull; 22c cash.
FLOUR—Quiet; 15 1/2c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Pens were full this morning and the supply consisted of all grades. Buyers demanded concessions, and declines of 10 to 15 cents were established. Fair to good native steers sold at \$4 00 to 4 45, and grass Texas steers at \$2 50 to 3 25. The bulk of the sales being at Indian and southwest steers ranged at \$2 50 to \$3 00; corn fed Texans, \$3 35 to \$3 75; Colorado steers, \$3 75 to 4 40; mixed native butchers' stuff, \$2 50 to 3 25; receipts, 400; shipments, none.
SHEEP—Fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2, 35 1/2 to 4 00 for fair to choice; receipts, 500; shipments, 100.
HOGS—Slow and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4 40 to 4 75; packing \$4 45 to 4 65; butchers to fancy, \$4 40 to 4 70; receipts, 6,500; shipments, 4,000.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Firm.
WHEAT—Moderately active, higher and irregular; No. 2 spring, 91 to 91 1/2c cash; 89 1/2c August; 87c, September; rejected, 50 to 60c.
CORN—Fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2, 35 1/2c cash and August; 35 1/2 to 35 3/4c September; 35 1/2c October; rejected, 34 1/2c.
OATS—Quiet and firm; No. 2, 22 1/2 to 23c cash; 22 1/2c August; 22 1/2c September; 22 1/2c October.
RYE—Steady; No. 2, 66c cash; 65 to 65 1/2c August; 65 1/2c September.
BARLEY—Dull; 73c September.
PORK—Fairly active, a shade higher and irregular; \$14 50 to 15 00 cash; \$13 80 August and September; \$14 40 October; \$11 70 November.
LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$7 25 cash August; \$7 32 1/2 to 7 35 September.
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, \$4 70; short ribs, \$7 40; short clear, \$7 65.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 4,000; mixed packing \$4 80 to 4 90; choice heavy, \$4 60 to 4 95.
CATTLE—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 1,500; good to choice shipping steers, \$4 50 to 4 85; common to fair, \$4 00 to 4 35.
SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; weak; common to choice \$3 90 to 3 95.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.
FLOUR—10s to 12s.
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 11s to 10s 4d spring wheat, 8s 6d to 9s 4d; California average, 8s 10d; club, 9s 8d to 10s 4d.
CORN—New, 5s 2d.
CHEESE—55s.
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—6s 6d.
BEEF—6s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 8s 6d; short clear 8s 6d.
LARD—Cwt, 37s 3d.
TALLOW—Good to fine, 34s 6d. P. Y. C. London, 41s.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.
HAY—Upland, 25 to 28; second baled, 18 to 20; bottom hay, 15 to 22; Kansas baled, 1

Literary and Domestic

Just One Little Song, Love.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Come sing that song I loved, Love,
When all life seemed one song;
For I am stricken now, love,
My strong arm is not strong.
Then sing the song I loved, love,
You, know that one sweet song.

Aye, sing that one sweet song, love,
Love, just that one sweet song,
For life is none too long, love—
Ah, love is none too long;
Then just one little song, love,
Love, just one little song.

I know you love the world, love,
Nor would I deem you wrong,
But, when above my grave, love,
Next year the grass grows strong,
Then sing the song I loved, love,
Love, just one little song.

No tears or sable garb, love,
No sighs to break your song,
But when they bid you sing, love,
And thrill the joyous throng,
Then sing the song I loved, love,
Love, just one little song.

"The friend who holds a mirror to your face,"
And hiding none, is not afraid to trace
Your faults, your smallest blemishes within;
Who kindly warns, reproves you if you sin—
Although it seems not so—he is your friend.

But he who, ever flatterer, gives you praise;
Who he is rebukes, nor censures, nor delays
To come with eagerness and grasp your hand,
And pardon you ere pardon you demand—
"He is your enemy, though he seem your friend."

How true the above lines are. How often we turn from the one who reproves us for some little thing, to the one who flatters us and whom perhaps in our hearts we despise for the many falsehoods they are obliged to tell in order to flatter whosoever they may meet. But every one likes to be praised and there are but a very few who will calmly listen to words of reproof and profit by them. If we would only stop a moment and think, that, unless a person was really a friend to you, would they take the trouble to say and tell you things that they know will in all probability displease you? No; indeed they would not. A mere acquaintance would never think of warning you, simply because they do not care what you do or where you go.

Those who flatter and agree with you in everything that you say or do, are persons one should beware of. Flattery is only another name for lying by wholesale. It is a bad habit that surely and steadily grows upon one.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Literary Items.—No. 42.

BRIDEWELL.

