

# THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 19.] LEAVENWORTH, OCTOBER 1, 1873. [\$1.50 A YEAR.

## The Kansas Farmer

M. S. GRANT, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR  
DR. A. G. CHASE, EDITOR.

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### LIST OF FAIRS FOR 1873.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Leavenworth, commences October 6th.  
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Exposition, commences September 15th.  
Lyon County Agricultural Association, Emporia, commences September 15th.  
Northern Kansas District Fair, Atchison, commences September 8th.  
Mitchell County Fair, Beloit, commences October 16th.  
Anderson County Fair, Garnett, commences October 1st.  
Coffey County Fair, Burlington, commences October 1st.  
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.  
Kansas State Fair, Topeka, commences September 23d.  
Greenwood County Fair, Eureka, commences October 1st.  
Butler County Fair, Douglas, commences September 10th.  
Wilson County Fair, Fredonia, commences October 1st.  
Allen County Fair, Iola, commences October 8th.  
Jefferson County Fair, Oskaloosa, commences October 7th.  
Johnson County Fair, Olathe, commences September 30th.  
Miami County Fair, Paola, commences October 1st.  
Cowley County Fair, Winfield, commences September 16th.  
Doniphan County Fair, Troy, commences September 23d.  
Brown County Fair, Hiawatha, commences September 25th.  
Labette County Fair, Oswego, commences October 9th.  
Montgomery County Fair, Independence, commences October 1st.  
Pottawatomie County Fair, Louisville, commences September 17th.  
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.  
Washington County Fair, Washington, commences September 16th.  
Woodson County Fair, Neosho Falls, commences October 1st.  
Marshall County Fair, Marysville, commences September 23d.  
Sedgwick County Fair, Wichita, commences September 30th.  
Washington County Fair, Washington, commences September 30th.

### PLATTE CITY, (MO.) FAIR.

We were present during the first day of the above exhibition, and although the entries, especially of stock, did not come in as lively as we expected, still, the display was fair, and the quality good.

The ladies displayed their proverbial good taste in arranging Floral Hall, and the show in this department, throughout, was good. The fruit display consisted of but two entries, but these comprised some fifty or sixty varieties, though very few were correctly named.

If the weather continues favorable, the Platte City Fair will undoubtedly be a success. The grounds are admirably located, and the buildings well arranged. They have a large covered amphitheater, that gives visitors an excellent view of the show ring, and from the promenade, an excellent view of the whole grounds is had.

The officers of the Society are clever, whole-souled gentlemen, and were very active in the discharge of their duties.

### GREENWOOD COUNTY FAIR.

We have heretofore referred to the Premium List of the above. The Fair occurs October 1st, 2d, and 3d. We have received the large colored poster of the Society, and it speaks well for their enterprise, and also for the capabilities of the Eureka Herald office, where it was printed. We hope the farmers of Greenwood will try to make this even better than the last Fair, which was one of the best in the State. We want to be there.

### THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY FAIR PROGRAMME.

We have been shown a proof sheet of a heading to the Daily Fair Programme that Mr. A. R. JOHNSON proposes to issue during Fair week. The heading consists of a neatly engraved view of the Fair Grounds, showing the Amphitheater, Floral Hall, and Mechanics' Hall, and a considerable portion of the track. It was drawn and engraved by JNO. H. KETCHUMSON, and reflects credit upon his skill.

This Programme will be the official organ of the Society during the Fair, and will publish the premiums awarded, in full, together with all other matter of general interest.

### THE KANSAS CITY FAIR.

The Exposition held at our neighboring city last week, was in every sense, a complete success. Such a display of Agricultural products and implements, has never before been made in the West, and the attendance throughout the week was good.

As usual, the races absorbed the greater part of the attention, and it is unquestionably true, that the large attendance on Wednesday and Thursday, was due to them. The entries of stock, other than horses, was very large, and the quality up to standard exhibitions.

### RECEIVED.

We acknowledge the receipt of Premium Lists from the following Fair Associations: Wabaunsee county, Fair to be held at Alma, October 8th and 9th; Jackson county, Fair at Holton, September 30th, October 1st and 2d; Anderson county, Fair at Garnett, October 1st, 2d and 3d.

There is a feature pertaining to the latter Premium List that we like, and we desire to call attention to it for the benefit of others. Each department is headed with an engraving indicative of the subject. For example, Class A (cattle), has a picture of a herd of cattle, the other classes with like appropriate designs. It is not only convenient, but adds to the looks of the pamphlet.

