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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

Communications.

Special Notice.

To all Subordinate Alliances in Kansas: At the meeting of the State Alliance in To peka, Mr. L. A. Mulholland and John D. James were elected as delegates to meet the 1881. Now, as there are no funds in the treasury to pay the said delegates' expenses, we and if there is any surplus, it will be placed in our state treasury, Now, unless, you respond to our demand by October 2, 1881, our state will not be represented at the National Alliance, as we individually are not able to bear our own expense. The names of each subordinate alliance and the amounts will appear in the KANSAS FARMER as soon as it is received. It is left with you, brethren, to say whether our state shall be represented or not. Please act at

Please send all remittances to JOHN D. JAMES. Chairman of Finance Committee of State Alliance, Concordia, Cloud Co., Kas.

Why Don't They Grow?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have been requested by several of my neighbors to make the inquiry, and endeavor to ascertain the probable cause of peanuts not coming up that were Manted last spring. Peanuts have become favorite field crop with many of our stock men, and large quantities were planted last spring. Very little of the seed came up, so that the crop is an entire failure in this section. I planted eight acres, and had probably twenty plants. Some few fields are about one-fourth stand. We understand that through the eastern and southern states the seed also failed. Can any one tell us the reason? Mr. Weston, near Kingsley, has tried some seed that was harvested before frost, but has not reported. He planted in August, merely to test the seed. The peanuts had lain in the vine all winter in the barn. Most of the seed planted locked sound and bright. We feel interested in the peanut question, as they are a cheap crop and produce well, and an excellent feed for all kinds W. J. COLVIN. of stock.

Larned, Sept. 6.

Get Ready for Winter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I want to urge uous effort this fall to prepare their herds for winter in better shape than formerly has been done, by thoroughly dipping their sheep, and doing it early and continuing to dip until they they are positively cured, and in the mean time clean their corrals, or move them, and whitewash every board and post. Feed is going to be scarce and high, and what we can save in for winter feed for cattle. Hay was quite plenthe shape of scab will go a long way in carry- tiful, but the exceeding heavy rains have spoil; ing the pen through the spring months. It costs more to feed scab than it does to feed the individual sheep, besides the great loss of wool occasioned by the scratching. Two dips can winter. Do not console yourselves with the fact that your sheep are not scratching much. That is the reason you should dip immediately, before they do scratch much, and get the pest scattered over the range and corrals, and before the cold weather drives the insect further into the surface of the skin and collects a hard impenetrable substance or scab over it. Do not spare the material. Make your dip more than strong, heat it well, and take time to do the work well, which makes it doubly necessary to do the work in warm weather. You can dip double the number of sheep, with less help, and half the expense. If you have no conveniences, drive to some place where there are conveniences. I had more scab than anyone last winter owing to dealing in western sheep. I have dipped three times since shearing, and am now entirely clear of it, but as I still handie diseased sheep, I must continue the dipping. I use Ladd's dip and Price's steamer, and find little trouble in curing the disease.

H. J. CALVIN. Larned, Kansas.

From the most careful estimates made, the wheat crop of the county will thresh out fully one and one quarter million bushels,-McPherson Freeman.

farm Zetters.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., 200 miles northwest of Topeka, Sept. 7.—At last we have had a good rain, and our long, dry heated term is at an end, for the present at any rate. The first four days of September, the mercury ran up from 106° to 105° in the shade, with a heavy wind most of the time, which put a finish on the late corn in very short order. We got a little rain on the 5th, some more on the 6th, and still more last night and to-day, so now the plows will start again, though the ground is only wet National Alliance in Chicago on October 14, five inches, and seeding will begin. There will be a larger acreage of rye sown than last year, but less wheat, for want of seed. Withus very appeal to you, one and all, to help us. No al- little wheat was a fair crop, and a great deal diance is asked to send more than fifty cents, was very poor or an entire failure. Wheat is worth 90c@\$1,25, hence the scarcity of seed. Our bottom land corn is fair to good where well tended, but away from the river it is very nearly a total failure, both early and late. A present corn is worth 50c; and hard to get at

Nearly all hogs of all sizes and ages have been sold at quite good figures. Stock hogs are worth 5c per pound. Potatoes are very poor very scarce and very high-\$1.50 per bushel.

amount has been put up, and much is to be

Hands to cut corn fodder and broom corn are in demand, and get 75c to \$1.00 per day and board. Broom corn was badly injured by hot winds; still it is a paying crop. Sorghum is turning out well, but the acreage planted was

We had quite a lively time at the republistormy anti-temperance faction and they facilities had better rais 7 cattle and hoga, worked hard to get their delegation, but failed at last. The county has been overrun with candidates for office for the last month, some sixteen desiring the office of register of deeds.

Last week Geo. Ewing lost his house and nearly all it contained by fire; no insurance. Defective flue the cause. He is a very poor and a worthy man, and we are going to help him into a county office if we can.

OGALLAH, Trego Co., Sept. 6th. It has been raining for 24 hours, and is still at it. Two and eight-tenths (2.8) inches has already fallen. All has soaked into the ground. Since the 1st of May, 1881, we have had a total of 17.8 in. of rain, as follows: During May 14 rainy days, and 7.7 inches; during June 8 rainy days, and 1.8 inches, during July 2 rainy days, and 1.7 inches; during August 6 rainy days, and 3.8 inches; to September 6th 2.8 inches, and still raining; making a total of 32 rainy days, and 17.3 inches of rain between May 16th and Sepupon the sheep men of Kansas to make a stren-tember 6th. Does it look as though we had the last five years he has cleared \$20,000 in suffered from drouth. We would have had full the sheep business, and that, by the improper care of his sheep last winter he lost \$10,000. crop, so far as threshed, in Big creek valley, in this county averages from 7 to 14 bushels to the acre. Millet and oats a failure, and corn is estimated at from 2 to 7 bushels to the acre Most of the farmers are cutting it for fodder, ed half the crop in the field or in the stack. The drilling of fall wheat has commenced, though by far the greater amount is yet to drill. That put in last week is coming up finely. be made now cheaper and easier than one in the During July, a few calves and yearlings died of black-leg. They were too fat. At present our cattle are doing well. The grass is making a fine late growth, and if we do not have too much fall rain it will be excellent feed for cattle and sheep next winter. Several timber culturists report a "stand," (Gov. standard, 375 trees per acre) on from 5 to 10 acres of timber I have seen three groves that look very thrifty. A few settlers have been compelled to leave the county, but the most of us are determined to pull through in some way until our cattle and sheep will support us, BEN. C. RICH.

Matters and Things.

Dr. Armor bought a load of corn from a farmer yesterday whose crop, he says, will average 64 bushels to the acre, The doctor says his observation has led him to believe that the corn crop in Lyon county this year is considerably better than that of last season -Empo-

If there is anybody who thinks we are not going to have any corn in this county, if they will come to this office we will show them a very fine specimen of corn, handed us by Mr.

Chas. Perry, who lives just south of town. Mr. It will cause farmers to see the folly of feeding planted early in April and goes to show that words of the writer: early planting is always the best .- Neosho Co.

Over a thousand pounds of grapes grown in this neighborhood, were sold to Seneca people last Saturday. Price three cents a pound. One old rooster ate so many of them he "got full as a tick" and now it is a question if it is not a violation of the amendment to sell ripe grapes and allow people to convert their stomachs into wine-val —Seneca Tribune..

Eight hundred head of sheep from Missouri,

assed through town Monday, to be wintered in Harper county. The gentleman that owned the sheep said there was no crops raised in his county and he was forced to bring his stock where there is alway some kind of a crop harvested .- Cambride Commercial.

Many of our exchanges are placing before their farmer readers in the most seductive light the profit and pleasure of sheep raising. That no branch of suck raising, where the conditions are favorable, is quick and ample Hay has been quite a good crop, and a large in return, is true; but that a flock of mongrel sheep, without shelter in winter or good range in summer, turned loose to drift as our cattle are, will pay, is a mistake. Sheltered from storms at all seasons of the year, and fed grain liberally in winter and spring, the result will surprise the most sanguine. A large breeder, who takes all the precautions necessary, will make sheep raising profitable, as will also the small dealer who looks after them himself; can primary last Saturday. There is quite a but a farmer who has not patience and the

> A few days since two Henry county, Mo., farmers and stock dealers were in St. Louis, one with two car loads of cattle and the other with two cars of hogs. The cattle man takes no agricultural paper and lost \$200 on his stock. The other takes an agricultural paper and cleared \$140 on his hogs. Moral: If you want to know the worth of stock in town or country, take a paper whose business it is to inform its readers on this subject. If you wish to lose money in handling stock, don't .- Journal of Agriculture.

It is hardly necessary to grope in the dark on the subject of preparing to feed stock in this country for a short time during the winter. This is a pleasant country for stock, but God dces not ask sheep or cattle to pick grass through a foot of snow. If He does not, it then follows that man should not seek to compel them to do so. But in this country the demand has been made, and the financial consequences have been most serious. Mr. F. R. Atherton, the sheep man, tells us that, during

Miscellaneous.

The Blessings of the Drouth.

Amid all the complaining by people and papers one Missouri farmer has seen in the drouth of 1881 some cause for congratulation and draws from it some lessons which are well worth considering. In a letter to the St. Louis Republican he makes the following points:

1. The drouth produces general health. There is no ague or other malarial diseases that follow upon a wet season, and are the

results of an immense vegetable growth. 2. Protracted drouth adds greatly to the

destruction of the seeds of noxious weeds. 3. The land, like the human body, requires rest and a drouth is a rest to the soil. Seasons of perpetual fertility would exhaust the soil, necessitate the use of costly artificial

4. There is imprisoned deep down in the the shape of gasses that can only be reached by heat. These natural reservoirs of fertility are kept down by the pressure of moisture and by shade. They exist in beds, vegetable mould, or in a virgin soil too deep to be reached by the plow. Every observant farmer from a considerable depth below the surface produces for the first year or two a luxurious growth. The evolution of latant force, reachitself beneficially apparent in the next year's

5. A drouth forces agricultural economies.

P. says he has 10 acres that will average 40 corn to hogs or hay and fodder to cattle on bushels, and 14 acres that will average 30 muddy ground, and the burning of straw piles, bushels to the acre. The pecimens he handed which should instead be scattered over the us are very large solid grains. This corn was soil. The conclusion is best stated in the

"If this drouth shall teach, us to make shelter for our cattte and subsequent manure from the straw (if any remains unburned), or to lay planks or rails or poles on the ground where our hogs are fed on corn (if any of us shall have any corn), then this much calumniated season will not have been in vain. During the last severe winter I fed and kept fat all my horses and cattle on wheat and rye straw, saved in my barn and cut up by my straw cutter, mixed with bran and occasionally sprinkled with salt water. I have found clean wheat straw, thus saved and used, as food for cattle as good as over ripe hay.

The Corn and Hog Crops.

The drouth has put people to discussing the future of the feeding season and hog crop. it is well-known now that in many districts of the west the corn crop of this season is a short one. The Cincinnati Price Current in a late discussion of the matter says that "in some localities the crop was then ruined past recovery, but in other regions it has greatly improved. Then again, it must not be forgotten that there is yet a large quantity of old corn in the West, at remote places, which when prices ruled as low as they have done the past two years, would not bear transportation to market, but which, now that prices have advanced so that they are 50 to 100 per cent higher than they have been, and transportation rates are lower, will come forward. The higher prices too will enferce greater economy in the use of corn, so that what is apparently a short crop may prove, with the old corn yet available, an ample supply to fatten swine.

American Farming.

Dr. Lawes, in his recent work on fertility, ays, under the head of "The United States," "First of all, and this is an important point the United States farmer himself is usually well educated and intelligent; he is both owner and occupier of the soil, and does as much as possible of the work of the farm himself, employing for the purpose the most improved labor-saving machinery, he is lightly taxed, has cheap modes of transit, and above all is in possession of an almost unlimited extent of untouched fertility. These circumstances all combined reduce the cost of growing corn almost to a minimum, and the result enables him to deliver his wheat at the doors of the owner of the land in some parts of Great world." These are certainly advantages over which the American farmer may rejoice .-American Agriculturist.

Herefords in the United States.

Speaking of the demand for Herefords in this country, Judge T. C. Jones, writing to the London Live Stock Journal, says that it is to be observed, in the first place, that it is of recent origin, and it cannot be predicted what the future of the business will be, or whether the Hereford calves will be so well adapted to the hardships and privations of our wild ranges as now anticipated. The Hereford breed, like other approved wild breeds of British cat'le, has been much improved of late years, and will not endure the hardships it was compelled to undergo in some quarters fifty or a hundred Short Horn breed under a system which allows a larger percentage of the unimproved cattle of the plains to perish from hunger and the sever ity of the cold every winter. It is, moreover, believed by a majority of intelligent observers earth an inexhaustible supply of manure in that the ranch method of producing beefbarbarous alike in its influence upon man and beast will prove an ephemeral business. The grass in these wild and uninclosed districts is in the year, so that vast ranges are requiredit is said, from three to five acres to graze a annuals, the re-seeding necessary is each year of course diminished by heavy stocking; we, therefore, have reports of increasing scarcity of ed only and generally diffused by heat, makes grass in all the older districts. It is, in fact, the general opinion of men best informed in re-

The British Harvest.

For several years in succession the British farmer has had to contend with bad crops of wheat, but this year he looked forward to a better reward for his toil. Up to within the few past days the grain was ripening and the harvest bad fairly begun. But disaster comes when least expected, and for the past week or so a series of intermitting storms have brought serious damage if not entire ruin to the wheat crop. The Mark Lane Express says that the downpour was on sheaves that had been repeatedly wetted and dried, or on standing grain that had been literally eaten up by mildew. In a review of the situation the London Times estimates the loss at millions of pounds. So much of the crop as not mildewed is already sprouting, and if the rains continue the harvest will be scarcely worth gathering. The result of this hard fortune has not been without its effect on trade, and the rates have advanced from one to two shillings on the quarter. The English markets are very bare of foreign flour, and the prospect of a further rise is imminent, owing to the stocks of grain on either side of the Atlantic being in speculative hands.

Although our own crops have been short this year, yet fortunately we shall have enough for home consumption, and something to spare for the wants of our British friends. There will also be a surplus in Russia, and when the new crops enter the market speculators may not be able to raise the price of bread to any very great extent in England. But this will scarely bring consolation to the British farmer, His wheat crop is a failure, and his season's work a loss. For years he has struggled against reverses, and again finds his hopes dashed to the ground and ruin staring him in the face.

Immigration to the South.