A house of correction. There are perhaps few words in the English language, which illustrate the change which words have undergone from their original signification, as the word at the head of this article. It will be seen that in this case, that the word now in common use, has not the least remote reference to its original meaning.

The history is as follows. St. Bridget, or St. Bride, gave her name to a well in the city of London, and a church erected in the same locality, was called the same. King John and Henry the Eighth, erected a palace also. After a time this mansion was neglected and was converted into a hospital, still bearing the name of Bride's well. The Bishop of London, Ridley, known in history as one of the martyrs of those days, converted this hospital into a house of correction. Since that day it has been kept as a prison, and the term Bride-well, is known in all parts of the world, wherever the English language is spoken, as a house of correction.

BEDLAM.

This word which is of common use is somewhat similar in its origin, and equally unfortunate in its history.

We give the history in the words of the chronicler. A priory in London, known as St. Mary's of Bethlehem, because intended to lodge the Bishop of Bethlehem, whenever he should be in England. Perhaps the fact that such a remarkable visit never occurred afterward, or similar motives led Henry the 8th to grant it to the city, which converted it into a house for the insane. Hence the name of *Bedlam*, now universally used for lunatic asylums.

It may be proper in this connection to remark, that Dr. Kirkbridge, in a late work on insanity, says, "It seems singular to any one who reflects on the subject, that the term 'lunacy' as applied to this disease, should still be retained as generally as it is by the community and the medical profession. 'Lunacy' and 'lunatic' are terms which have meaning in reference to the diseases of the mind, and originate from a popular belief in influences that have long since been shown to have no existence." Dr. K. alludes of course, to the term lunatic, which is derived from the Latin word *Luna*—the moon which our ancestors supposed to influence the mind of insane persons.

He says, and correctly, that the most proper term is *insanity*, and urges the medical profession to adopt it, and discard all other common terms which have become offensive from ancient associations. It is possible, we think, that so far as the medical profession is concerned, that a reform may be effected; but what interest has the bar to discard from its library these old terms.

It is proverbial that the legal profession have a fondness for old terms—still, in spite of it, more modern terms are sometimes used, as our Kansas farmers illustrate. We have a law "concerning lunatics, etc." but strange as it may

appear, the term *lunatic* is but once used in the body of the law, while the term *insane* is used sixteen times; why, we ask, is the change of phraseology? There certainly should be uniformity; but so long as dictionaries are referred to for information, it is expecting too much that these old terms which Dr. Kirkbridge objects to, will be discarded from public use; for we find a medical dictionary which gives the term *lunatic* as "moon-struck." Walker, I find, gives the word "lunatic"—"mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon."

To expect the non-professional reader or the masses to discard a word of common use, while our books of reference instruct us that they are proper and right, is certainly expecting something that cannot be brought about in our day. That the word *lunatic* was false in its adoption, there is no doubt on that point. The term *bedlam* or *bedlamite*, is certainly, strange and interesting in its origin, but from this old association with the name of mad-house, it is perhaps the most offensive to the ear; and it is only a corruption of the word *Bethlehem*, a religious establishment; it is no more right to be applied to persons of unsound mind than the name of "lunatic."

With these few remarks, a farmer will leave this question, with the hope that it may attract the attention of the more learned professions.

JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kas.

BILL ARP ON OUR GIRLS.

Things are not well ordered—Teach the Boys too, so They can Court in French and German, if They Want to.

It is mighty bad, but it looks like we can't help it. I met a preacher the other day who is trying to raise a lot of girl children on a six hundred dollar salary, and he says he can't do it—that is, decently—according to their social position. Two of 'em are about grown now, and are smart and likely, but they don't know what to do for a living. They could teach school, but there ain't any vacancy in ranch. They can sew and knit, but that's a powerful slow and unromantic way of making a little money. I think they could be persuaded to marry, but somehow our thrifty boys don't seem to fancy poor preacher's daughters. I have noticed that when a preacher's daughter marries it's generally to another poor preacher, and they settle down in some little town to perish to death together in the name of the Lord. The like of that grieves me.

I met another man last week who makes two or three thousand a year, and spends it and keeps lively, but don't lay up anything, and when I asked him how he was getting along in this sublimity world he said, "Oh, pretty well—pretty well considering. I've just got through educating my daughters and think now I can lay up some money. They have cost me four thousand dollars in the last four years, and now I've got but one aim in life and that is to marry 'em off to somebody I won't have to support."