### CATTLE SALE.

Dr. A. C. STEPHENSON'S sale of Shorthorns took place at his farm, near Greencastle, Indiana, August 13th, and was attended by nearly 3,000 persons. There were fifty-four animals sold, forty-two of them females. The latter averaged \$368 per head, and the bulls \$194; total average \$329. The highest price paid was for Stephenson's 37th, \$1,100.

Stephenson's 28th brought \$1,000. Of the bulls, 2d Duke of Airdrie 2416, sold highest; price paid, \$490.

### RAINFALL FOR AUGUST.

By the favor of Sergt. ROWLEY, Observer of the Signal Service at this point, we are in receipt of the Weather Charts for the month of August. By referring to the map of total rainfall for the month, we find that a section of country forty miles North and South, and one hundred miles East and West, with Leavenworth for the center, has had more rainfall than Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and the rest of Kansas. The total fall at this point was 2.40 inches, and with the exception of the Atlantic coast, and a portion of Minnesota, we have had more than any other point.

### TIMBER TREE GROWING.

It will be remembered that we copied from the Atchison Globe, in our last issue, to the effect that the Commissioner of the General Land Office had decided that the law permitting persons to occupy and acquire a title to public land, under the "Timber Culture Act," that the planting of tree seeds did not fulfill the letter of the law. We are glad to know that the Globe was wrong, as the following letter, kindly furnished us by Frank W. Marshall, of this city, will show:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5th, 1873.

FRANK W. MARSHALL Esq.,  
Leavenworth, Kansas,

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29d ult., and in answer have to state, first, that parties desiring to make entry under the Timber-Culture Act of March 3d, 1873, are required to make application and accompanying affidavit in person. Second, under said act parties may use seeds, slips, cuttings or may transplant young trees as they may think best. The careful culture of the trees so as to keep them thrifty is indispensably necessary. Third, the fact that a party is living on a homestead on which he has not yet made final proof does not necessarily debar him from making entry of 160 acres under the Timber Culture law.

Very respectfully,  
WILLIS DRUMMOND, Com'r.

### CROP REPORT.

J. M. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Harveyville Farmers' Club, furnishes us the following crop reports as compiled in said Club:

Winter wheat, one-half crop; spring wheat, one-half crop; corn, one-fourth crop; potatoes, one-eighth crop; oats, one-half crop; apples, one-fourth crop; grapes, one-half crop; strawberries, one-half crop; blackberries, one-fourth crop.

Condition of all kinds of stock is good.

Fall wheat averages about four bushels per acre, but the average is below that of last year. Spring wheat twelve bushels, and oats twenty-five bushels.

Mr. JAMES A. BAYLES, of Lee's Summit, has donated 200 choice apple trees to whoever draws the first prize for the best selection of apples raised in the county. Two hundred choice trees are worth \$25; adding that to the \$10 premium, makes a \$35 premium.—Platte City, (Mo.) Democrat.

## The Kansas Farmer

### THE WORK IS GOING ON.

The Atchison *Globe* copies our comments on the nominations in the Twenty-third Representative District, and says:

This indorsement, coming from a source which should be, and doubtless is, entirely non-partisan, indicates that in some parts of Leavenworth county, at least, whatever party may have engineered the Farmers' Movement, the management has been in the direction of the farmers' real interests. It was charged upon the Convention which made the above nominations, that it was composed of only about forty voters, of the one thousand in the district. But THE KANSAS FARMER says it was a delegate convention; and that would account for the small number acting in it.

This case is significant, as indicating the looseness with which party bonds bind the people at the present time. The voters at our coming election, are going for good men; especially, such as are brought forward in the interest of the reform of public abuses, and the advancement of the agricultural and industrial interests. No party organization can ride the people with whip and spur to the polls, and force them to vote for candidates nominated without reference to their being the representatives of the reform movements, which now have so strong a hold on the sentiments of the people.

The *Globe* well says that "this case is significant as showing the looseness with which party bonds bind the people at the present time." The farmers of this country followed party leaders as long as there were vital questions to be decided. They have ever been ready to express by voice and vote, their opinions upon all matters of importance to the country. But now that these questions are settled; now that the minority has gracefully acquiesced to the will of the majority, in all that pertains to the State or National welfare, are they to be blamed, if they arise in their might, and grapple with the monopolies and rings and frauds that are crushing out their very life blood? Are they to be blamed, if they snub at the cracking of the old, worn-out party lash, held by hands whose only object in using it, is to promote selfish, personal ends?