The statistics of 1880 show that, excluding Texas there are fewer foreigners in the Southern States than there were ten years ago. Georgia had in 1870, 11,127 foreigners, in 1880, 10,-316. Louisiana had in 1870, 61.827, in 1880, 54,130; South Carolinia had in 1870, 8,704, in in 1880 7641; Mississippi had in 1870, 11,191; in 1880, 9,178; Alabama had in 1870, 9,962, in 1880 9,673; Tennessee had in 1870, 19,426, in 1880, 18,582. Many of the better class of journals of the north are kindly calling the attention of the denizens of the dense and over populated sections of the north to the fact that the south is the best country in the world for foreigners especially to emigrate to. A portion of the press intelligently comprehend the situation, and speak wisely on the subject, but the large majority do not seem to have the faintest conception of the real condition and wants of this country. Nor does the general press of the south comprehend or state the position at Britain cheaper than it can be raised in the all clearly, chiefly for the reason that there are adjoining fields. In a word, they enable him too many prejudices prevailing and uttered by to regulate the prices of grain throughout the the fossil element, which is ever looking backpresent, and incapable of planning or guiding events that would shape a good and beneficial future.-Ex.

Sour Bread.

The venerable Dr. Woolsey, of Yale, who is much interested in securing a general law of divorce throughout the United States, is asked by an interviewer if he does not think that sour bread has much to do with divorce. Whereat the doctor wonderingly says; "Sour bread? What is that?

Let us answer,

Sour bread, doctor, is death. Sour bread is sin. Sour bread is original sin. Sour bread is dyspepsia. Sour bread first poisons the body years ago; and it is not likely that it and then the mind. Sour bread is impurity will prove more profitable than crosses of the taken into the stomach and from thence distilled into the brain. Sour bread is not the bread for inspiration or wisdom. Sour bread, eaten to give nutriment and strength, and giving none, causes desire for artificial stimulants, tobacco and whisky. Pure food, doctor, helps largely to make pure men and women. Wives who poison their husbands daily, doctor, with dishes fried in rancid lard or butter, or who mix animal grease in a state of semi-decomscanty, and really nutritious but a few months position with their hot biscuit, or who top off their involuntary system of Lucretia Borgiaism with sour bread, are the chief promoters of knows of them, from the fact that soils taken single sheep. The most of the varieties being domestic rows, troubles, wrangles and family divorce. Sour bread clouds the mind, darkens the understanding, narrows the intellect, and weakens the body. Good bread and pure food worked up finally into brain or matter, or whatever you choose to call it, givves clear gard to the system of beef production, that it heads, clear ideas, truth, and promotes and has already reached its maximum. leads to gentleness, mercy, charity, and peace.

The farm and Stock.

Pleuro-Pneumonia-Meeting of the Cattle Commission.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the causes of the propogation of the cattle disease known as pluero-pneumonia met at the Sherman House at 10 o'clock. A large number of communications relative to the disense were read, but it was noticeable that all of them were from eastern points. In fact, Dr. E. F. Thayer, of West Newton, Mass., as well as Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, stated freely that such a disease as pluero-pneumonia did not exist among western cattle. They say the disease is contagious, but that all investigation shows that it is brought here by foreign cattle. The farthest place west where the disease has penetrated is Elmira, N. Y. and even at that point there was but one case, while there were doubts even there that it was a genuine case of the dreaded disease. Prof. Law is firm in the faith that the disease is contagious, however, and in this view he is indorsed by his associate. As proving the fact, the latter says that under the direction of the Governor of Massachusetts, stables thoroughly ventilated were built, and cattle some distance away caught the infection from the animals purposely introduced. The gentlemen cannot believe that either swill feeding or close quarters have the least to do with the disease, and would impress upon the public that the only thing to do in the premises is to stop the probable spread of an imported affection. Dr. Thayer says he has no statistics upon which he might state that any particular breed of cattle brought the pneumonia to this country, but he considers it of the utmost importance that its ravages should be checked at the earliest possible moment. The gentlemen will visit the stock yards to-day, and will sudeavor to impress upon the dealers the fact that the cry of diseased cattle from the cause mentioned is costing this country not less than \$2,000,000 in England alone. - Drovers' Journal, Chicago.

Save Seed Corn.

A correspondent of an exchange gives some good advice on this subject as follows: "As the Western and Middle States lose annually sev. eral million bushels of corn by planting worthless seed, and as the proper time for gathering the seed is being discussed through agricultural papers, many contending that husking time is the time to select the seed. But I must seed corn after we have had our heavy (or corn-killing) fall frosts. A sure way to have good seed corn is to go into your cornfield when the husk begins to ripen on the earliest ears, and select the ripest and fairest ears, and by pursuing this course improvement in quality and time of ripening will be the result. If it is picked before the cob is dry it should not be piled up in a heap to heat and spoil. Corn that has been heated will not germinate. Leave a few husks to each year, and either tie or braid them together and hang them in the loft of your barn, or other outsticks of lath to hold the corn, and dont lay too close, so that the air has good circulation through and about your seed corn. Your loft must be well ventilated and should be left open until the cob is thoroughly dried. As soon as the corn is out of the milk it will grow if well taken care of, as I know by experimenting with large Ohio and Missouri corn. If it is not thoroughly ripe it will answer just as well, and the kernel will decay sooner, and birds and sqirrels will not bother it as long; but don't stow your seed very close overhead to your grain bins or hay-mow, as grain and hay are liable to heat, and thus spoil your seed unless your ventilation is very good. I have gone into my cornfield and gathered my seed between the 1st and 20th of September for the of corn in that time, and I have this year also a good stand of corn, whilst most of my neighbors have either had to replant or have a poor stand. It pays to look well after your seed corn. Gather your seed early; plant early, tend early and late, and with a fair season your chances to get a good crop are excellent. Save the seed early and take care of it well."

Sheep Husbandry in Missouri.

Having made a specialty of handling sheep in large flocks, during the last twenty years, I have had an opportunity to learn something upon this subject. I believe that Missouri will eventually become one of the greatest woolgrowing states in the Union. The large amount of high rolling lands, the good water, the mild climate, the successful growth of bluegrass, timothy and clover, will enable the enterprising and prudent farmer to become prosperous in this department of indus-

The successful wool-grower will first make a good selection of sheep for his business. If he wishes to keep one hundred sheep or more, he will select with reference to the health and hardines of his flock. A person may keep on English grass pasture, in small flocks, Southdowns, Shropshires, Leicesters, Lincolns and Cotswolds. All are beautiful animals, and all may do well in small flocks. But the Merino the reliable production of the sugar beet in sheep, and their crosses, are the only kind that can be kept in large flocks and upon wild pasture. The cross of the Merino with the native sheep makes a good wool-bearing animal, also a healthy animal. This half-blood Merino will shear from one to three pounds wool more than the native; the wool is graded me-

dium and is more valuable than any other. ship to a business which may ultimately en-Justice Bateman & Co., wool buyers at Phila- rich them. delphia, August 10, say:

"The half breed Merino or Medium wool has for many years sold for five to ten cents per pound more than the coarse, and during If there is any class of laboring men needing ten years, has brought more than the fine. No. 1 Medium or half-breed Merino wool has never been in over supply, and to-day commands a higher price, and is most wanted of all qualities."

No farmer can afford to keep native sheep, except to raise lambs, by crossing with the Merino. The half-bred Merino will keep in better condition than the coarse. The Cotswold and Leicester, crossed with the Merino, make a very superior and beautiful animal. The Merino gives fineness of texture to the wool. and the Cotswold great length of staple. The Merino gives hardiness to the animal, when crossed with any other kind of sheep. The fancy prices at which Merino sheep have been held in many places, have kept many farmers from improving their flocks. There is no necessity for such prices. Merino sheep may be the best Merino stock of any farmer, for sale at must, from \$10 to \$25 each. Farmers who are not able to buy should rent and improve their flocks. The Merino sheep may be kept in the orchard, as they will not bark the trees.

One other suggestion for the success of the wool growers and the utilization of the large tracts of unoccupied and broken lands. The present low price of wool is the only discouraging feature in the business. The American wool grower, after purchasing his land, is compelled to pay high taxes and high rates of interest for money, and is then forced into competition, with the cheap money and pauper labor of those countries where little or no winter feeding is required. During the year 1880, 128,131,747 pounds of foreign wool was thrown upon our market at a cost of \$23,307,950, or on an average of 16.6 cents per pound. Shall we encourage American wool growers and utilize our unoccupied lands by further national legislation in the interest of Americans?-Ira S. Haseltine, in Journal of Agriculture.

The Tomato Trouble.

In addition to the tomato beetle, which has developed, particularly during the last year or two, a decided taste for the fragrant foliage of the tomato, cultivators of this valuable fruit have now to contend, it appears, with a fordiffer with those who recommend gathering rapidly in some parts, especially where large areas are raised. New-Jersey and Delaware report "sad havoc," and the same is true to some extent in Maryland and Pennsylvania. One grower in the latter state remarked lately to a representative of The Philadelphia Record that he had found at least 70 per cent of the tomatoes on some of his plants-green and ripe alike spoiled with the disease. Mr. Burnett Landreth said he saw a patch on which the entire crop was ruined. He thinks it may be due to a climatic influence, such as an excess of heat. "The plant is a delicate one, and if its constitutional vigor is once undermined it bring to him new vigor.—Farmer's Review. buildings, or make a scaffold and lay small is bound to go." Mr. Dreer, another seedsman, believes the rot peculiar to the Acme; he has not heard of other varieties, as Trophy, Perfection or Paragon, being affected; has seen something of the kind in previous years, but not so pronounced as at present. An antiquated Jerseyman, standing by, held the comet responsible, and asked if anybody "ever knew of a comet that didn't give the farmers trouble." The disease is said to be so serious and widespread that a corner in canned tomatoes may result unless the later pickings are much less affected by it.

Canadian Effort for Beet Sugar.

Our neighbors across the border purpose last eleven years, and never had a poor stand The "Beet Sugar Company of the Province of from Germany, and it is said to include the the latest improvements in such mechanism French and German artisans, skilled in the work, have also been obtained. Will it pay? obtained. Some 200 farmers have entered into contracts for about 400 acres, the beets are to go into operation in October. The town and township authorities have subscribed \$35,000 in stock of the corporation, and the Quebec Government has offered a bonus of \$70,000 in ten annual instalments on condition that 500 acres of beet are cultivated. The same difficulty that was so prominent in Maine has already appeared. While some cultivators have promise of good and remunerative crops at the price of \$5 per ton, delivered at the factory, others complain of drouth, poor seed and de fective machines for sowing it, when the real cause of threatened failure is inexperience or carelessness of the growers, neglect to follow directions, improper selection of soil, and igno- logue printed for the farmers' reading, which rance of this specific culture generally. If is filled with such assertions as 'worth double America possesses a climate and soil suited to what I ask,' offered at less than half price, good quality and reasonable quantity, the beet in by any such talk? As a class, farmers are sugar enterprise will ultimately succeed; but it fully up in intelligence to any other. Why, will be after tormers have gained experience and confidence, by patriotic determination to humbugged by nonsense? Almanacs for farmovercome the cultivator's share of obstacles to

Recreation for Farmers.

an occasional "let up" from the routine of work to which they are accustomed that class is the one to which the farmer belongs. If there is any class of laborers which indulges less in recreation than the farming class, we

have yet to find it.

The farmer seems chave imbibed the idea from his childhood, and it has "grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength," that he ought to work early and late; that to indulge in any recreation is weakness, and that in some way which he can not explain to himself if he tries to his business makes him different from other men. The clerk may rest, the merchant may leave his store, the lawyer and the doctor may get away from their work. But the farmer is like a machine that goes by being wound up. As long as the spring furnishes motive power, it goes on; when the spring raised as cheaply as any others. We want no gives out, the machine stops, and then he band-box or blanket for the Merino. I keep rests, not because he wants to, but because he

> Now there is no particular difference between the farmer and the minister, or the merchant. It is in the occupations, not the men. The merchant and the minister do not labor so much with muscle and frame, but their field of operation calls for brain-work. The farmer toils in his chosen way and brings a steady drain to bear upon his muscular system. The merchant and the minister get weary and feel the need of rest; they take it and go back to work again refreshed. And so, with occasional intervals of rest scattered through their lives, they continue their labors, and are seldom worn out when they should be in their prime. The farmer labors till he feels the need of rest, but he will not allow himself to listen to the warning. He makes a drudge, a slave of himself, and the only great difference between him and the save, so far as labor is concerned, is that he is his own master, and not often the negroes of the South find a more tyranical, exacting master than many of our farmers have in themselves.

It should not be so. The farmer should get rid of the idea that what the minister and the merchant needs when overworked he does not. If rest does them good, it will do him good. Why should he deny himself the pleasant things of life? Why should he make a slave of himself? Why should he make his life midable "rot," which seems to be spreading and the lives of his boys a sort of treadmill ex-

Few have the means at hand of making life more pleasant than the farmer. Let him once get the idea out of his head that he is a machine, that he is different from his neighbor who does not till the land, let him realize the dignity of his profession, and he will begin to aid the engine that moves the world—the treat himself with more respect and care. He will not wake up some morning, in what should be the prime of life, to find himself a worn-out man; life will not be an endless round of labor, but scattered here and there along the road will be such days of rest as will

Charcoal and Lime.

These two articles play a very important part in the management of fowls, whether bred | ble houses. in a fancier's yard or on a farm. Charcoal should be liberaly fed, for no one thing is more conducive to health than is this. It should be broken in small lumps and put where the fowls can get it, and they will eat it with great relish. We have seen it fed to pigs with the very best results, and those which were treated to it were never troubled with disease or sick ness, while neighboring ones were. This helps to prove its value, not only for swine but for fowls. Where the birds are kept in confine ment it is a very good plan to keep a small testing the profit on sugar making from beets. trough in a sheltered place, full of small bits sh charcoal, and the fowls will soon Quebec," with a capital of \$500,000, us putting to help themselves. The value of lime in the up a building at West Farnham which is to form of whitewash is well known, and those cost \$50,000, and the machinery \$150,000, with | who use it liberally are the ones who keep a capacity of working 120 to 250 tons daily, their flocks healthy and cleanly. To render Much of the machinery has been imported whitewash more effective in dislodging, driving away or destroying lice and other parasitic nuisances, the addition of a little carbolic acid is invaluable, for scarcely anything else seems so distasteful to the vermin. Air-slaked If well managed, there is but one answer to the lime should be occasionally scattered over the question, provided a full supply of beets can be chicken-house, to remove unpleasant and unhealthy odors, while a little of it should be scattered around the yards and runs; for maunder cultivation and the factory will be ready terial for egg-shells-oyster-shell lime is the best for this purpose .- Am. Stockman.

"Are Farmers Fools?"

A correspondent asks this question, and then roceeds to answer it in the following vein One would really believe it by reading the advertisements and catalogues of some dealers. No business brings forth more absurd and exagerated advertisements, certificates and asserions. The advertisers seem to think that they address themselves to suc : an uneducated set of men that any humbug will be swallowed at a gulp. I have before me a cataetc. Now, where are the farmers to be taken then, are we treat d like dunces, who must be ers, catalogues for farmers, circulars for farmsuccess. If others will risk capital, they can ers, and many articles in newspapers and peafford to risk a little labor in their apprentice- riodicals for farmers are full of absurd extravagances which not one in a thorsand that in some loft or garret safe from dampness and by. Please, advertisers, treat us more like the intelligent beings we are.'