I'm afraid he can't do that. His girls have got style and manners, and know smart about music, and rhetoric and botany, and the sun, moon and stars, but the trouble is they won't have anybody that will have them. There are several reasons why the nice, well-educated, well-behaved, wealthy young men won't have 'em; the first of which is, there ain't no such young men; secondly, if there is about one in a congressional district, he is apt to be already married or mortgaged to some banker's daughter whom he met off at the springs. There's fifty nice, refined, well-educated poor girls waiting for just such a nice young man, and forty-nine of 'em, at least, have got to go to bed without him. The trouble is, there ain't any such young men. There's plenty just as smart by nature and more industrious, but they haven't got the money nor the elegant manners.

Then there's another class who have got the manners and the education, but that's all they have got. They are worthy young lawyers and doctors who are trying to get a start in the world, and they are afraid to marry one of these college girls, for fear they can't support 'em according to expectations. Somehow, these things, don't fit up together now-a-days as they used to, and I'm a-thinking its because our people are overdoing the thing in doing too much for the girls, or, maybe, too little for the boys. I remember when the boys were sent off to college and the daughters stayed at home, but its on the other extreme now. Female colleges have sprung up in almost every town. There are about five times as many girls at college as boys. There are about five hundred now being educated at Rome, and Dalton, and Marietta, but I don't believe there are fifty boys at colleges from the whole district.

A thrifty farmer or merchant thinks he can't spare his boys from the field or store, or if he can, he can't afford to send them away off to college, at an expense of four or five hundred dollars a year, but he can spare the girls, and there is a college close by, and so the daughters are getting all the refinement and polish, and by the time one graduates she feels a little above the family, and wouldn't marry her brother's best friend, unless he was rich and could set her up like a queen. She has got a new social position. I've been trying to think who are going to marry those girls who have cost their father four thousand dollars in four years, but I don't spot anybody they would have that would have them. Maybe they can go off and catch somebody at the springs next summer, but going to springs costs money and takes a power of fine clothes. When girls get thro' a fashionable college, its mighty hard for 'em to sit down on the old family platform. Their fond fathers and brothers have been living and working on a strain to put them through, and

the consequence is they become elevated insensitment and ambition. New pastures have been opened up forever to graze in, and the store clerk, or the farmer's boy, or the handsome mechanic who used to squeeze her warm hand on the sly, learns mighty quick to keep at a respectful distance.

I know its all right for girls to be educated, and to take just as high a position as they possibly can, but, then, if her father ain't rich, and she has no great expectations, she is in a bad way for matrimony, unless she has a power of good common sense and makes up her mind to come down a peg or two. Fine clothes go a long way with fine thoughts, and fine manners, and its mighty hard to put 'em off and go to the kitchen and do domestic drudgery. Anybody feels more like a gentleman in a Sunday suit, and I do hate, mighty bad, to swap mine off on a Monday morning, but its just obliged to be done or I wouldn't have any clothes at all after awhile. I wish it was so folks could dress up all the time, for I don't believe a man is inclined to do a little mean thing when he is well dressed.

I wish the girls could go in purple and fine linen, and diamonds and pearls, for they do look so sweet and charming, but a poor girl can't do it, that's all, and if she tries to live and dress beyond her means, nobody but a fool is going to marry her, college or no college. They say a smart mother makes a smart son, but how is a girl going to be a mother at all unless some fellow marries her. Society is very exacting, I know, very caustic and envious.

Sometimes when a smart, refined, educated girl marries a mechanic or a working-man, society whispers around that she has lowered herself, and the girls are afraid of society. So between all their trouble, the old maids are accumulating at the south like they do at the north. Now, the girls up there are more shifty than ours, and so they won't sit down and braid straw and wait forty years for a fellow to come along, but they pick up a few dollars and go west in search of a school, or a husband.

I read the other day about a lot of 'em arriving on every train that goes into Leadville—going there to teach school, and the Leadville boys watch out for 'em and marry 'em everywhere betwixt the depot and the school house, and so they haven't got any school in Leadville yet. That's bad, ain't it? But still I'm glad of it, for it always does me good to see the young folks hitch together and settle down to business.

Now, what we want in this blessed land is more schools and colleges for our young men and boys, so as to prepare them all right for our college-bred girls—so they will all be on an equal footing, and can talk rhetoric and botany and astronomy together, and quote poetry from Tennyson and Longfellow, and court one another in French or German, if they want to. Something must be done right away, for things are not working right.

Yours,

Cartersville, Georgia.

BILL ARP.

—Dixie Farmer.

The Guileless Witness.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer, sternly. "Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the court make the—"

"I have, judge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer; "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten—"

"Your honor—"

"It's a fact, judge; I'm under my oath," persisted the witness.

The lawyer arose, placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table and said:

"Will you tell the court what you know about the case?"

"That ain't his name," replied the witness.

"What ain't his name?"

"Case."

"Who said it was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this Case—his name's Smith."

"Your honor," yelled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make the man answer?"