This movement only aims to secure the political powers which the numerical strength, and the wealth of the farmers, entitle them to. It anticipates injustice to none, and if the movement is in any degree successful, it will benefit thousands of our citizens who are not farmers, equally as much as the farmers themselves. We are glad that the *Globe* is in sympathy with us. We expect to see all the leading papers in the State, and the whole West, give the farmers a helping hand. Our newspapers, as a rule, have always led in all great reforms. There is here and there a paper, controlled by railroads and politicians, that will give us the cold shoulder; that will impugn the motives of farmers, but we must show by the wisdom of our actions, and the purity of our purpose, that we are seeking the general good, and thus disarm their opposition.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, met at Manhattan, September 3d, 1873.

Present—Regents Hudson, Copley, Green, and President Anderson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The acceptances of Professors Ward, Kedzie and Whitman were read, and ordered placed on file.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

For the purpose of defining the policy of the Board of Regents, and as a guide to the Faculty in preparing a new curriculum.

*Resolved*, First, That the object of this Institution is to impart a liberal and practical education to those who desire to qualify themselves for the actual practice of Agriculture, the Mechanic Trades or Industrial Arts. Prominence shall be given to Agriculture and these Arts in the proportion that they are severally followed, in the State of Kansas; prominence shall be given to the several branches of learning which relate to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, according to the directness and value of their relation.

Second, Upon this basis, the Faculty are requested to submit to the Regents three courses of study, each requiring four years for its completion: the first to be especially de-

signed for those who wish to become farmers; the second for those who desire to become mechanics or industrial artisans; and the third chiefly for young ladies, that they may be prepared to earn an honorable self-support, and to adorn the highest stations of life.

Degrees shall only be given to graduates, yet the Faculty are requested to indicate what studies would, in their opinion, be best for pupils who can spend but one, two or three years in either of the above departments.

Thorough instruction shall be given in the English language, and neither Latin, German nor French will be required as a part of either the full or partial courses; but shall be optional with the pupil or parent.

Prof. Kedzie made his report, concerning the purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus.

Regent Hudson, from special committee, reported the following purchases of Shorthorn stock, for the Kansas State Agricultural College, viz:

Grace Young 4th.....	\$ 300 00
Grace Young 5th.....	1,000 00
Kate Lee.....	400 00
Zenas King.....	480 00
	\$2,780 00

The report was received and accepted.

Regents Hudson, Adams, and Farm Superintendent Miller, were appointed a special committee to visit the Kansas City Exposition, and were empowered to purchase stock for the College, using their discretion in the matter.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$2,310.00 be appropriated for the purchase of stock, consisting of additional herds of swine, cattle and poultry, and for the necessary outbuildings for the same.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the study of Latin, German and French be optional with the student or parent, from this date, provided the student adopt such study in these languages as the Faculty may direct.

An appropriation, not to exceed \$2,000, was made for the equipment of such shops and offices as the Executive Committee may deem necessary for the instruction of Agricultural and other students in the Mechanical and Industrial Arts.

The President was directed to report to the Board of Regents, at its regular meeting, such facts in relation to the grade and work of the students as may be useful in determining the efficiency of the students.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President shall cause to be opened, under the direction of the Executive Committee, a set of books showing all assets, liabilities and financial transactions of the Agricultural College, on and after the first day of September, 1873, and all agents of the Institution, or custodians of its property, are hereby directed to furnish such lists, invoices or inventories, as may be required for this purpose.

The Board then adjourned, to meet November 18th, 1873.

WM. BURGONE, Sec'y.

### FATTENING HOGS.

It is an unquestioned fact among those who have made careful examinations, that our corn crop is going to be light, and the greater is the necessity for economizing in this great cereal.

Too many farmers put off the fattening of hogs until it takes from three to five bushels more per head, to put on a given amount of pork, than if the feeding was commenced while the weather was still warm. It is not enough to throw in a little corn and fodder once a day, but from this time on they should be crowded. Put on every pound of fat possible before the cold weather sets in; then, if the price is not high enough, they may be kept without losing flesh, on a very small amount of corn, for two or three weeks.