Rules for Keepers of Sheep.

- 1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or
- 2. Take up lamb bucks early in summer, and keep them until December following, when they may be turned out.
- 3. Count every day. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.
- 5. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her
- 6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by no means in the spring.
- 7. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning. 8. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid
- 9. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather,
- 10. Separate all weak or thin or sick from those strong in the fall, and give them special

Every Business Man Advertises.

Every business man advertises, though he may not know it, quaintly remarks the Bloomington Eye. The man who says he don't believe in advertising, is unconsciously doing all the while just what he deprecates, by hanging clothes or articles outside his door, or putting

dry goods in his windows-that's advertising. He sends out drummers through the country, or puts his name and business on his wagon, or even on a street sprinkler, or dead fence or curbing-all advertising.

He has printed cards lying on his counter that's advertising.

He labels the articles of his manufacturethat's advertising.

If he has lost a cow, he puts a written notice in the post-office, or tells his sister-in-law-and that's advertising.

He has his name put in gilt letters over his door-what is that but brazen advertising?

He paints his shop green or red; Or, if a tailor, he wears the latest styles.

If a doctor, he has a boy call him out church in haste. If an auctioneer, he bellows to attract the at-

tention of passers-by. If he is heavy merchant, he keeps a huge pile of boxes on the sidewalk in front of his store-

all this is advertising. A man cannot do business without advertis ing, and the question is, whether to call to his Printing Press, with its thousands of messen gers working night and day, the steam engine adding to its repeating capacity untold power

go back to the days when newspapers, telegraph and railroads were unknown. But advertising costs money !

So does everything that is worth having. If advertising costs nothing, then all the sec ond, third and fourth class petty shops would stand an equal chance with the most responsi

If you want to prove to the world that your is a first-class establishment, advertise.

Prof. S. A. Knapp, of the Iowa Agricultural College, gives the following summary of the

science of mulching: "The value of covering the soil has been known so long and so commonly as to become a proverb. "Snow is the poor man's manure." Science and experiment have shown that wha is so beneficial in winter is even more advantageous in summer, and that few things can be more harmful than to denude the soil and allow it thus to remain for a length of time They have demonstrated that the soil is increased in fertility by covering much more than the amount of the material placed upon the ground as a mulch. I. A large amount of atmospheric ammonia deposited by the rains is retained. 2. A certain proportion of water in the soil is necessary to the best conditions for chemical action to make the largest amount of plant food available, and to allow the fibrous roots of plants to feed to the best advantage; mulching retards evaporation. 3. Our torrid suns, acting upon the black prairie soil, produces an amount of heat injurious to the fibrous roots of many plants; mulching cools and equalizes the temperature near the surface. 4. Sudden extremes of temperature affects plants, as animals, unfavorably; mulching equalizes conditions, retards the action of frosting and allows the plant to adapt itself to the change, 5. Mechanically; it breaks the force of the rains and prevents them from compacting the soil. Other advantages might be

The Farmer's Review, says. This is a year when every planter should select seed corn with care. Hardly anwhere is the crop at its best. Ears will be small and few of them well ordinary care is exercised. The proper way under the circumstances is to go to the fields at once and select the stalks of the largest and most perfect ears, remove those likely to interfere wath the development of the selected stalks, that the sun and air may do their full work. When fully ripened, husk or "trace" the corn on good old Yankee style and hang American Agriculturist.

read will believe one moment, or be influenced vermin. Be sure to select more than you think will be needed. Some one will want at a price sufficient to warrant the extra work.

Dairy.

Gilt-Edged Butter.

Cleanliness is indispensable in making a fine salable quality of butter. The fine auttyflavored butter so eagerly sought is made only where cleanliness is conspicuous. The food has more or less to do with the milk, and at this season, when grass is liable to fail from continuous dry weather, those who follow-ed our suggestions in the spring, and put in evergreen sweet corn, or other suitable kinds for mid-summer feeding to cows, are no doubt deriving much benefit from it. Passing by the handling of the milk and cream, which has frequently been treated of in our columns of late next thing to be careful about is, to preserve the granules entire as near as may be. The salt used should be clean and fine and free from himps, so that it will dissolve quickly and mingle with the butter grains. The butter should not be permitted to stand exposed to the air for the salt te disselve, for it is liable to injury in this way. Nor should it be worked too much, as the butter grains are thus bre-

The best butter-gilt-edged-is made from cream taken from the milk while it is sweet, or before acidity has been developed. The practice formerly was not to skim a pan of milk until it was clabbered. When all of the cream is thrown up, the sooner it is removed the better. If it stands longer the flavor generally is injured by the acidity. The proper temperature—that which has been found by experiment to be the best-for churning cream is from 55 to 60 degrees Fah. The agitation of the cream in churning should be regular, neither too quick nor too slow. When butter is properly churned, both as to time and temperature, it does not require much working to render it firm and waxy, rendering it easy of moulding into any desired shape. In washing and salting, so that the butter will keep without rancdity and loss of its agreeable flavor, the object is to remove the buttermilk. When this is thoroughly done from the butter of the quality above mentioned, it will be justly entitled to the name of gilt-edged.

Morticulture.

Preserving Grapes for Winter.

It is not generally understood that there is s much difference in grapes, with respect to their keeping, as there is with no other fruits. No one would expect to keep Early Harvest appies or Bartlett pears for the holidays, and it is so with the most generally cultivated grape, the Concord; it cannot be made to keep and miraculous speed; or, rejecting all these in good condition long after it is fairly ripe. With other varieties it is different. There are some localities where that grand old grape, the Catawba, can still be cultivated with success, and where this is the case, one need hardly to look for a better variety. The Isabella still succeeds in some places, and is a fair keeper. Better than either, if not the best of all grapes, the Iona, gives good crops in some places, as does the Diana, Where either of these, the Isabelir, Catawba, Iona, or Diana, can be grewn, there is no difficulty in keeping them until the first of New Year, or later. The grapes are allowed to ripen fully; they are picked and placed in shallow trays, in which they remain in an airy room to "cure." The operation of curing consists merely in a sort of wilting, by which the skin becomes toughened, and will not break when the fruit is packed. The clusters, when properly "cured," are packed in boxes, usually of three or five pounds oftom of the hor in a larger clusters are laid in carefully, and smaller bunches packed in upon them in such a manner that it will require a moderate pressure to bring the cover (or, properly, the bottom) of the box to its place, where it is nailed down. The pressure used is such that when the top of the box is opened, the grapes next to it are found to be somewhat flattened. The fruit must be pressed in such a manner that it cannot shake in travel, and this can only be done with grapes the skin of which has been toughened by being properly cured. If clusters were placed in the box as they come from the vines, and subjected to the needed pressure, the skin would crack around the stems, liberating the juice, and the whole would soon pass into decay. Towards Christmas and New Year's many tons of the varieties we have named come to the New York market in excellant condition. New varieties of grapes, of great excellence, have recently been introduced, but we have yet to learn of their keeping qualities. With the Concord and related varieties the skin is too tender to allow of long keeping, and it does not seem to toughen in the curing process. Still, with these, the season for home use may be considerably pro-longed. The late Mr. Knox found that he filled to the end. An early frost will prevent could keep the Concord for some time by placthe hardening of later fields, and a great deal of ling the thoroughly ripened clusters in baskets soft corn will go into cribs unless more than or boxes, with the leaves of the vine below and between them. We do not know how long this will keep these grapes, but we saw some in excellent condition several weeks after the harvest was over. Those who set grapevines should be aware that no one variety will meet every requirement, and that the earlier the variety the less likely it will be to keep.

Grange and Alliance.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope

5, Shawnee county; O.: John F. Willits; Grove City
ifferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt
llen county; Secretary; George Black, Olathe, John

m county.

ION COUNTY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jack
ion county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county
W. H. Teothaker, Olathe, Johnson county. OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

President—W. S. Curry, Topeka. 1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co. 2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labetta Co. Sd Vice President—A. A. Power, Great Bend, Bar Co. reasurer—Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co. scretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. J. M. Foy, Flumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wa-Keeney, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Sedgwick Co.

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

Farmers' Alliance.

The State Farmers'. Alliance met in annual session at the court house in Topeka, at 9 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by the president, W. S. Curry.

The books of the secretary show that there are 241 organizations in the state; at the meeting to-day 29 alliances were represented.

At the first session little more was done than to appoint committees, etc. N. G. Gill, W. R. Bradley and J. A. Lacy

were appointed committee on credentials. The finance committee not being present, J. D. James, G. D. Murphy and J. E. Clark were

and such committee. llowing named persons were admitted ates: Joseph Myers, H. H. Hart, J. rsig, William Hardaker, Wm. Sims, S. J. S. Evans, W. C. Mastin, A. J. Wil-R. Bradley, J. A. Lacy, H. M. Ford-J. R. Clark, T. P. O'Brien, A. J. R. Moses, G. D. Humphrey, H. P. Sil-Geo. H. King, Sabastian Shaffner, M. G. D. James, E. W. Wagner, W. H. O. L. Ramsey, L. P. Mack, J. D. James, nard; John Campbell and I.V. Emery

AFTERNOON SESSION. et at 2 o'clock with the president in the r. The committee on finances reported 28 ances in arrears in the payment of charter ; and that the salary of the secretary \$245, provided for. Report of committee received committee given time to make further vestigations.

The committee on credentials reported the mes of the delegates above given as entitled seats in the alliance.

A resolution urging upon the members of the county alliances the importance of prosecuting the work of organizing subordinate alliances in their own and adjoining counties, was adotped, The action of the president and secretary in issuing charters to county alliances was ap-

Mesers. Humphrey, Wilcox and O'Brien were appointed a committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws .- Daily Capital.

Education of Farmers' Boys.

A great change has come over the business of agriculture during a few years past. A much greater degree of intelligence is now required for the successful working of a farm than has been heretofore needed. It is not only so in regard to mechanical labor employed in agriculture, but in a much more important ratio, in regard to the choice of products, the method of preparing these for market, and the disposal of them. Formerly the farmer depended chiefly on his own products for nearly all the necessaries of life, and many of the modest luxuries he was able to indulge in. His bread, meat, ics and artisans in cities. We are just now, vegetables, fruit, sugar, syrup, and much of his this respect, feeling the flow of the wave wh clothing, were provided out of his own resources. Now this is greatly changed, and many of these are purchased. Besides, the greater degree of intelligence which now exists and the higher mental culture which prevails. both resulting in a very large measure from the higher education and the more refined tastes which have been brought about through the good influence of a higher-toned and more liberal journalism, both general and special, have increased and elevated the requirements of farmers and their families, and have created new desires and necessities, which were formerly unknown. All this has made needful larger incomes, a larger supply of money, a greater product from the land, and such products, too, as may find the readjest market.

A farmer now must be a business man: he must use all the advantages which accrue from interchanges of opinions with other farmers; he must be apt to receive instruction in any way in which it may come; he must study, as well by reading as by observation in the field and stable; he must be able to express his opinions intelligently and fluently at such farmers' meetings as he may find it advantageous to attend; in short, he must be educated specially with the successful prosecution of his chosen or enforced business. He must also see that he cannot be a farmer to-day and a storekeeper or mechanic to-morrow, but that he

must learn to look upon his business as a permanent one, and give his best efforts to fit himself for it.

Many old farmers have learned by experience the disadvantages they labor under from a want of those facilities for acquiring information and for observing and fixing the results of observation upon the mind, which accrue only from a liberal education. He meets other farmers at conventions and clubs, who surpass him in all sorts of knowledge which is useful him in all sorts of knowledge which is useful

in the conduct of a farm, who are apt to give and to receive instructions, and who easily fall into new ways and turn them to advantage. He appreciates the fact that these men have an independent way of managing their work; they change when change is beneficial; they procure stock, implements and seeds of new kinds, and use them with facility, and all these because they understand the principles upon which their art is based, and are able to act in this way or that way without hesitation and with certainty; they are also able to give a good reason for what they do, and explain to others what results are to be looked for from their action. Unfortunately the older mind is not easily educated, it is not receptive, nor has it the same facility for reasoning upon matters presented to it that a younger man has. At home, too, he learns but little, and that little to an inferior degree, because he is not fitted to be intrusted with any important work. He may do "chores." but the skilled work of the farm is only picked up, and he drops into it without training or teaching.

One of the most beneficent results of early edication is that a habit of learning is acquired; that one learns, not so much many facts, but how to learn; how to observe facts and gain information from them afterward, and how to study principles and deduce methods of action from them when necessity calls for it. The young mind trained by education receives impressions very easily and retains them permanently, and has, beside, a strong desire to acquire information. It is, therefore, in the school and in the college that the coming generation of farmers must be educated, and the foundation laid for the acquisition afterward of the technical training requisite for success in

It has been considered that farmers' children do not require so complete an education as those of mechanics or business men; that schools of a very inferior grade are sufficient, For sale by while town and city schools should be of the highest possible efficiency. This comes perhaps, of the different ideas which prevail in the different localities, and which spring from different habits of thought engendered by modes of employment. A town or city youth almost always looks forward to a mercantile life, and a business education is considered neceesary. A business education includes a general knowledge of the ordinary branches taught in schools, with a special study of mathematics, book keeping, business forms, and in many cases the rudiments of commercial law. Telegraphy and stenography are now added to these, and a yougg man emerging from a city school is expected to know all about the theory and much of the practice of mercantile business, Persons who are acquainted with rural schools realize how inferior those are in regard to any special adaptation of a young man for the business of his life.

In is much the same with young women. No household skill is taught at school, and the school girl is too busy with her studies when at nome to have any opportunity of learning anything but her school lessons. When the school days are over the habit has been formed of neglecting domestic labors, and the mysteries of the kitchen become distasteful because the mind has advanced beyond a stage where kitchen work could be made interesting in any

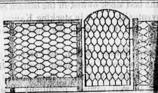
But it is to the education of boys that we wish to refer specially. There is a growing disposition now to consider this subject in an intelligent manner. One hears now and then 500 GRADE MERINO EWES and of the need of agricultural text books for schools; of the necessity of teaching the rudiments at least, of agricultural science in school and of the desirability of providing technics education for farmers' boys, and of giving the similar facilities for acquiring special know ERSEY BU has spread over Europe. There agricultur three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breed-knowledge is taught in rural schools, and spring from my Jersey Park Herd at reasonable prices.

Dr. O. F. SEARL,

jai agricultural schools exist by hundred Solomon. Dickinson Co , Kas. thousands. Even Ireland has a system of to nical agricultural education in her commo schools. Agricultural text-books are furnis to them and regular studies are provided In this, America, which leads the world in er educational matters, is behind, and lage fully. The reason for it is, no doubt, the have no paternal government which per these duties for us, and that if citizens no their own affairs there is no substitute to after them .- Waverly Magazine.

Advectisements.