"Witness," said the judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Land o' Goshen, judge, hain't I been doin' it? Let the blamed cuss fire away, I'm ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and this prisoner have been friends."

"Never!" promptly responded the witness.

"What! Wasn't you summoned here as a friend?"

"No, sir; I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever Friends. He's an old line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer in disgust.

"Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up."

"Sheriff, remove that man from the box."

Witness retires, muttering:

"Well, if he ain't the thick headed cuss I ever laid eyes on."

Sleep of Infants.

The infant needs a soft bed, especially in cold seasons of the year. Cradles are obsolete.

Cots or cribs are better for the infant and its mother. Continuous rocking hurts the child and entails constant toil upon the mother. The infant's cot should be near the mother's, and well protected against cold drafts of air and direct rays of heat and light. In well warmed rooms the infant gains nothing by sleeping with its mother and it runs the risk of inhaling the exhalations and emanations from her person and then that of suffocation. In England alone during one hundred years four thousand infants were suffocated to death while sleeping near their mother's person. No infant, no child, no young person should sleep in the same bed, or even the same room with an old and sickly person. Infants should sleep alternately on one side and then upon the other and should be changed from side to side every third hour at longest. So doing prevents the secretions of the mouth from accumulating near the throat and so disturbing the infant's rest.

Parental Duties.

Careful attention to manners and behavior of children is among the most important parental duties; because so much of the comfort and happiness of a family, and of friends, depend upon the deportment of the younger members. Only the most gentle firmness will restrain and guide without making the teaching galling, and a bondage that leads to deceit.

Respectful demeanor to elders, loving attention to the wishes of the parents, the thousand small courtesies that are claimed for superiors extended to their young associates and to the servants, which can only come as the result of careful parental guidance, are much less strictly attended to, among a large proportion of families, than is desirable. This neglect, so annoying to all who are compelled to endure or witness it, is most injurious to the young.

The beginning of the evil can be traced to the fact that parents and teachers seldom realize that they are under any obligations to treat children politely. If our children do not see us practice the politeness which we inculcate, why should they believe our precepts are of any great importance? Children have as strong claims for civil, polite attention as their elders have. Such gentle courtesy as we show to our friends, or are expected to, if extended to the children, will not interfere with the respect, deference or obedience to parental authority which is desirable and should be secured. Parents and teachers, on the contrary, will find an ample reward if they teach children good manners by their own example as well as by precept.

Elegant or polished manners are most desirable. It is not easy to define exactly what the term "good manners" means. There was never any book which defined it so that one term comprehended the whole. But with all, educated or uneducated, who really possess this good thing, it is very easily recognized. Many who have never read a page on etiquette, and know not one of the rules that are expected to be the "open sesame" into the "best society," are beautiful examples of a wise mother's training. We do not pretend to describe it, but there is an indefinable, indescribable something by which one can usually recognize a true gentleman or lady. "Blue blood," or being born "under the purple," does not insure it. We think it is the result of early training—a mother's handiwork.

We see many children who act as if they thought it of no consequence how they behave at home. They talk loud, are boisterous when they enter a room, race up and down stairs, and call with loud voices from one story to another, slamming every door after them until the noise is like the report of a cannon, regardless of the great annoyance and discomfort they inflict upon all in the house. A visitor at a house where such behavior in children is tolerated would scarcely recognize them if he met them away from home, they can then be so quiet and unobtrusive. But it is not being refined and polished. True politeness and good manners cannot be taken on or put off at pleasure. They must be home-made, instilled into the minds of the children from the cradle, to be the pure article. But if it is not to be sure, even a spurious article is better than none. At least it will be some relief to those who must witness the boorishness of their home manners.

Now if parents can teach their children that they must not enter a friend's house and throw off hats, cloaks or rubbers anywhere—on the floor, on chairs, sofas, etc., instead of putting them in their appropriate places—that they must not rush noisily about, talking loudly or calling from one end of the room to the other, that they must be respectful and deferential to all when visiting; they surely can teach them that rude conduct at home is offensive and reprehensible in the last degree and in no wise to be tolerated. Parents can train their children to be polite at home as well as abroad, and they are guilty of a great wrong if they do not accomplish it.—Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in *Christian Union*.

Girls as Housekeepers.

Begin with your own things and your own place. That is what your mother will tell you if you rush to her, enthusiastic with great intentions, and offer to relieve her of half her housekeeping. Don't draw that little bucket of cold water to have it poured back upon your early zeal. Reform your bureau-drawer; relieve your closet-peg of their accumulation of garments out of use a month or two ago. Institute a clear and cheerful order, in the midst of which you can daily move; and learn to keep it. Use yourself to the beautiful, which is the right, disposing of things as you handle them, so that it will be a part of your toilet to

dress your room and its arrangements while you dress yourself, leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artistically hung, or as delicately folded and placed, as the skirts you loop carefully to wear, or the ribbon and lace you put with a soft neatness about your throat. Cherish instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing you have about you.