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



STEEL WIRE FEN



d of rare value, it couling just the elements beceesary to urish and invigorate bit of these greatorgans, and safe-restore and keep the in order. It is a POSITIVE emedy foe all the disase that cause pains in the lower rt of the body—for Thid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice— szinces—Gravel—Fet, Ague—Maiariai Fever, not all flecilities of the Kinney-Liver and Urinary Organs, it is an excellent and fir remedy for females during egmancy. It will controllensifusion and invaluable A a Blood Purifier it 2 seculated for it cures the organs remains, it was considered to the words.

As a Blood Purifier it 2 equaled, for it cures the organs at make the blood.

This Remedy, which havone such wonders, is put up in e LARGEST BIZED BOTLE of any medicine upon the arket, and it is sold by laggists add all dealer at 81.45 tr bottle. For Diabetes, aquire for WARNER'S SAFE IABETES CURE. It is POSITIVE Remedy.

H. H. VARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Scotch Collishepherd Pups. J. M. ANDERSON, Box 400, Salina, Kansas.

Full Blooded Greyhand Pups

W. J. McCOLM, Weland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

1500

8,000 Ewes I to years old.
3,000 Wethers 25 5years old.
4,000 Lambs.
The above are raied sheep, large and wel wooled raised in suttwest Kansas, and are at Caldwell, Summer Cour. Cansas.

E.S.ARD BROS., Caldwell, Kas.

Spck Rinch. A Bargain.

JOHN J. CASS.

or Sale.

fock, or Sheep Farms Kansas of 30 acres; as good buildings or wa-lities as any farm in the state; 12 acres of or-plenty of timber; one-half mile from R. R.; good sange for 10,000 sheep. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

SHEEP

FOR SALE.

CLAASSEN BRO'S, Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

FOR SALE.

400 GOOD WETHERS.

JAS, J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

1,000 Sheep for Sale.

D. PRATT, Topeka, Kas.

Merino Rams.

We have at Emporia, Kas.

One Car Load Choice Merino Rams

for sale. They were recently purchased in Addison County, Vermont, and are mostly registered sheep. They are extra large, good constitution, and extra heavy shearers.

MASON & WRIGHT.



Kentucky

Blue Grass Seed

Farmers and Dealers in Seeds can procure pure Kentucky Blue Grass Seed by sending to O. A. GILMAN. Samples of Cleaned, Extra Cleaned, and Fancy, sent on application.

PIGS. POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-shires; the Sweepstakes winners of Iowa. See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmas, SAM

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH

OSCAR BISCHOFF, (Late of Bischoff & Krauss,)

Hides & Tallow,

SHEEP SCAB CURED,

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL' FLUID,

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

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

F. E. MARSH, **GOLDEN BELT** Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS., I have now ready to ship hefinest lot of thorough bred Light and Dark Brahms Chicks I ever had. Will sell cheap this fall.

MARSH'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE AND PREVENTIVE.

A sure cure and preventive of chelera, Roup, etc. 25 cents per package or 5 packages for \$1.00, postpaid. Circulars and price lists sent free, Agents wanted to sell Challenge Cure to whom will give liberal terms,

F. E. MARSH.

RECORD

A Record for the protection of breeders of

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

has been established at Washington, Kansas, duly incorporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas.
All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe
stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests
which are mutual.
Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at Washington, Kas.
ORLANDO SAWYER,
Sec'y Northwestern Foland-China Swine Association.

WALTER BROWN & CO. WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CASH ADVANCES MADE Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, [excepting interest on advances,] including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent, will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

152 Federal St., Boston.

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

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

Merchants,

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

cash advances made.

Holstein Cattle

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES.

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

Hambletonian Stallions and Marcs of superior breeding, Tersonal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of each lass, and mik records of cows mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this devertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. SMITHS & POWELL

Rams for Sale.



Winfield, Cowley County, Kas

100 or more first-class registered Vermont Mering Rams, selected from the best flocks in the state. The sale will be on the

12th of October Next.

EZRA MEECH, Winfield, Cowley Co, Kas

Breeders' Directory.

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

NOBT. C. THOMAS, Effingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Catile and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale. E. T. F. KOWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for Sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

Notice to Farmers,

and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the Uulted States. Stock first class. Pri-ces low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address. D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Il.1

Ticks and Red Lice Kansas Home Nurseries.

(One mile north of depot.)

8 million Hedge Plants 100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees. 50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit

50 thousand small fruits. All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Bulbs, &c., &c.
Write me what you want and let me price it to you.

Address

D. W. COZAD. LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000. Strawberries' many varieties, \$4,50 per 1000. Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000, Rhubarb, (Linneaus) \$10,00 per 1000.

A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Cir-cular to A. G. CHANDLEE Leavenworth, Kas. Nursery Stock

SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

One of the libroest Nursery Establishments in America. All the leading varieties of both Brnit and Ornamental Apples, Pears, Piums, Grapes, Roses, Elms, Maples, etc.

In large quantities and of unequaled quality. Rare inducements to dealers. SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)



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

J. V. BANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

Grand Public Sale Short Horn Cattle

At the Fair Grounds, Osceola, Clarke Co., Iowa, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY. September 21 and 22, 1881,

September 21 and 22, 1881,

Comprising the entire herds of Dr. B. M. Robbins of Osceola, John McDonough of Woodburn, and H. C. Sigler of Osceola; alse draft from the herd of J. W. Ho dof Woodburn, Clarke county lowa.

The offerings of this sale includes such popular strains as imported Goldie. Duenna, Duchess, Ro e of Sharon, Desdemona, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Cambria, Pomona, Ruby, White Rose, Agatha, Adelade, Amelia, Mandane, Pansy, and other good lamilies, headed by as grand breeding breeding bulls as can be found in the west. Seventy-five cows and heifers and thirty-five choice young bulls. Shart-Horns will be sold first day; seventy-five grade cows and heifers and other stock will be sold on the second day.

and heliers and other stock will be sold all our sale and we promise kind attention and exact justice to all Terms liberal; announced in catalogue which will be sent on application after August 15th, by addressing either of the parties, or the auctioneer at Desmoines.

B. M. ROBBINS, JOHN MCDONOUGH, J. W. HOOD, H. C. SIGLER.

WM. COELARD, Auctioneer.

SHEEP RANCH

FOR SALE.

One of the most Complete Sheep Ranches in the state of Kansas, situated in Edwards county, seven miles from Garfield, on the A., T. & S Fe Railroad, containing 1,600 acres in one solid body, as good sheep land as there is in the state. Buffalo grass; the finest winter pasture; two good dwelli gs, 22x30, two scories, firmly built and well finished, large summer kitchens, good wells with pumps, and the best of never failing water; two barns 22x3), one and one-half story, first-class, grainery and harness rooms; one machinery house, one and a half story, 22x30; one wind mill and pump, 12 foot wheel, 28 foot tower, water tank' 140 barrels, well elevated, and inclosed with pipes under ground that distributes water to troughs in all the corrals, to a complete dipping ap-paratus, and to the kitchen gardens: good substantial wooden sheds and close corrals for 2,000 sheep; good sheds and and corrals for 25 head of cattle; in fact, a complete outfit arranged and located for two broth-

ers or partners.

I will sell with the above property a full outfit of farm implement and working stock; about 20 head of Cows, Heifers and Calves; one pedigreed Durham Bull, about 1,500 Ewes, grade merinos, 250 yearling Wethers, 50° Lambs, 34 Hammond Bucks.

I will also sell with the above property, 500 acres of land on the Arkansas river, only 4 miles from the homo ranch, occupying 5 miles of river front; producing fine hay; and the best of early pasture, with unlimited range through the hills.

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

Or A. HOLLINGSWORTH, Garfield, Pawnee Co Kas.

THE KANSAS FARMER-

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked n3 9 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

TO THE READERS OF THE FARMER.

which the undersigned has been acting as business manager. The new proprietors of the paper are Messrs. H. C. DeMotte and M. J. Ricks, who will continue its publication as heretofore, under the name and style of KAN-SAS FARMER CO.

It gives the writer pleasure to introduce to ble" in the front rank of agricultural journalism. Neither labor nor money will be spared to advance the interests of the paper, and make it yet more desirable as a practical farm and family journal. I can most heartily commend the new firm to the confidence and respect of the readers of the FARMER. They are intelligent, honorable gentlemen, who will merit the support of the farmers of Kansas.

Respectfully,

J. K. HUDSON.

Topeka, Sept. 20, 1881.

Rains have fallen recently in all parts of the state, and wheat sowing is in progress in every county.

Judging from our exchanges, we are satisfied the acreage of wheat in Kansas this fall will be considerably less than that of last year.

Two or three communications which appear in the FARMER this week, were intended for last weeks issue, but were unintentionally over-

A considerable space is wisely given, as we believe, in the FARMER this week, to a descriptive article on the Kansas state fair by W. W. Cone.

Notwithstanding the general shortage in crops people appear contented, and there will be no suffering anywhere in Kansas as in some other states.

Wherever it is possible, every farm should have some young rye growing in November and December for fall pasturing. Let the seed be sown at once.

column, concerning peanuts. This is a valuable crop, and we predict for it very general culture when it becomes well understood.

Messrs B. Reicha nnt, of King city; W. J. Forbes, of McPherson, and J. F. Haund, of Sone creek, old subscribers of the FARMER, dropped into our sanctum sometime during the state fair, as did many others who did not leave

Every farmer ought to have sheep, more or less, as he can take care of them without injury to other interests on the farm. There is no kind of stock more profitable. The census returns show that the people of the United States do not raise anywhere near all the wool they need for their own use. In 1880 we imported nearly one hundred and fifty millions pounds of wool. We ought to sell rather than formed their various and troublesome duties

The condition of President Garfield is somewhat changed since our last issue. Generally, however, it may be said that he is no worse and that the hopes of those nearest to him are strenghtened rather than otherwise. The pure ocean air has been a source of great comfort to him, and the only trouble in the way seems to be blood poisoning (pyaemia) which had set in before he left Washington.

LATER.-The President died at 10:35 p. m Monday the 19th inst. Comments next week,

Clover hay is a nutritious food for horses and, when well cured and put up so as to be free in the great difficulty which attends its curing arron New West.

and preservation. Another is, that sometimes the second crop excites in horses an unusual exhausting flow of saliva. When either of these objections are pre-ent it is better to dispense with its use entirely for horses, but it is a good and safe food for other animals.-Live Stock Journal.

The Brunswick Herald says that the paper mill in that village is turning out six tons of kind ever before attempted. The exhibitions paper per day, three tons of which is for the New York Herald. One machine is kept at and command the admiration of thousands of work day and night to supply the demand of visiting friends from other states. The indomthis paper alone. Seventy-five men are emitable energy and pluc shown by our people ployed, nearly all skilled workmen and natives of Topsham, and the pay roll amounts to ing under such adverse ircumstances, is credabout \$2,500 per month.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, J. K. Hudson resigned the position of secretary and Mr. F. D. Coburn was elected his successor. The new secretary will take charge of the office the first day of next month. October, 1881. The selection is a proper one. Mr. Coburn is not a novice in this field of labor. Besides his practical knowledge of farming and farming interests, he is an intelligent clear, good English writer.

Mr. Coburn settled in Franklin county in 1867 when 20 years old and has been a farmer With this issue of the KANSAS FARMER, it and stock raiser ever since until invited by passes from the control of the company for secretary Hudson to a position in the agricultural department. For ten years he has been a contributor to various agricultural and stock journals, and to the KANSAS FARMER from its first issue as a weekly. In 1877 his book, entitled "SWINE HUSBANDRY"-the only American work on hog raising,—was issued, and it has had an unusually large sale; at the time of its publication the FARMER said of it: "This book is worth more to the farmers of the west than the large FARMER family the new firm, so well all the books heretofore made upon this subqualified in every way to keep the "old relia- ject, and will command a sale among those interested in meat production never before known in this country; we can therefore commend it to every farmer, East, West, North and South."

Mr. Coburn is a competent, careful man intelligent, industrious, temperate, honest, and has had years of just such experience as will make him useful in his new position. He is in full sympathy with the spirit of Kansas. Young, and ambitious to excel, this office will afford him an opportunity to develop faculties which we are certain he can make very servicable to the people of this state. Under Mr. Coburn's administration, the work of his office will suffer none in comparison with that of his predecessors. The high standard of the reports of the Board raised and maintained by Alfred Gray and Major Hudson will be improved, if such a thing is possible, by the new secretary. The appointment is in every way a proper one.

THE STATE FAIR.

The great exposition held in Topeka las week was an excellent advertisement for Kansas. Never before in the history of the state were so many people gathered at one place within her borders. Besides the display, opportunities for making valuable acquaintances and for acquiring useful information were afforded which could not have been in any other way. Every state is dependent upon labor for its support, labor at home or abroad. Kansas must rely upon her farmers. Here at the state fair, thousands of them who had never seen or heard of one another before, met and exchanged opinions, They saw other men's crops and animals, and learned many new lessons. They saw more of Kansas than ever before. They learned to value more highly than ever the importance of their vocation. These fairs are wonderful educators.

The display; as is shown in Mr. Cone's article in another place, was such as to please showed a sample of 10 sheep from his flor The FARMER respectfully asks attention to every friend of our fair young commonwealth. Merinos at home. They show good card breeders and farmers attending the fair. In my the inquiry of Mr. Colvin, found in another In such a year as this, when crops of all kinds careful breeding. Hon. Neal Wilkie, og are short, it was a source of much comfort to see what has been done notwithstanding the Merinos at home. They were greatly adm drought and insects. The fair was a splendid in fact, it was difficult to pass by the st success in every respect, and cannot help pro- where they were on account of the crow farm, at Victoria. ving of lasting value to the entire state. The FARMER was represented on the ground every day by a special reporter, and his work has been se well performed, that there is little left for editorail mention. We bespeak for Mr. Cone's report a careful perusal by our renders, Kansas is old enough now to walk alone. She is an empire within herself.

The railroads of the state, especially the generous liberality in transportation. The Santa Fe, great Kansas road, as it is, spared no number of premiums. trouble or expense in making the fair a success and assisting people to come and go comfortably and cheaply. The officers of the fair perwith nare efficiency. The FARMER congratulates the people upon the complete success of the first real state fair.

Inquiry.

Can any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who have had experience in sheep raising, tell us the cause, cure and preventative of dysentery, or diarrhoea, in sheep and lambs? Also if it necessarily proves fatal, or, by taking in time, can be cured? and greatly oblige A CONSTANT READER.

Cloud Co., Kas., Sept. 6.

Mr. McClelland sold 800 head of sheep and lambs to Mr. Drake, Master of Transportation from dust and mold, may be fed with entire of the A. T. & S. F. at Lodge, for \$2,000. Mr. safety. The principal objection to its use lies McClelland has a good grade of sheep. - Cim-

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

[Reported especially for the FARMER by W. W. Cone.] Again Kansans have shown themselves equal to the emergency. Throughout the entire state come reports of short crops, and poor prospects ahead for the farmer, and yet the exhibitions of stock and farm productions made at the fair just held at the capital of the state by farmers and stock growers, far excels any effort of the of stock, grain and freit astonish our people. in their endeavors to nake a successful showitable alike to their inteligence as farmers, and The new. Secretary of the Board of Ag-riculture.

to their love for the state of their adoption.