Let it grow impossible to you to put down so much as a pin-box where it will disturb the orderly and pleasant grouping upon your dressing-table, or to stick your pins in your cushion even at all sorts of tipsy and uncomfortable inclinations. This will not make you a "fussy,"—it is the other thing that does that; the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the intangible grace of relation. Once get your knowledge beyond study and turn it into fact—which is literally having it at your fingers' ends, and order will breathe about you, and grace evolve from commonest things, and uses, and belongings, wherever you may be; and "putting things to rights" will not be separate task work and trouble, any more than it is the working of the solar system. It will go on all the time and with a continual pleasure. Take upon yourself, gradually, for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need, all the cares that belong to your own small territory at home. Get together things for use in these cases.

Have your little wash-cloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture-brush and your feather-dusters, and your light, little broom, and your whisk and pan; your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, and piece of flannel, to preserve the polish, or restore the gloss where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest way of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes; they will come to you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone—so that you don't count the time it takes any more than that which you have to give to your own bathing and hair-dressing—then you have learned enough to keep a whole house, so far as its cleanly ordering is concerned.—*Ladies' Floral Cabinet*.

Advertisements.

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

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Farm Letters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

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

NEWTON, Harvey county, Kansas, July 26.—Weather warm, with occasional showers. Wheat and oats all in stack and threshing fairly commenced—wheat yielding from 5 to 20 bushels per acre, and of a much better quality than last year; oats average about 16 bushels to the acre, and sell for 22 cents on the market.

The price of wheat ranges from 50 to 68 cents per bushel. Farmers generally are holding their wheat for a better price. Notwithstanding the dry, backward spring, the corn prospect is for an enormous yield at present. Farmers are busily engaged in turning the stubble for another crop. The ground could not be in better condition for plowing. G. S. FUNK.

CORVALLIS, Smith county, Kansas, July 24.—Farmers about through harvesting; mostly cut with headers and mowers, owing to shortness of straw. A great many pieces not cut at all. Yield will be very poor. Very little wheat will be sown this fall, owing to scarcity of seed. Corn is looking good and promises a big yield, and farmers are anxious to buy hogs to feed up surplus, in consequence of which stock hogs have advanced to about \$4 per 100. Hogs and stock of all kinds are in good condition. Potatoes will be short. The web worms are very bad here. They have now gone into the late corn fields, but do not appear to be doing much damage. Can any one give a remedy for them? Weather warm and sultry, with considerable sickness, especially among children. W.

Prof. Popenor publishes a chapter in the last quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture on the web worm.

BLUE HILL, Mitchell Co., July 22.—I see communications from nearly all the counties in Kansas, most of which are very encouraging to the farmers. I congratulate them on their good fortune, while we would respectfully ask their sympathy with us on our misfortune in an entire failure in a wheat crop and a partial failure in a corn crop occasioned by drouth in '79 and '80. We are having plenty of rain since the 1st of July. The late planting of corn will be an average crop; early planting a failure.

My location is in the southwest portion of Mitchell county. The majority of the settlers are new comers; came here to obtain a home for themselves and families, with limited means. After the failure last year and again this year, they have become disheartened, many of whom have gone east in search of work so their families can live until spring, loth to give up their homesteads. They will try another crop next year, hoping for a better return for their labor. One of the greatest lacks appears to be for means to buy seed for sowing a small crop of wheat to ensure early bread for next season. Would it not be a charitable act for the state authorities, or those having charge of the destitute citizens of the western counties, to take this matter into consideration?

Our county is a prosperous young county, with the C. B. U. P. railroad running through the center east and west, with a branch of the K. P. railroad connecting at Beloit, the county seat; surrounded with a beautiful country of blue limestone; soil very productive with its present amount of rainfall; well watered, with a good belt of timber on the Solomon river, as well as all the tributaries flowing into the Solomon, plenty of good building stone on almost every quarter section of land in the county; in short, Mitchell county is, in my judgment, destined by nature to be one of the best counties in the state of Kansas.

Farmers have only to look to their interests to see that they have justice done them in the enactment of such laws as will give them an equal claim at least with moried monopolies who are striving to make fortunes which come off of the laboring classes.

S. B. FLOYD.

CLARINDA, Ness Co., July 26.—Inclosed please find 75 cents to renew my subscription on FARMER. We are still having plenty of rain and crops look splendidly. I was out on a ride of ten or twelve miles to-day, and saw from five to fifteen acres of crops in nearly every claim, all looking most splendidly. Young trees, vines, flowers, etc., around the houses look green and nice, yet in all my journey I only saw four families; all the rest have gone east. Most of them have gone because they have stayed here as long as they do anywhere, and they have gone without the least idea where they are going or what they are going to do when they get there. It is going to leave us who have stock an abundance of room, and we shall be able to cut lots of millet and corn this fall. N. C. MERRILL.

FOREST HILL, Russell Co., July 20.—Now as the drouth has passed away, and everybody seems to be feeling pretty good over the fair prospect for a crop of corn and millet, I thought I would let the many readers of the good old FARMER in the east know that we are still hopeful. We don't hear any more croaking and we are having plenty of rain.

Wheat is threshing from 1 1/2 to 8 bushels per acre in this vicinity. Oats are quite light. Flax about half a crop. Castor beans look well. Corn looks first-rate, but will be light, except late corn, which will probably make a

good crop. Millet is booming, and bids fair to make a splendid crop. Wild grass has revived since the late rains and stock is doing first rate.

I see there is a great deal said in some of the eastern papers about drouthy Kansas. I just want to say (through the FARMER) to my brother farmers of the east, that I have lived on a farm all my life, except about five years, and I have been in Kansas ten years this coming fall. My experience is this: Take Kansas for ten years, and I think we can make as much corn, wheat, oats, flax, castor beans, millet hay, and vegetables of all kinds, per acre, as in any state that I have ever been in, Illinois not excepted, and that is my native state. I don't aim to exaggerate about anything in Kansas. I do not advise any one to come here. I expect everybody to do as I did about coming to Kansas, and that is to use their own judgment and do as they please about it. I have been written to by parties from the east asking a great many questions about Kansas. All I have to say to any one is that I like Kansas and expect to stay here. A. S. DICKSON.

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner Co., July 26.—Our county, certainly, has reason to rejoice and call this the year of Jubilee. We have a population of 20,841, have harvested 850,000 bushels of wheat, and our acreage of corn is 50 per cent. more than last year, and will yield 50 to 70 bushels per acre. Everybody is after hogs and cattle to eat up the corn as we know it will be cheap.

All kinds of stock are doing well, and in demand at good prices. Fat hogs are worth \$3.50 to \$3.60; stock, \$4; corn, 25c; wheat, 55c.

Prairie meadows good. Hay cutting will soon commence.

We have, or will have soon, 126 miles of railroad in the county.

I recently made a trip through Harper and Barbour counties. Barbour county has a dairy that makes 1,500 pounds of good cheese per month. The people there are in a thriving condition, two railroads running to the principal towns—the A. T. & S. F. to Anthony, and the L. & G. to Harper City. Both towns are doing a good business, and if they could settle their county seat trouble and live in peace and harmony, they would become a prosperous and happy people.

The pasturage is good the corn crop looks well. The railroad will reach Harper by September 1st, and Barbour county can furnish cattle enough to make competition lively on both railroads. H. C. ST. CLAIR.

SPEARVILLE, Ford county, Kansas, July 18, 300 miles southwest of Topeka.—I like the weekly visits of the FARMER. It has been a dry season here, as usual. What vegetation there was all cut off by the hail on the 3d of July, which destroyed everything and left the ground very hard. We look for hard times this winter. I want information in regard to a tree or shrub cactus for hedge fence, some account of which I find in the FARMER of July 21st, by Mr. George C. Armstrong, of Texas. Will some one give more information in regard to it, and where it can be got and the cost of same. Respectfully yours, J. D. RAY.

HOWARD CITY, Elk county, Kansas, July 27.—I am a new comer to Kansas, and am well pleased with this part of the state. Peaches are very plenty. Crops are looking well, as we have had plenty of rain so far this season, and corn will be a heavy crop from present indications. Wheat and flax were very good, and many farmers have sown a second crop of flax. Stock of all kinds is looking well, as there is plenty of feed and good water, and there is a splendid chance for a great many more herds of stock in this county, as there is a large range yet unoccupied. JAMES B. HARRIS.