The live stock department demands more than
a passing notice. A pry marked improvement in Kansas bred stok over that shown at the last state fair seven pars ago, is generally noticed. The interest minifested of late years in sheep raising has allady given such wonderful good results that his evident that a few more years of such i provement will place sheep husbandry in the front rank of stock raising. The

on exhibition at this faishowed careful selec-

I noticed were 154 fulblooded Merino sheep owned by Bartholome & Co. They represent a flock of 1,600 t home near Topeka, Kansas. They received number of blue ribbons. Bartholomew Co., of Topeka, who have, in addition to the 54 Merinos, a flock of fair have not been slow purchase. This firm of premiums on roadsters. In the of sheep growers carri off several blue rib bons in high grade Meno ewes, and all who saw the ewes exhibitedy them in this class admitted that the ribbonhad been well placed. The breeding of the rambwned by this firm is the highest strain of Assican Merino sheep, many of them being breef Robert Perrine, of Washington, Pa., who came away the honors at the world's fair at Parat the U. S. Centennial exhibition, and at tinternational sheep show in Philadelphia las year. Messrs. B. & Co. feel that these sheep al add to their reputation, as well as meet the xpectation of purchasers in breeding and i proving their flocks.

They do not ask fancy press for the sheep, but give good value every tin for the rices paid.

Also, they have a lot of ligh gradurams that are not registered, which ey sell a remarkably low prices to meet be wants certain breeders who do not go int fancy though bred stock. Those who select erly will, course, have a larger number to select from, il should not fail to avail themselves of the adutage of an early call. Messrs. Birtholome& Co.'s sheep tarm is located within five milof Topeka, with an office in the city, and who desire to see their fine stock should dra card to this firm, letting them know the diof the intended visit, and Mr. Bartholomew vdrive them to see his thoroughbreds.

Near these were 7 thouroughbredering sheep owned by Messrs. Henry & Brun, of Abilene, Kansas. These sheep, togethwith about six hundred full blooded Merinwere brought into the state from New York these gentlemen. They also exhibited 5 Harbire Downs, that carried away about \$80 in miums. This firm are careful breeders. lars Henry & Brunson received sweepstakes mium for ram; also, received first premion ram, and other premiums, amounting in to \$160, which is doing extremely well the number of sheep on exhibition.

Mr. A. J. Uhl, of Douglass, But'er cty. Kansas, had 38 full blooded Merinos on ibition. They were quite large, being bror mutton as well as for their wool.

E. Copeland, Esq., from the same p, people always there.

Merinos from his celebrated stock. Mer

number of premiums. Advantage of the opportunity to purchase hogs J. & C. Huston, Blandinsville, Ill., exhibitrom this well known breeder, and our State 3 very large Cotswolds. J. M. Moberly, Crill be benefited thousands of dollars by the cleville, showed 12 Cotswolds. Mr. H. Griffiperation. This one feature, that of bringing of Topeka, showed 12 of his Southdowns. Lere the best stock owned in the eastern States, carried off the premium in his class. Georill eventually result in stocking Kansas with Brown, Shepherds' Home, Buffalo, Wilshimals that will sweep the board wherever county, Kansas, one of the most careful breechibited.

ers of the western states, brought up a fine I Messres. Dorsey & Son,, of Perry, Illinois, of Merinos from his large flock of pedigree hibited some of the finest strain of Berksheep. These sheep carried off three first agires I have ever seen. They carried off one second premium on sheep, and two firmber of well earned premiums, and left and one second premium on fleece. The ne choice hogs for our Kansas breeders to sheep are bred up particularly for their wooded from.

and justly received their share of the awards. W. Rollins, Esq., of Manhattan, exhibited C. F. Warnick, Louisville, Pottawotomine lot of Berkshires, and carried of a numcounty, Kansas, exhibited 30 choice thorough of premiums. J. J. Mails, also of Manhat bred Merinos, and received first premium of was on hand with an extra lot of Berkbest flock, besides three other first and two secres, and received a share of premiums.

ond premiums. These were well deserved r. O. E. Morse, of Lynn county, brought up premiums, as the sheep are among the very ead of Polands, and received a reasonable

best in the state. Mr. M. B. Tilden, Cawker, Mitchell county, a county, received a number of justly Kansas, exhibited a Merino ram, and received ed ribbons on his full blooded Polands.

first premium on him, and second premium on Mr. Geo. Clark, of Topeka, showed some fine

The credit of this most successful show of sheep is largely due to the individual exertions of the president of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, Mr. J. S. Codding, and the Secretary, Mr. J. B. Bartholomew. The sheep barn, or sheds, at this fair were ackonwledged by all to be the best ever planned for the purpose. It is 286 feet long, 30 feet wide runs through the center the entire portable partitions. Light is admitted from the top, and air from small doors in the sides. Shawnee county. There is a neat office and a convenient room for the reception of fleeces on exhibition in one department never was better. Among the nopartment were well graded, and nothing seemed to be left to be desired, except, in the opinpurchase the best sheep in the market. Had W. McAfee, Topeka. the awards been open to the world, sheep men from other states and Canada would have been flocks of world renewned sheep, and many of tion and pure breeding. Among the first that might have been well, also, to have had a class for mutton sheep. The

HORSE department was well represented. All classe were full. Five magnificent Clyde stallions from Blandin-ville, Illinois, and owned by Messrs. J. and C. Huston were greatly admired. over 100 thoroughbred ms, which they have for sale, and which the eep men visiting the Mr. J. Willetts, of Topeka, received a number

CATTLE

department, the showing was beyond the expectations of the managers. Among the most prominent exhibitors were Messrs, Bill & Burnbam, of Manhattan, Kansas. They carried off sweepstakes premium on young herd of thoroughbred Short Horns, besides half a dozen first premiums. They are careful breeders.

Messrs. Cundiff & Leonard, Pleasant Hill. Missouri, received sweepstakes premium for best herd of Dairy cattle, and five other premiums. They are well known breeders of pedi-

greed Short Horns.

I noticed a herd of Short Horns owned and exhibited by Dr. R. W. Haley, of Trenton Mo. They carried off a number of premiums Dr. Haley, together with Messrs. Eastman & Jacobs and Warren Harris, will hold a joint sale of their thoroughbred stock at Dr. Haley's "Grand River Stock Farm," two miles east of Trenton, Mo., Oct. 20, 1881. At this time Dr. Haley will offer to the highest bidder ten or twelve bull calves, seven to twelve months old and a choice lot of cows with calves by their side, sired by his famous premium bull, Parson, No. 83,437, Vol. 18, A. H. B. Eastman & Jacobs, Palmyra, Marion county, Mo., will offer at the same time twenty-five or hirty head from the Greenfield herd, consisting of eight or ten cows, five twos and five one-yearold heifers, three yearling bulls, and some spring calves. 1

The heifers and young stock are by the "Young Mary" bull, 6,462, Elegant, 35,451, and all the females that are old enough have been served by the high bred booth bull, Genes Cripple. Mr. Warren Harris, of Grundy county, Missouri, will also offer a few head of fine cattle at the same time. Making the whole a very large and attractive sale of extra good Short Horns. Catalogues and breeding lists on day of sale.

The Kansas Agricultural College herd of Jersey's, Angus, and Short Horn cattle were greatly admired. Their careful breeding and excellent keeping were noticed by all, and the crowds always collected around them attested better than words can express the universal admiration of the many thousands of stock article descriptive of the Bismarck fair I was same place, exhibited 32 from a flock of) mistaken in saying there were no polled or Angus cattle in Kansas. Besides this College herd, there are a few polled cattle on the Grant

Mr. L. A. Knapp and M. Vicory, Esq., of A. A. Wood exhibited 25 rams from Sor Wabaunsee county carried off a number of preset, Michigan, very large and fine. Sam miums on Short Horns, as also did Messrs.

Jewett, Esq., Independence, Mo., exhibitet

Burdick and Waltmire, of Ossge county.

Mason & Wright, of Vergennes, Addison of In this department were shown some of the ty, Vermont, showed 22 imported Mer finest hogs in the west. A large number of full sheep that attracted great attention from blooded Poland-China hogs were exhibited by wool growers present. Messrs. Dunton Bal. A. Lawrence, of Connersville, Indiana. He Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, displayed a Pleasanton, Kansas, were on hand with 25 freceived a large number of well merited preblooded Merino sheep. They carried ofiniums. Our people have very generally taken

ber of premiums. Mr. N. E. Clark, also of

Essex hogs and carried off some of the premiums on that class. Mr. E. Zimmerman, of Hiawatha, Brown county, had on exhibition 28 hogs of the Poland-china breed that always attracted attention. The awards on his pens were justly made. The Kansas Agricultural College herd of Essex and Berkshires showed fine points, good strains, careful breeding and good selections. The latter breed, especially, feet wide and 12 feet high. A passage way 8 attracting much attention, and the unversal testimony of breeders was that they were a length of the barn. The pens are divided by most excellent lot of hogs. A lot of Jersey red hogs were exhibited by Mr. J. E. Guild, of

THE POULTRY

end of the building. The premiums in this deted breeders taking premiums, I noticed B. L. Bear, Wichita; F. E. Marsh, Manhattan; Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; H. Griffith, Topeka; M. ion of the writer, the awards should have been & W. Waltmire, Osage county; R. Christie, open to the world. Our sheep men are a Marion Center; L. A. Knapp, Wabaunsee progressive class, and are always on hand to county; Messrs Baldwin & St. John, Wichita;

THE HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY

exceeded anything of the kind ever made here more generally in attendance, and our people with one exception. More than 250 varieties would have profited by bringing here their of apples, 50 kinds of grapes, and other fruits in proportion were temptingly displayed before them would have been left in the state. It the immense throng of delighted visitors. The whole under the supervision of the State Horticultural Society. The awards gave quite geperal satisfaction. The following were the committee: W. H. Regan, President of the Indiana Horticultural Society, E. B. Brackett, President of the Iowa Horticultural Society, and C. W. Garfield, Secretary Michigan Horticultral Society. The first premium for county display was given to Douglas; Leavenworth second. Abner Allen, of Wabaunsee, received the first premium on general collection, and C. H. Lovejoy, second. L. Bishop. of Osowatomie, received first premium for market purposes for collection of pears. For collection of pears, I. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, received first premium, and Hon. C. B. Lines, of Wabaunste, received second.

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Reg cor boy lati

for

GRANGE DISPLAY Space will not permit of a description of the magnificent display made by the several granges competing. They must be seen to be appreciated. They included everything raised on 1 farm, tastily arranged, and artistically displayed. The following granges competing for for the premiums: Capital Grange, Shawnee county; Neosho Grange, Lyon county; Wea Grange, Miami county; Lone Eim grange, Johnson county. The premiums were given in the above order.

SANTA FE BUILDING.

In the center of the building on a stand, tastefully arranged was an exhibit of white and yellow corn grown in Washington county, that for size, quality, and length of ears, many of them being 13 inches long, far surpassed anything in this line on the grounds. It was a magnificent display, and would be a credit to any fair in any state in the union. The credit of this splendid assortment of Washington county, is due to Messrs. Emmons & Coody, of Washington, Kansas.

Further description of the display in this building will be given in our next.

The Massachusetts Ploughman indignantly renarks: "Is it possible that the dog owners of Massachusetts are always to rule? Must the farmers give up the sheep interests, because a great multitude of useless curs are permitted to run at large by paying \$2 per year? Shall it be said that Massachusetts insists on class legislation? giving to one class a right which is denied to another; namely, giving dog owners the right to let their dogs run at large, by paying \$2 per year, and denying the same right to sheep and cattle owners the right to let their stock to run at large, while the dogs, by being permitted to run at large, destroy the sheep; eep, if permitted to run at large. would do no injury to the dogs, or in any way infringe upon their rights."

"The Gods Help

those who help themselves," and Nature invariably helps those who take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver

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

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should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Ashma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cutarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an en-tire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strength-en the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

There is More Strength

storing power in a 50 cent bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As an appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector there is nothing like it, and invalids find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body. See other



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A Preventive for Chills, Fever Ague.

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

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

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

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

SOLE PROPRIETORS. LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO LAWRENCE. KAS. Intoxicating Liquors



produce diarrhoa or cor stipation and a torpid con dition of the liver, result ing in general debility and inertness of mind. To overcome this prostration

Regulator would strike at the very root of the evil by correcting the condition of the liver, exciting the bowels to action, or correcting their looseness, stimu lating the kidneys and removing the feeling of general depression and with it the craving for liquor. "This is to certify that I suffered with the Gastritis for four months, and could not be relieved until I procured Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator, and was entirely cured in a short time.

'E. T. THORNTON, Coman's Well, Va."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z, pre-pared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

209 Percheron Horses



W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DUPAGE CO., ILL.,

upon whose farm can now be seen
One-Fifth of All Imported French
Horses Now Living in America.
During the past 17 months 380 STALLIONS AND
MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year.

NO Page Catalogue sent free on application. Contains over 40 illustrations and the history of the Percheron race.

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PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Brum. Always in position, bas invisible to others. All Chaversation and even whispers heard di-tinctly. We receive the whole the based di-decription of the control of the E.P.E. PEUK & O., 848 Breadway. New York.

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LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful improdence causing Fremature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Masshood, etc.,
having tried in vain every mown remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which have the resummer and while the will send while re-

covered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

TRIAL

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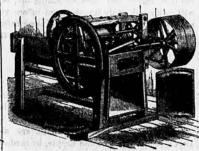
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tains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell al! goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at

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(The above shows the thre

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A small book containing full directions, sanitary suggestions, testimonials, etc., accompanies each package of medicine. Also sent tree on request. Our pampniet "ine riog, His Diseases and Parasites." price 25c, mailed free on receipt of price. All our medicines are put up in 5, 10 and 20 pound boxes, and sold for 30 cents per pound. In packages 50c. Sent on remittance or C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Orders will receive prompt attention. Try them.

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Cast Steel Grinders.

The undersigned wi-hes to learn the whereabouts of Miss Louisa Carolina Ge ger who emigrated to America from Fellbach, Kingdom Wuttenburg and America Mr. Off. and emigrated treatment we also make the BRATED BIG GIANT.

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The undersigned wi-hes to learn the whereabouts of Miss Louisa Carolina Ge ger who emigrated to America from Fellbach, Kingdom Wuttenburg and America from Fellbach, Kingdom Wuttenburg and America from Fellbach, Kingdom Wuttenburg and Fellows. The whereabouts of Gottle bro Casper Off or any of their relations. Any information of any of the above parties will be most thankfully received, and will confer a favor by addressing WM. GEIGER Jr., Wyandotte, Kas.

Literary and Domestic

Never Mind What "They" Say.

Don't worry nor fret About what people think, Of your ways or your means-Of your food or your drink If you know you are doing Your best every day, With the right on your side, Never mind what "they" say

Lay out in the morning Your plans for each hour. And never forget That Old Time is a power. This also rememb 'Mong truths old and new-The world is too busy To think much of you.