NAOMI, Mitchell county, Kansas, July 29.—This evening we are having a splendid rain, which was very much needed; some wind and thunder, but neither one very severe. So far, but little of the water has run away. Much early corn is past redemption, and will not make ten bushels per acre, but the greater part of the crop will be saved by this rain. Most plows stopped a week ago, but will start again to-morrow. Grass will be much improved; it was getting dry fast. "A Farmer," of Concordia, Kansas, asks for a speedy cure. In 1872 I sweeneyed a colt through my own ignorance, and worked him nearly all the time also; I first pulled up the skin with my thumb and forefinger, where the shoulder was sunken, and with a sharp-pointed knife pricked some eight or ten holes through the skin; then kept pulling and rubbing until there was plenty of air underneath, and greased thoroughly with any kind of grease about twice each day, always giving it a good pulling and rubbing. That was all I did, and the cure was perfect. Here is another, given me by a neighbor, which I have not proved: Rub the affected part thoroughly twice each day with spirits of turpentine. He says he has cured three, and works the horse right along. This county has not enough wheat for bread and seed; there is no real market price—sells at 40 to 50 cents; corn, 25 cents; hogs, \$3.00; butter, 10 cents; eggs, 6 cents; young chickens, 50 cents to \$1.00 per dozen, potatoes, 30 cents per peck, tomatoes, 8 cents per pound; cabbages, 3 cents per pound; blackberries, apples and grapes too high for us farmers to look at. Many people are going east—some to stay, some for the winter. Farms very low; good time for those who wish to purchase or trade farms in the east for land here. F. W. BAKER.

Our readers who suffer from deafness should read the advertisement of "Hope for the Deaf," which appears in another column.

Pruning.

The Ohio Farmer tells us that the branches of young trees should be removed with a smooth cut without a bruise, close to the trunk or branch from which they are taken, so as to leave no room for a dozen little branches to start out from the stump or branch cut off. More than half the labor of after pruning is saved by removing with care, and as closely as possible, the small branches of young trees as fast as they put out in the spring and early summer. These may be rubbed off by the hand, where the pruning is close, when two or three inches long, and all the strength of the tree that would be wasted on them turned to the growth of valuable branches. Care in watching these little gourmands will not only hasten the growth of the tree but the production of fruit—in peaches, one year, and in apples two or three years.

One should go over a young orchard twice each year. The tree is easily formed when young. Avoid dividing the tree into two branches so as to form a crotch when the head begins to form. When bearing, freely cut trees are quite apt to split apart. Better have the head formed by several branches starting out from the main trunk stem two or three inches apart. Keep the center open and shaped somewhat like an open umbrella frame inverted. As the tree advances in growth rub off the inside shoots that point toward each other, and which, if extended, would either cross each other or fill up the space that should be open in the middle of the tree for the admission of air and the rays of the sun. Every young orchard that is worth planting is worth watching and manuring freely, with as good cultivation as is required for either corn or potatoes.

A Standing Invitation.

If this meets the eye of any man, woman or child suffering from any disease of the kidneys, bladder, liver, or urinary organs, they will consider this a standing invitation to buy Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. This splendid medicine (endorsed by leading physicians) is a sure cure for the worst forms of kidney disease. All druggists sell Hunt's Remedy, and no chemist or physician ever prescribed a better. Trial size, 75 cents.

The agricultural editor of the Waverly Republican gives the following practical advice on the subject of the care of calves and preventing their sucking each other in various ways: There is some discussion as to the advantage of putting cows in stanchions, but there is no question of the advantage of having stanchions for calves when they are fed. Calves running at large will suck ears, and receive injury from the pernicious habit, and besides it is a very annoying job to feed a lot of pushing, slobbering varmints; but a row of stanchions holds them all in place, prevents the fast drinkers from robbing the slower ones, guards against upsetting pails, any number can be fed at once, and are kept from molestation by those awaiting their turn; and, best of all, if not liberated until their mouths are dried off, there is no sucking each other's ears after meals. A calf requires about four inches for its neck, and but a short time is needed to make the necessary stanchions, and any farmer can make them if he don't care for style, as we know by experience. In summer the stanchions can be placed in the pasture fence.

The twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by congress to be used by the U. S. Entomological Commission in its insect researches will do good work, and it is the first time in its history that the amount full or appropriation asked for has been granted. Another proof that agricultural interests will yet receive the recognition they deserve, and that farmers in the grange are demanding.

KIDNEY WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.
These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
KIDNEY WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but in suffering. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?
Kidney Wort will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.
Your Druggist has it, or sell get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Burlington, Vt.
(Will send post paid)

W. J. COLVIN & SON
Larned, Kansas, keeps the best and cheapest full-blooded Merino Rams to be found in Kansas, so says Old Merinoes. We challenge competition. Also grade ewes and native Mexican, at the lowest rates for cash. We also do a commission business.