Then garner the minutes That make up the hours, And pluck in your pilgrimage Honor's bright flowers. Should grumblers assure you Your course will not pay, With conscience at rest, Never mind what "they" say

Then let us, forgetting The insensate throng. That jostles us daily While marching along, Press onward and upward And make no delay—
And though people talk,
Never mind what "they" say.

The Little Kings and Queens.

BY E. H.

Monarchs whose kingdom no man bounds, No leagues uphold, no conquest spreads, Whose thrones are any mossy mounds

The only sovereigns on the earth Whose sway is certain to endure No line of kings of kingliest birth Is of its reigning half so sure.

No fortress built in all the land So strong they cannot storm it free: No palace made too rich, too grand, For them to roam triumphantly.

No tyrant so hard hearted known Can their diplomacy resist; They can usurp his very throne; He abdicates when he is kissed.

No hevel in the world so small, So meanly built, so squalid, bare, They will not go within its wall. And set their reign of splender there.

No beggar too forlorn and poor To give them all they need to thrive: They frolie in his yard and door, The happiest kings and queens alive

O, blessed little kings and queens The only sovereigns on the earth! Their sovereignty nor rests nor leans On pomp of riches or of birth.

Nor ends when cruel death lays low In dust each little curly head All other severeigns crownless go, And sre forgotten when they're dead;

But these hold changeless empire past: Triumphant past all earthly scenes: We worship truest to the last The buried "little kings and queens.

-Harper's Magazine

The Soldier's Reprieve.

"I thought, Mr. Allen, when I gave my Benny to his country, that not a father in all this broad land made so precious a gift,-no, not one. The dear boy only slept one minute at his post; I know that was all, for Bennie never dozed over a duty. How prompt and reliable he was! I know he fell asleep only one little second; he was so young and not strong, and only eighteen! and now they shoot him stood before him. because he was found asleep when doing sentinel duty! Twenty-four hours, the telegram said,-only twenty-four hours. Where is Bennie now ?"

"We will hope with his heavenly father," said Mr. Allen, soothingly.

"Yes, yes; let us hope; God is ever merciful! 'I should be ashamed, father,' Bennie said, when I am a man, to think I never used this great right arm,'-and he held if up so proudly before me-'for my country when it needed it Palsy it rather than keep it from the

"Go, then, go, my boy,' I said, 'and God be with you!' God has kept him, I think, Mr. Allen !" and the farmer repeated these last words slowly, as if, in spite of his reason, he doubted them. "Like the apple of his eye, Mr. Owen, doubt it not!"

Blossom sat near them listening, with blanched cheek. She had not shed a tear.

"What is this you say, child? Come here;
Her anxiety had been so concealed that no one I do not understand," and the kind man had noticed it. She had occupied herself me- caught esgerly, as ever, at what seemed to be chanically in the household cares. Now she a justification of an offence. answered a gentle tap at the kitchen door. opening it to receive from a neighbor, s hand a letter. "It was from him," was all she said.

It was like a message from the dead! Mr. Owen took the letter, but could not brake the envelope on account of his tremblikg fingers, and held it out toward Mr. Allen, with the helplessness of a child.

The mini-ter opened it, and read as follows: "Dear Father:-When this reaches you I shall be in eternity. At first it seemed awful to me; but I have thought about it so much now, that it has no terror. They say they will not blind me; but that I may meet my death like a man, I thought father, that it might have been on the battlefield, for my country, Abraham Lincoln thinks the life far too pre-

gloriously; but to be shot down like a dog for nearly betraying it,-to die for neglect of duty! Oh, father, I wonder the very thoughts does not kill me! But I shall not disgrace you. I am going to write you all about it; and when I am gone you may tell my comrades-I can not now.

"You know I promised Jemmie Carr's mother I would look after her boy; and, when he fell sick, I did all I could for him. He was not strong when he was ordered back into the ranks, and the day before that night I carried all his luggage besides my own, on our march. Toward night we went in on the double quick, and though the luggage began to feel very heavy, every body else was tired too; and as for Jemmie, if I had not lent him an arm now and then, he would have dropped by the way. I was all tired out when we came into camp, and then it was Jemmie's turn to be sentry, and I would take his place; but I was too tired, father. I could not have kept awake if a gun had been pointed at my head; but I did not know it until-well, it was too late." "God be thanked!" interrupted Mr. Owen, reverently. "I knew Bennie was not the boy to sleep carelessly at his post."

"They tell me to-day that I have a short reprieve-given me by circumstances-' time to write to you,' our good colonel says. Forgive him, father, he only does his duty; he would are filled and the blossom quite covered. It is gladly save me if he could; and do not lay my death up against Jemmie. The poor boy is broken hearted, and does nothing but beg and entreat them to let him die in my stead.

"I can't bear to think of mother and Blos-I die as a brave boy should, and that, when me, as they must be now. God help me; it is it again, or use new sand. This is a very much seems near and dear to me; not at all as if He them out. wished me to perish forever, but as if He felt sorry for his poor, sinful broken-hearted child, and would take me to be with him and my Savior in a better—better life."

A deep sigh burst from Mr. Owen's heart. Amen," he said solemnly,-"Amen."

"To-night, in the early twilight, I shall see the cows all coming home from pasture, and precious little Blossom stand on the back stoop, waiting for me,—but I shall never, never come! God bless you all! Forgive your poor Bennie."

Late that night the door of the "back stoop opened softly, and a little figure glided out, and down the foot-path that led to the road by the mill. She seemed rather flying than walking, turning her head neither to the right nor the left, looking only now and then to heaven, and Depot, watching the coming of the night train; with a spoon. Boil half a teacupful of presed and the conductor, as he reached down to lift hope (if you have fresh ones they are all the her into the car, wondered at the tear stained better, but more in bulk will be required;) in he held in his hand. A few questions and out. Doingt be afraid of having the hop-waready answers told him all; and no father could ter too strong. Strain out the hope and turn have cared more tenderly fer his only child, the water on, boiling hot, over the flour, sugar than he for our little Blossom. She was on her and salt, stirring all the time, to cook the mass way to Washington, to ask President Lincoln smooth and even. It should be about like very for her brother's life. She had stolen away, thin gravy when cool. Let it stand till tepid leaving only a note to tell her father where then add a coffeecupful of good soft yeast, and and why she had gone. She had brought Ben- set it away to rise. After a few hours it will, the President's, could refuse to be melted by it. with yeast recipes, when the trouble is in the The next morning they reached New York yeast they undertake to raise it with,) the and the conductor hurried her on to Wash- yeast will be full of life, bubbling and sparkington. Every minute, now, might be the means of saving her brother's life. And so, in an incredibly short time, Blossom reached the Capital, and hastened immediately to the the celler. After another day or two take off White House.

The President had but just seated himself to time before using. his morning's task, of overlookinw and signing important papers, when, without one word of announcement, the door softly opened, and Mix up early, and let it rise again. Mould that boy of mine! Why, he was as tall as I, Blossom, with downcast eyes and folded hands,

> "Well, my child," he said, in his pleasant, cheerful tones, "what do you want so bright and early in the morning?"

"Bennie's life, please sir," faltered Blos-

"Bennie? Who is Bennie?"

"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him at his post."

"Oh, yes," and Mr. Lincoln ran his even over the papers before him. "I remember! It was a fatal sleep. You see, child, it was a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost for his culpable negli-

"So my father said," replied Blossom gravely, "but poor Bennie was so tired, sir, and Jemmie so week. He did the work of is valuable also to cure warts and to destroy two, sir, and it was Jemmie's night, not his, but Jemmie was too tired, and Bennie never thought about himself, that he was tired too."

Blossom went to him; he put his hand tenderly on her shoulder, and turned up the pale, anxious face towards his. How tall he seemed and he was President of the United States tool A dim thought of this kind passed for a moment through Blossom's mind; but she told her simple and straightforward story, and handed Mr. Lincoln Bennie's letter to read.

He read it carefully; then, taking up his pen wrote a few hasty lines, and rang his bell.

Blossom heard this order given: "SEND ironed." then turned to the girl and said: "Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours, who could approve his country's sentence, even when it took the life of a child like that, that and that, when I fell, it would be fighting clous to be lost. Go back, or-wait until to-

morrow. Bennie will need a change after he has so bravely faced death; he shall go with you. "

"God bless you, sir," said Blossom; and who shall doubt that God heard and registered the request?

Two days after this interview, the young soldier came to the White House with his little sister. He was called into the president's private room, and a strap fastened "upon his shoulder." Mr. Lincoln then said: "The soldier that would carry a sick comrade's baggage, and die for the act so uncomplainingly, deserves well of his country." Then Bennie and Blossom took their way to their Green Mountain home. A crowd gathered at the Mill Depot to welcome them back; and, as farmer Owen's hand grasped that of his boy, tears flowed down his cheeks, and he was heard to say fervently, "THE LORD BE PRAISED!"

Drying Flowers in Sand.

To dry flowers properly in sand, dishes sufficiently deep to permit the flowers to be covered at least an inch with sand should be procured. White scouring sand will suit; lay it half an inch deep in the dish. Place your flowers, stem downwards, in this sandy layer and sprinkle sand over them till all the petals as well to hold them firmly while sprinkling them so as to insure a complete dusting. This operation over, place the dish in a warm and dry situation. In about a week you may examine your flowers, but some flowers will resom. Comfort them, father! Tell them that quire a much longer time than others. Should there be any trace of moisture in the dish at the war is over, they will not be ashamed of the first inspection, dry the sand before using very hard to bear! Good-by, father! God better way to dry flowers than by pressing

They are by this method kept in shape, their colors are preserved, and may be retained even for years. Bright flowers, geraniums, carnations, pinks, pansies, gladioli, etc., are peculiarly adapted to this method. White lowers will not answer, ner will the plan succeed with succulent plants-as hyacinths; but ferns will answer very well under this treatment. Very pretty arrangements can be made of these dried flowers when mounted on card board or placed in baskets, according to the aste of the individual.

Yeast Without Potatoes.

Put a small teacupful of flour into a tin pail or earthen jar, (either will answer if perfectly sweet and clean;) add two-thirds of a teafolding her hands as if in prayer. Two hours cupful of sugar, and about one-third—not more later, the same young girl stood at the Mill of a teacupful of sait, and stir all together face that was upturned toward the dim lantern two quarts of water; till the strength is well nie's letter with her; no good, kind heart like if the added yeast is good, (many find fault ling like beer. After it has stood a few hours longer, turn it into a well-cleaned and scalded jug; tie a cloth over the top, and set away in the cloth and cork up tightly. Shake each

Set the bread at night, as with other yeast, adding potatoes in the morning, if preferred. out into loaves and start the baking fire, as it ill be up and ready for the oven are aware. If you knead a second time before making out into loaves, your bread will be the more tender and finer-grained.

Lemons.

Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. It not only cures this disease, but prevents it. Sailors make a daily use of it for this purpose. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple, by thedaily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chillblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fever, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. In fact, its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it externally the better we shall find ourselves. Rub your hands, head and gums with lemon, and drink lemonade in preference to all other liquids This is an old doctor's advice. Follow it-Ez.

Red Tablecloth.

An excellent housekeeper, and one who is careful about many things says: "Do not iron a red tablecloth at all; wash it carefully in warm suds (not hot), rinse well, and when ready to hang on the line take great pains to pull it so that it will keep it proper shape. It will retain its color much longer than if

'Catsup.

Halve your tomatoes, place them in a firkin, with a layer of salt between each layer of tomatoes. Let them stand over night. In the morning, add seasoning; cloves, allspice, and very little mace, and pepper and salt to taste: then put on the stove and boil one hour. Take from the fire and strain, and bottle.

Corn Cake.

One cup sugar, two eggs, four tablespoons of sweet caeam, two tablespoons of soda, four teaspoons of cream tartar, two cups of corn meal and one of flour. Lei it stand in the warming oven of your stove five minutes, then bake ten minutes in a hot oven.

Dresses in the sixteenth century were costly articles, rich in gold embroidery and valuable material, as the relies that come down to us still show. Much art was expended on embroidery and delicate needlework in which the skill of the worker was generally in advance of the taste of the designer. Queen Elizabeth possessed a dress embroidered in a pattern of eyes and ears, and a yet more uncomfortable garment was manufactured at a later date, viz., a robe worked in eyelet-holes with the needle with which each hole was worked hanging to it by the thread. The wearer of this garment must have sacrificed much comfort to be in the fashion.

Summer Drinks.

The London Chemist and Druggist gives some recipes which it vouches for as good:

Ginger Beer.—Brown Sugar, two pounds; boiling water two gallons; cream of tartar, one ounce; bruised ginger two ounces. Infuse the ginger in the boiling water, add the sugar and the cream of tartar when lukewarm, strain and then add one-half pint of good yeast. Let it stand all night; then bottle. If desired a lemon may be added, and it may be clarified by the white of one egg.

Lemon Beer .- Sugar, one pound; boiling water, one gallon; one sliced lemon; bruised ginger, one ounce; yeast, one teacupful. Let it stand from ttwelve to twenty hours, after which it may be bottled.

Hop Beer.-Sugar, four pounds; hops, six ounces; singer, bruised, four ounces, Boil the hops for three hours with five quarts of water and the ginger, boil a little longer, again strain, add the sugar, and when lukewarm, add one pint of yeast. After twenty-four hours it will be ready for bottling.

Spruce Beer.—Hops, two ounces; sassafras, in chips, two ounces; water, ten gallons. Boil half an hour, strain, and add brown sugar seven pounds; essence of spruce, one ounce essence of ginger, one ounce; pimeto, ground, one-half ounce. Put the whole in a cask and let cool; then add one-half pint of yeast, let stand twenty-four hours and bottle.

You can tell a man he is "rail mad," viding you do not pronounce it backwards.

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 Reven beautiful energe

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\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Fros.

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THE AMENDMENT AS SUBMITTED.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE BY COUNH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT O THE STATE UPON THE VALIDITY OF THE

THE LIQUOR LAW PASSED BY THE LEGISL TURE TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTION

E OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENER UPON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE LAW.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT THE CONSTITUTIONALITY AND SCOPE THE LAW.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS OF THE STATE LETTER OF GOV ST. JOHN REGARDING SUCCESS OF THE LAW.

One copy, by mail, to any address One dozen copies, by mail, to any address.... One hundred copies, by mail, to any address

J. K. HUDSOI DAILY CAPI

Topeka

BLACKBOARDS,

7

DON'T

PAYI

Kansas Fairs.

Below is a list of Kansas Fairs, with places where and dates when they will be held as of-ficially reported to the State Board of Agricul-

Anderson-Garnett, Oct. 4 to 7. Atchison-Atchison, Sept. 26 to 30. Bourbon-Ft. Scott, Oct, 18 to 21. Brown-Hiawatha, Sept. 27 to 30, Butler-ElDorado Oct. 4 to 6. Chase-Cottonwood Falls, Oct, 5 to 7. Cherokee-Columbus, Sept. 21 to 24. Coffey-Burlington, Sept. 20 to 23. Crawford-Girard, Sept. 28 to 30. Davis-Junction City, Oct. 4 to 7. Doniphan-Troy, Sept. 20 to 24. Elk-Howard, Sept. 27 to 30. Ellis-Hays City, Sept. 28 to 30. Ellsworth-Ellsworth, Sept 29 to Oct. 1. Franklin-Ottawa, Sept. 27 to 30. Greenwood-Eureka, Oct. 4 to 6. Harper-Anthony, Sept. 22 to 23. Harvey-Newton, Sept. 20 to 23. Jefferson-Oskaloosa, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. Linn— { LaCygne, Sept. 20 to 23. — { Mound City, Sept. 27 to 30.

Lyon-Emporia, Sept. 20 to 24. Marion-Peabody Sept. 28 to 30. Miami-Paola, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1. Marshall-Frankfort, Oct, 5 to 8. Mitchell-Beloit, Sept. 28 to 30. Montgomery-Independence, Oct. 6 to 8. Neosho-Chanute, Oct. 5 to 8. Osage Burlingame, Sept. 27 to 30. Osborne-Bloomington, Sept. 21 to 23. Ottawa-Minneapolis, Oct. 4 to 6. Pawnee—Larned, Oct. 4 to 6. Phillips—Phillipsburgh, Sept. 27 to 29. Rooks-Stockton, Sept. 28 to 30. Saline-Salina, Oct. 5 to 7. Sedgwick— { Wichita, Sept 20 to 23. Wichita, Sept 27 to 30.

Woodson-Neosho Falls, Sept 26 to Oct 1. Western Fairs.

The following is a list of the leading western State and District Fairs for 1881.

Illinois-At Peoria, September 26 to October 1; S. D. Fisher, Secretary, Springfield. Indiana-At Indianapolis, September 26 to 30; Alex. Heron, Secretary, Indianapolis. Wisconsin-At Fond du Lac, September 26

to 30; Geo. E. Bryant, Secretary, Madison. St Louis Fair-At St Louis, October 3 to 8; G. O. Kalb, Secretary, St. Louis. Montana-At Helena, September 26; C. G.

Reynolds, Secretary, Helena. Texas-Capital State Fair Association, at Austin, October 18 to 22; E. C. Bartholomew, Secretary.

Chicago Advertisements.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a sertified description and appraisement, to orward by mall, notice containing a complete description of said strays. the day on which they were alten up, their appraised value, and the name and return the containing t

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

fow to post a Stray, the fees times and penalte—
for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist
and to remain an animals can only be taken up between the ist
and to remain an animal scan only be taken.

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

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

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

auch stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of ownship, and file an affidavit stating that such stray taken up on his premises, that he has advertised it for ten et to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten, that the marks and brands have not been altered, along lighter a full description of the same and 'its cash valle shall also give a bond to the state of double the valler such stray.

shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any lutice of the Peace of the owner, having first notified the above the same that the strain of the first phall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of the owner of a stray think to prove ownership within sweltre months riest that time of taking, a complete title shall well in the owner of a stray think to prove ownership within sweltre months riest the time of taking, a complete title shall well in the owner of a stray think to prove ownership within sweltre months riest that the order of take the same than the same the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall

benefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the committee of the committee of the committee of the any committee of the committee of the committee of the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guitty a misstemeanor and shall for first double the value of such may and be subject to a fine of swenty dol lars.

Strays for the week ending September 21.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James Guilfoyle of Freedom tows hip, August 25th 1831, one brown work horse, black mans and ta I, supposed to be six or seven years old, shoeson from feet, collar and harness marks, fourteen hands high and eet, collar and manuscript, and collar and manuscript, and at \$25,000 at \$25,

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

STERR—Taken up by Henry Walker in Smeky Hill tp.
Sept 4 1881 one red steer 5 years old., branded C. A. P. in large
letters on left side, large wart on left side of neck, and tip
of right hip off, valued at 430.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.
COW—Taken up by D M Cale of Richmond lownship August *1851 one roan cow seven years old, giving milk, valued at \$20.

Wabannsee county.—T. N. Watts, clerk.
STAG—Taken up by H G Eaton in Rock Creek township
Auz. 10, 1881, one white stag or 3 years old, branded with
the figure 5 on hip, slit in each ear, valued at \$24.

Strays for the week ending September 14.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J S Mann, Bazaar township June 28
1881 one light roan mare, baid face, saddle and harness
marks, about 15 hands high, eight or nine years old, valued
at \$2.5.

HORSE—Taken up by M J Roth of Toledo township June
20 1881 one bay horse, star in forehead, supposed to be five
years old, valued at \$25.

HORSY—Taken up by sar in forehead, supposed to be five years old, valued at \$25.

STAG—Taken up by F H Barrington of Cottonwood tp, about 12 miles south of Cedur Point, July 18 1831 one stag 2 years old, red, branded L L O on right hip, valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Wm C Ellis of Cotonwood township 10 miles south of Cedur Point August 19 1831 one mare pony 11 years, sorrel with white face, left fore leg white to knee, also right hind foot white, an indescribable brand on left shoulder, valued at \$25.

shoulder, valued at \$25.

Miami county.—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

ARE—Taken up by E Hefflebower of Wea township Ju1881 one sorrel pony mare 8 or 9 years old, blaze face,
ked with ticks, branded on the left hip with the letters

T. v-lued at \$25.

ARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one
fling bay mare colt, star in for-head, left hind foot
te, colt still sucking when taken up, valued at \$15.

ORSE—Taken up by C Reynolds of Wea township Aug17 1881 one bay horse is hands high, left hind foot white
of white hair above hoof of right hind foot, right heal
ore foot white, light collar marks, shoe on one fore foot
at taken up, is a natural pacer, valued at \$50. Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk

MARE—Taken up August 27 1881 by DB Groshong of Menoken township one light chestnut sorred mare about ten years old, 15 hands high, pony build, snip, on nose, white speck on forehead, both hind feet white, collar marks, an indescribable brand on right shoulder and had a small bell on when taken up, valued at \$50.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by S S Huchinson of Colfax township one brown horse, while nose, scar on right shoulder, valued at \$40.

State Stray Record.

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

DR. HENDELISON,

"5 West Sixth St.,

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TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and
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Trom extremes
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All Farmers, Mothers, Business Men, Mechan-es, &c., who are tired out by work or warry, and il who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Kheuma-ism, Neuralgia, or Bowel, Kidney or Liver Com-laints, you can beinvigorated and oured by using

the first the strength Restorer you can use the strength Restorer you can use and a far superior to Briters and other Tenics, as it uilds my the system, but never intoxicates. So, and SI sures, the cox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

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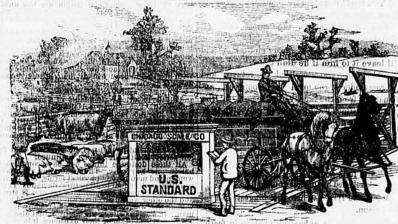
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2 Ton Scale. Platform 6x12, \$40; 3 Ton, 7x13, \$50; 4 TON (8x14) \$60; 5 TON (8x14) \$75; 6 TON (8x16) \$90; 6 TON (8x22) \$100; 61 Other sizes in proportion.

Beam Box, Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, and full directions for setting up.

Platform and Counter Scales, Trucks, Money Drawer, &c., &c.

THE "LITTLE DETECTIVE,"

Weighs from 1-4 oz. to 25 lbs., price \$3 00, a perfect Scale for Offices, Families and Stores, sold by Dealers everywhere.

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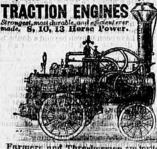
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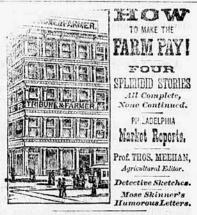
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The best Cider and Wine Mill made. It will make Twenty per cent, more Cider than any other. Ferfectly Adjustable.

THREE SIZES. Geared outside. Large Mills made for two cranks, Prices as low as any first-class mills, Manf'rs of Corn Shel-lers, Corn and Cobb Mills, Hay Cutters

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As an experiment, and to influence future subscrip-tions, we offer to send the

EVERY WEEK FOR

Why We Grin.

A Small boy's Explanation.

Angelica had invited her "best young man" to the evvening meal. Eerything had passed off harmoniously until Angelica's seven year old brother broke the blissful silence by ex-

"Oh, mal yer ought to have seen Mr. Light ed the other night, when he called to take Angie to the drill; he looked so nice, sitting 'long side of her with his arm-"

"Fred!" screamed the maiden, whose face began to assume the color of a well done crabquickly placing her hand over the boy's mouth.

"Yer oughter seen him," continued the per: sistent informant after gaining his breath, and the embarrassed girl's hand was removed; "he had his arm-

"Freddie!" shouted the mother, as in her frantic attempt to reach her boy's auricular appendage she upset the contents of the teapot in Mr. Lighted's lap, making numerous Prussian war maps over his new lavender panta-

"I was just goin' to say," the half frightened boy pleaded, between a cry and an injured whine "he had his arm-"

"You boy!" thundered the father; "away to the wood shed!"

And the boy made for the nearest exit. exclaiming as he waltzed, "I was only goin' to say Mr. Lighted had his army clothes on and I'll leave it to him if he didn't"

And the boy was permitted to return, and the remainder of the meal was spent in explanations from the family in regard to the number of times Freddie had to be "talked to" for using his fingers for a ladle.

Paragraphs of Fun.

["A little nonsense now and then Is relished by the best of men."]

A rod and lyin' catches the biggest fish of

"Who says it is unhealthy to sleep in feathere? Look at the spring chicken, and see how

tough he is."

It is an easy matter to know how far a girl's education has progressed by the style in which she chews her gum.

Now is the time when even the poor newspaper man gets a chance to handle a cool million-a cool watermillion.

Notwithstanding the malaria said to surround Washington we have never yet heard of a man who shook so much that he couldn't draw his salary.

"When the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen," and, conversely, when the days begin to shorten then the heat begins

"It's sot you are, winter or summer," said the snappish wife to her drunken husband. "And it's scold you are, summer or winter," he replied, with a milicious grin.

It is said that only one woman out of three is a good judge of harmony in colors. When you see a pale-faced woman walking with a red-nosed man you can set her down as a poor judge.

It is said that kerosene will remove stains from furniture. It has also been known to remove the furniture, stains and all, with the stove and a red-headed servant girl thrown in

A certain doctor of divinity said every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by clipping his lawn, when a parishioner said, "That's right, doctor, cut your sermons short '

"Let me hold your baby, madam, perhaps I can soothe it," persisted a gallant gentlsman in the stage coach. "You are very kind, but I know you couldn't help me, for he is hungry," replied the blushing mother.

Law professor: "What constitutes burglary?" Student: "There must be a breaking." Prefessor: "Then, if a man enters your door and takes five dollars from your vest pocket in the hall, would that be burglary?" Student: "Yes, sir, because that would break me."

Samuel Putman, a Michigander, jumped off an Indiana railroad train running at forty miles an kour, to pick up his hat. When the train backed Samuel got aboard with the remark that he would settle with the company for the ten rods of fence he knocked down.

It was written by a farmer to a distinguished agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligation for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir-I went yesterday to the fair -. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of beasts; and I was greatly astonished in not seeing you

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser mentions what may be safely set dowe as the worst case of spelling on record. It occurred in a "notis" of "a sellybrashun" to be held on the shores of "Lake Eary," and mentioned the occasion as a guble. This word troubled the editor a good deal but with rare perspicacity he at length resolved itself into "jubilee."

Relief from Neuralgia.

A gentleman who had suffered from a severe attack of Neural da writes: "If I had not had Compound Oxygen to resort to the last six days, don't know how I would have gotten through. Had Neuralgia one day in face and head, but found, by increasing times of inhalation, a prompt remedy." Treatise on 'Compound Oxygen'

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

What a Woman of Prominence in the Medical World has to say. About Her Sex.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Mrs. Doctor Kenton, Before the Woman's Society of New England.

In all ages of the world, poets, scientists, and men of promine ace have looked with enthusiasm often akin to reverence upon woman; but it is only within the last few years that she has begun to assume her right place, not only in society, but with the world in Why so desirable an end should have been so long delayed it is difficult to understand; but that it has at last come is cause for gratitude. In her social sphere, in her mental development and especial-ly in her physical improvement, woman has shown wonderful advancement, and such as astonishes the world.

They who have made a careful investigation tell us that heathen women are much more able to endure pain than are the women of civilization; but civilized women would resent the charge that they are weaker

women would resent the charge that they are weaker because they are civilized. A distinguished writer says: "If the women of civilization are less able to endure the taxation of their physical resources than are heathen women, it is a mere accidental circumstance, and one within their control."

Let us consider for a moment the possibilities which present themselves to every woman. When the body is healthy, beauty is certain to appear, even in features andforms once plain indeed it is the only known way to because beautiful, and all other preparations, powders, stays and laces are contemptible delusions. With health and beauty in all their attractiveness a new life dawns,

ENJOYMENT BEGINS

and all the luxurious attendants of a healthy body.

new life dawns,
and all the luxurious attendants of a healthy body come forth. The maiden feels the glorious possibilities of life; the mother becomes conscious of the grandeur of maternity and the joys of a family. All this is not only woman's privilego—it is her duty, and it embodies the highest definition of "woman's rights."

After enumerating many of the blessings that follow perfect health, the speaker continued:
All these desirable things can be accomplished, but in one way only. The Creator has given both woman and man perfect physical forms, and each is a mistaken and pernicious notion that one is strong and the other weak. No curse was pronounced upon woman that did not apply with equal penalty against man. If women believe the fatalism that disesse is a necessary condition of their existence, it is chiefly because the disciples of the school of medical practice have been utterly incapable of competing with the multitude of ills, which, by personal carelessness or professional incompetency, they have permitted to fasten upon women.

the multitude of ills, which, by personal cardlessness or professional incompetency, they have permitted to fasten upon women.