Strange
Simmons' Liver Regulator
that people will suffer so much from dull feelings, the blues and debilitated body, when they can be so surely cured by simply taking a few doses of Simmons' liver regulator. It will impart new life and vigor to the whole system by purifying the blood and regulating the liver. Could our readers be brought into contact with the host of respectable witnesses who regard Simmons' liver regulator as the safest and best family medicine for dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, biliousness, cold, sour stomach, and malarious fevers, they would no longer wonder at the great fame it has acquired throughout the country.
"As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, torrid liver, constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels." W. J. McLEROY, Macon, Ga.
NOTICE
In the District Court for Shawnee County, Kansas. Ella Montgomery, Plaintiff, vs. William J. Montgomery, Defendant. The above named defendant, William J. Montgomery, is hereby notified that he has been sued and a petition filed against him in the District Court for Shawnee County, Kansas, by the above named plaintiff, Ella Montgomery, praying to be divorced from him, and that he the said William J. Montgomery must answer said petition as filed by the plaintiff on or before the 16th day of September, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and a judgment will be entered in said action, divorcing the said plaintiff from you, as prayed for in said petition. Dated this 2d day of August, 1880. ELLA MONTGOMERY, Plaintiff. (Seal.) J. P. GREER, her Attorney. Attest, R. E. HELLEN, Clerk.

THE IMPROVED EVAPORATORS
For Making
SUGAR, SYRUP AND APPLE JELLY.
Make the best syrup and sugar with less fuel and labor than any other apparatus. Will condense sweet elder into delicious jelly at the rate of four barrels per hour. Send for descriptive circular.
VT. FARM MACHINE CO.,
BELLFLOWS FALLS, VT.

Strayed or Stolen.
From Snokoma, July 18, ONE BAY MARE, branded O on the left shoulder, with bald face brown horse coat. Any one letting me know where she is will be rewarded by Snokoma, Wabunsee Co., Kas. OLIVER IOTT.

To Swine Breeders.
We believe that the Manhattan Herd of Berkshire is justly entitled to be called the prize herd of Kansas. It having now not less than 25 premiums of three different fairs last fall, including both of the grand \$50 and diploma sweepstakes premiums at the great Kansas City Exposition, for the best herd of any breed, and for the best collection of swine, (not less than 12). The best pig of early litters have been sold, and we now offer some very choice pigs of later litters, at reasonable prices. Send for Catalogue.
A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kas.

Our WELL AUGER is the cheapest, borer the fastest. We are the oldest and largest firm in America. Send for our pictorial catalogue. UNITED STATES MFG CO., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Staats-Anzeiger.
The Largest German Paper in the State.
Devoted to the Interests of the State of Kansas.
If you want to reach or communicate with the German speaking people of the state, advertise in our paper, the STAATS-ANZEIGER.
TERMS—\$2 00 a Year.
PHIL. SCHMITZ, Publisher,
209 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

VICTOR ONE HORSE WHEAT DRILL.
Ewald Over, Manufacturer of Victor 3 & 5 Hoed One Horse Wheat Drills, For Sowing Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats in fallow ground and standing corn. Indianapolis, Indiana. Send for circular.
Moline Plow Co., Exclusive Agents, Kansas City, Mo., Agents for Western Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska

WOMAN
The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and, in adapting remedies for their cure. Many thousands of cases have annually been treated. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and
WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.
Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve of unerring efficacy, and while it quickly restores the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhoea, excessive flowings, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, weak back, prolapsus, or rupture, and uterine inertia, bearing-down sensation, chronic constipation, inflammation of the uterus, anteversion, retroversion, nervous depression, nervous and sick headache, debility, condition, exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring (see Invalids Guide Book sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).
Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle.
"DO LIKEWISE"—Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a complete sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Prescription, and that they were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.
EVERY INVALID LADY should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Women. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.00. Address,
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SADDLES, HARNESS,
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135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
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Surgeon and Oculist
Having had several years experience in an extensive private practice, and having spent the past year in the large hospitals of New York and London, making diseases of the eye and surgical diseases a special study, am prepared to treat such cases as may come under my care, according to the BEST and most approved methods.
Cross Eyes straightened
Cataracts removed.
Near and Far Sight, and Astigmatism corrected with proper glasses, etc., etc.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.

WARRANTED THE BEST.
SUPERIOR EXTRACTOR
Send for descriptive circular. Address JACOB BROTHERS, Columbus, Ohio.

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ENTERPRISING SPIRIT & CHASTE
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Every Kansas who wants the news from the Capital of his state, proceedings of convocations, legislative decisions of Supreme court and a first-class family paper, in which will be found general and state news, crop notes from every county, correspondence on live topics, editorial discussions and political news of the country, can find in the Capital a paper supplying his want.
The Campaign of 1880,
new upon us, will bring with it the discussion of all important political questions, and every Kansas will find much of special and general interest in a paper published at the Capital, which cannot be found in other journals. The Capital is Republican in politics, and as such, speaks with no uncertain sound for the principles of the party. Sample copy free. Sent to any address one year, for one dollar. Address, J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kas.

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