A few weeks ago, I received a call from a charming lady, whose carnest face clearly showed that she desired advice and assistance. Upon questioning her, she stated that she believed she was suffering from a paralyzed liver, and wished to know if I could in any way aid her recovery. Now, imperfect as her statement was in regard to the disease which troubled her, there is no doubt that

in any way aid her recovery. Now, imperfect as her statement was in regard to the disease which troubled her, there is no doubt that

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN

are suffering to-day, from similar troubles, who do not recognize their cause so nearly as this lady did. Paralysis means death of the member paralyzed, and torpidity of the liver is the first stage of its dissolution. This is one of the most serious questions that can arise in the experience of any woman; for a torpid and diseased liver cannot be cured at once and it carries with it the elements of disease to all the other parts of the system. With an imperfect liver, bil iousness, languor, a sense of bearing down, constipation, displacements, uterine troubles and the thousned liver cannot be cured at once thick and fast. Then follow impure blood and all the evils which an imperfect circulation cause. A derangement of the kidleys or liver causes dis ase in the organs which adjoin them as certainly as a bad peach injures the other peaches in the basket. Not only this, but when these organs are in a healthy state, they restore and keep in order any irregularity which may occur in the lower portion of the body. No woman was ever scriously sick for any length of time when such was sine case. No serious inflammation can occur when the blood is pire, and ne blood can be impure when the liver or kidneys are in perfect order. I have seen very much of the troubles and lils to which women have been subjected and I have learned to sympatize while I have sought to relieve. In endeavoring to carry relief I have tried to be free from prejudice and have in view but one end namely—to help those who are suffering; and I feel it is my duty to day to state that I believe there is a means whereby those women who are suffering can obtain complete relief, and those who are in health be continued in its enjoyment. A few years ago a prominent and wealthy gentleman residing in Rochester. N. Y., was given up to die of Bright's disease of the kidneys. By means of a simple and purely ve

since ceen the means of saving the lives of many others. So efficient dispersely the solution of the land, owe their restored a last to be used by ladi-s, and to day, thousands of women, in all parts of the land, owe their restored health and continued happiness to the wonderful power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Mr. Warner has the written testimony of hundreds of the best ladies of the land, enthusiastically praising the remedy, and thankfully expressing their gratitude in the property of the land, enthusiastically praising the remedy, and thankfully expressing their gratitude in the property of the latest above stated. Nature has given woman a delicate watchful alert instinct, and she has found this remedy to be what her sex for years has needed, to restore and maintain the perfection of nature. She resents the imputation that she is bound to suffer all the ills that attack her. She recognizes that suffering is but an incident of her existence, and that this incident is wholly within her control, if she can find the necessary helps which nature provides. The changeable character of our climate, the oftimes exacting and enervating customs of society, of fashion and of necessity, all conspire to impair the vitality of wom-n. If we add to these the exhausting duties of motherhood, and the mental anxiety for the success of her hu-band in all his landable ambitions, which play upon her energies is it-surprising that thus burdened she should break down under the physical strain? By no means—on the contrary the wonder is that she has maintained her physical strength as she has.

I have not the time to elaborate this point. You yarselves very well know what the circumstances are which have rendered her life a burden. You also know that the

also know that the

PRIMARY CAUSE

of physical degeneration is impure blood. The performance of the natural functions of womanhood and motherhood is not a disease, nor should it be so treated. Disease is the result of the transgression of physical laws by our ancestors or by ouncelves and the natural coursings of the blood should not be considered. If, however, the blood should not he and thus cause in flammations and the incumera ! - ills that make the physical life of woman so hard to endure.

An enumeration of the troubles to which woman is subjected, and the adaptability of the remedy above named for their cure was then made by the speaker, who continued:

I am aware a prejudice exists against proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but we should discriminate in our judgments and not condemn all because some are ineficient. The merits of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure have been proven beyond a doubt because they deal directly with the causes of all female troubles; they affect and control the body of the tree rather than its branches, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has indeed been a blessing for the rich; a boom to the poor. It has lifted men from a bed of death and restored them to vigor and health. But greater and better than all this, it has come to woman, has raise i her, restored he and kept her in constant hopefulness and health. It has kept back disease by fitting the system to resist its attacks; it has regulated the life, urified the sources of life, and bought innumerable blessings out of numberless wees.

b dight innumerable blessings out of numberless woes.

The women of America both young and old, have greater opportunites to day than those of any land in any age. Their ri his are more fully recognized, their privileges greater and thef. possibilities unlimited. They are permitted to enjoy life to its fullest extent, and to do this their bories must be unimpaired. I congratulate the women of this free land that the keenness of their perceptions has led them to discover their necessities and what will satisfy

them. I congratulate them that they who have reaped the greatest benefits from the acientific researches of independent investigation, are to day the most enthusiastic proclaimers of the merits of this great remedy of which I have spoken. The spirit of intolerance, I may say in conclusion, so rampant in this age of free investigation when all things are judged by what they are and not by what they seem must eventually give way to the better, wiser, nobler liberality in which alone can be found true security, true peace true health and true happiness.

RAMS.

year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, a

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

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

THEMARKETS

Markets by Telegraph, September 21.

New York Money Market. MONEY-Easy at 4 to 6 per cent., closing at 5 per PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-5 to 6 per

STERLING EXCHANGE—Sixty days, \$4 80; sight,

GOVERNMENT BONDS: 5's extended. New 41/2's registered. .1181/2 New 4's registered.

PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 180. MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 90. ST. JOE.—\$1 08. CENTRAL PACIFIC 1sts—\$1 30. UNION PACIFC BONDS-firsts, \$1 161/2. LAND GRANTS*-\$1 161/4. SINKING FUNDS-\$1 241/4.

BAR SILVER-\$1 121/4. GOVERNMENTS—\$Quiet and generally steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Quiet and in light request.
STATE SECURITIES—Moderately active.
STOCKS—The stock market opened weak and
generallay lower, and in early dealings prices de-

clined 1/6 to 21/4 per cent., Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific. Norfolk and Western preferred, Texas Pa-cific, Michigan Central, and Denver and Rio Grande being most prominent in the downward movement. Subsequently a recovery of 1/4 to 1 per cent. took place, the latter in Missouri Pacific.
During the afternoon speculation again became weak, owing to the condition of the President, and there was a further decline of ½ to 2 per cent. which was most marked in Nashville and Chattanooga, and Hannibal and St. Joe preferred. In final sales some shares recovered a fraction, but the general list closed barely steady.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,690; shipments, 2,885; market not quite so stron but active at a shade lower per ct. thanlast week, over three thousand sold, the largest number ever weighed in one day at the yards here.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,406; shipments, 90; market firm and 5 to 10c higher; sales ranged at 6 50 to 6 60; bulk at 6 15 to 6 25. SHEEP—Receipts, 178; shipments, none; market slow; native muttons, averaging 78 to 98 pounds sold at 2 50 to 3 50.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Market weak and lower; No. 1 187 bid; 40 asked; No. 2, 1 24 bid; 1 31 asked; No. 8, 1 17 to 1736.

CORN—Market quiet but weak; No. 2 mixed, 62c No. 2 white mixed, 70½ bid; 78c asked. OATS—No. 2, 89c bid; 42c asked. RYE-No. 2, 96d bid, 96c asked.

EGGS—Market very slow at 14c per dozen for can-lled. BUTTER-Market steady; choice, 25 to 28c per

Receipts. Shipments. In Store. 36,038 6,594

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 5 25 to 6 15; common to good, 4 70 to 8 00; good to choice, 6 70 to 8 00; St. Louis. 6 05 to 8 00, WHEAT-Heavy; 34 to 11/2c lower; No. 8 red, 1 42 No. 2 do., 1 42 to 1 46.

Provisions steady.
PORK—Duil; old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 75 to 18 00.
BEEF—Active and firm.
OUT MEATS—Duil and lower; long clear middles, 9 87%.
LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11 55 to

165. Butter—Quietl 11 to 15c. CHEESE—Unsettled: 10 to 103/c, OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 451/c; white 45 048c. COFFEE—Quiet and steady; rio cargo, quoted at 0½ to 18c; job lots, 10½c. K(UE--Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to EGGS—Quiet; 18c.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR-Quiet and firm, WHEAT—Active, firm and higher, rather excited, unsettled and irregular, No. 2 red 106 to 111; No. 2, 1134, cash and June; 1134, to 1134, July; 1144, to 123, Augus; 1281, September, CORN—Moderately active and higher; 44%c July 45% to 45%c August; 39% September.

OATS—Strong and higher, 38% coash and June. 37/4 July: 28/4 to 38% c August; 27/4 to 27% c September. RYE—Steady and unchanged: 1 08. BARLEY-Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12. PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16 25 to 16 30 ash; 16 35 July; 16 50 August.

cash; 10 30 July; 16 50 August,
LARD – Demand, active and holders firm: 10 70 to
10 72½ cash; 10 77½ to 10 80 July; 10 80 to 10 82½ August; 10 70 to 10 72½ September.

BULK MEATN--Steady; shoulders, 5 65; short ribs
8 40; short clear, 8 70.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; 1 08.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 18,630; shipments, 4,500; market dull and lower, mixed packing 6 10 to 6 70; light 6 50 to 6 70; choice heavy 6 75 to 7 30; culls and grassers, 4 50 to 6 15; diosed weak.

CATTLE—Recquipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000; no choice natives here fair to good shipping, 5 50 t + 660; common to fair 5,00 to 6 00; native butcher 2 20 to 4 40 stockers and feeds s, 2 60 to 4 20; through Texans, cows, 2 50 to 3 85; steers, 2 90 to 4 00; half breeds and natives 3 60 to 4 75.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOGS-Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,000; market scarce and active; Yorkers and Baltimores 6 40 to 6 60; packing, 6 10 to 6 80; choice to fancy heavy, 6 80

to 7 35.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400; Shipments, 900; native steers in light supply and smril ddmand: exports 5 80 to 6 00; heavy shipping steers 5 40 to 5 80; light steers, 5 00 to 5 40; native butchers' steers, 8 00 to 4 00 cows and helfers, 2 50 to 8 80; grass fed Texans in fair supply and good demand; canners and inferior snip pers, free buyers, at 2 50 to 8 75; stockers and feeders dull.

SHEEP--Receipts, 8,100; shipments, 700; markes slow, only butcher demand; 8 00 to 4 50 for fair to fancy. Rowses post a Stray, the took that and p

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR-Unchanged. WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red. 144 to 45 cash; 113½ June; 113½ to 114 July; 114½ to 13½ August; 181 to 118 September; 123½ to 116 a ear; No. 8 do 129½ to 1.69½ bld; No. 4 do, 124. CORN—Higher: 46 to 46%c cash; 46c September; 421/

-Higher; 63% cash; 65% to 35% July; 27% OATS

RYE-Dull; 1 00 asked.
BARLEY-No market.
LEAD-Firm; 4 25.
BUTTER-Steady; dairy 12 to 18c. DRY SALT MEATS—Firmer; good demand; 5 65, 3 40 to 8 60; large salts of winter clear ribs for smoking at private terms.

ng at private terms.

EGGS-Steady; 12 to 12½c,

EAGON-Firmer; 6 12½; 9 25; 9 50.

LARD-Nominal, 10 65.

WHISKY-steady; 1 66.

PORK-Quiet; jobbing, 16 72.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.] BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.
FLOUR—9s 8d to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring whe s 6d to 9s 2d. CORN—Old, 5s 6⅓d; new, 5s 4d OATS—6s 2d. PORK—68s. BEEF—75s. BACON—Long clear middles, 43s; short clear, 45s. LARD—Cwt. 58s.

New York Live Stock Market.

The The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports:
BREVES—Receipts 5,800; dull and lower for grades
hole cattle scarce and firm: extremes, 8 65 to 12 25;
eneral sales, 9 25 to 11 25. SHEEP—Receipts. 4,500; market closed weaker, sheep, 3 50 to 3 75; unshorn; 5 00 to 6 00; unshorn year-ling 5 50 to 6 63½; olipped, 6 70 to 7 75.

WINE—Receipts, 15,900; quiet, 6 40.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Grocers retail Manspeaker. prices.	Produce. price list, corrected Country produce	weekly by W. W. quoted at buying
CHEESE—Per EGGS—Per don BEANS—Per b	lb—Choice	12 18 18 190
E. R. POTATO P. B. POTATO S. POTATOES. TURNIPS	ion DES—Per bu DES—Per bu	2,00 1,25 1,25 2,00 25

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas

Butchers	' Reta	11.	
Corrected weekly by B. F	. Morr	ow. 233 Kan	RES AV
BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb			
" Round " " "			
Boasts " " "			10
" Fore Quarter Dress	ed, per	lb	. 6
" Hind "	100	"	177.91
" By the carcase "	4		
MUTTON—Chops per lb			12
			10@12
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12

Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 185 Kansas Ave. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark,
HIDES—Green
No. 2.
Dry.
Green, calf
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Sakted, prime
Dry Sakted, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS.

Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHOLESALE. WHEAT—Per bu, No, 2...

"Fall No 8...
Fall No 4...
CORN—White......

No. 2 do., 1 42 to 1 46.

CORN--A moderate trade; No. 3, 69 to 69½c; FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.

Provisions steady.

PORK—Duil: old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 75 to 18 00.

RETAIL.

*** No 2.

*** No 3.

*** Rye. CORN MEAL.
CORN MEAL.
CORN CHOP.
RYE CHOP.
CORN & OATS.
BRAN.
SHORTS.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

LEIS CHEMICAL MAN'F'G Co., Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to recommend your Dandellon Tonic. It has on three occasions cured me of malarious attacks, against which other medicines were ineffectual, consider it an excellent remedy for that sluggish, un healthy condition of the system brought on by exces sively warm or damp weather, and a malarious at-H. C. BURNETT. Assistant Editor Lawrence Standard.

Faded or Grey Hair

admired for its purity and rich perfume.

Deafness.

Those of our readers afflicted with deafness will do vell to note the advertisement of H. P. K. Peck & Co. in another column.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce that Capt. H. E. Bush is a candidate for Sheriff of Shawnee county at the general election in November next.

The U. S. Government uses Howe Scales. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

The Rural West,

published at Little River, Kansas, desires the name of every sorghum cane grower, and manufacturer, in Kansas. Send name on postal card or by letter. No stamp required tor return information.

Canvassers make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street. New York. Send for catalogue and terms.

Wool Growers.

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

8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

Eight and nine per continuous in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on gity property.

All good bends bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. Prescorr & Co.

Enamel Blackboard.

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

Rescued from Death.

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

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

New Advertisements.

CUNDIF* & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co.
Mo. breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of
fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd
weighs 300 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for
sale. Correspondence solicited,

GEO, BROWN "Shephard's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kanssa, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so licited.

C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Span ish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred kams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence so licited, HENRY & BRONSON, breeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Rams for sale. Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen,

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

KASPER BLAHUT.
Emporia Lyon Co., Kas.

Pomona Nursery. Oriental and Hydrid Pears. Manchester, Bidwell, and Mt. Vernon Straw berries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Flower and Fruit Tiees, CATALOGUES FREE, WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., New Jersey.

Faded or Grey Hair

gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Ba'sam, an elegant dressing admired for its purity and rich perfume.

Be Rich

done if you only knew how.
All you need is to be started right. I will reveal the Secret to you FREE! fisen for admired for its purity and rich perfume.

Don't neglect this if you want Money. Address admired for its purity and rich perfume.

LADIES AGENTS WANTED for "The Ladies of the White House, or in the Homes of the Prendents," the most interesting Hook of Washington Life ever published. A History of every administration from Washington to the present time. Includes much Personal and Private History never before published. Illustrated with more than 20 Steel Port WHITE HOUSE, and the White Homes, 1912 with a Steel Port WHITE HOUSE, when the Mrs. Gardeld. Address BRADLEY & CO., No., 66 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa.



"Gran' Ma's Yeast Cakes" are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the Best Bread They are the Cheapest because One Cake will _ farting than any two of any other. They are Purely Vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction

AMORY BIGELOW. Chicago, Ill.