### MANLY WORDS.

The *Western Spirit*, published at Paola, Kansas, has the following brave words to say in support of the Farmers' Movement in that county. It is in brilliant contrast with the whinnings and mouthings of certain other papers of the State, who are opposing this great uprising of the farmers throughout the West.

The elections in Kansas this year are purely local; there are no political questions at issue, to prevent Republicans and Democrats striking hands, and electing competent, honest men to office; men who are not professional place-hunters, or members of courthouse rings.

We trust that the farmers throughout the State

will set the seal of condemnation upon all editors and papers that seek to balk their honest efforts to reform our county and State politics. It has been the rule of parties in the past, to support only their party papers. Why should not we, as farmers, do the same thing? Read what the *Spirit* says:

Let us see how much truth there is in their cry this Fall. Pomeroy never had a warmer and truer friend than the *Spirit*, yet nobody knows better than we, that he is politically dead, and eternally damned, and that the idea of his being a candidate for the Senate is perfectly preposterous. And we know what everybody else knows, that he is not a candidate, and will not be. As for the charge that it is an office-seeker's dodge, that is as wide of the mark as the others. Of all the names we have heard suggested, as possible, probable, or suitable candidates, not one has been so suggested at his own behest, and none of them are demagogues or place-hunters in the remotest sense of the word. The cry that it is a Democratic raid is equally senseless. Every Democrat we have heard suggest a name as a candidate on the ticket, has invariably suggested a Republican. The real truth is, that there is no demagogery or personal motives connected with the movement. It is not a bank fight, nor is it a newspaper or postoffice fight. It is simply a square, honest and earnest attempt on the part of the farmers and tax-payers to establish a precedent against railroad monopolies and railroad bond voting, to secure a repeal of certain bad laws, to reduce taxation, to smash oligues, and to have a change of officers. And as such, we support it.

### THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

We quote the following from the *St. Louis Globe*: "There was a meeting in Montreal last week, of the United States Senate Congressional Transportation Committee, with prominent Dominion gentlemen. At this meeting Mr. McLennan, the President of the Montreal Board of Trade, after adverting to the enormous products of the West and the facilities that Canada afforded and would afford more and more for them, remarked: "There is no antagonism in this matter. It is an interest for the development of this country as a whole. What will answer the producer in the Western country and the consumer in Europe will answer our purpose as carriers." This broad and liberal view of the matter was as liberally met by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, one of the Congressional Committee, who said on this subject, that if the West could send wheat for a cent less a bushel by any other route than such as we now used, that route would be preferred. He added: "Though the State has built sixty-seven thousand miles of railroad, it was still insufficient. Canada had given to her water carriage, made by the hands of the Almighty, and the people of Ohio said that if New York did not offer facilities for the carriage of grain, why they would bring it into Montreal. [Loud cheers from the Canadians.] The progress of trade and its development knew no nationality and no accidental difference. The West must have an outlet."

"This is true. But why was nothing said by Senator Windom, Chairman of the Committee, who lives on the upper waters of that other great 'water carriage, made by the hands of the Almighty,' of the advantages of the Mississippi? Is he willing to see the trade of the West diverted to other channels?"

"Senator Morton, referring to this same subject, a short time since, in a speech at Indianapolis, mentioned that he received a proposition from a distinguished business man in Holland to build a four-track railroad from New York to Ohio or Indiana, and double track roads in connection to Chicago and St. Louis. All that was asked was a charter from Congress. But this was before the failure of Jay Cook & Co."

### THE WILDER AND OTHER STRAWBERRIES.

EDITOR WESTERN HORTICULTURIST: I see the Wilder Strawberry favorably spoken of, in a late number of the *Horticulturist*, as coming from the South. Let me state that, here it is just going to be what was claimed for it. The hot, dry summers here are extremely hard on the strawberry plants, but the Wilder stands it nobly. It is, in all re-

spects, a superb berry, and quite late. In picking it seemed to me my box got full easier than common, and these all good sized to large berries. Seldom is a new strawberry first illustrated as modestly as this variety was. I have had berries double the size of the illustration. With Nicanor, Seth Boyden, Wilder, Russell, Kentucky, and such like, there need be no complaints of small or sour strawberries.

The Nicanor, when well grown in stools, is a superb berry—to my taste, one of the very best in quality. Albany is almost burned out with me, along side of Nicanor, Green Prolific, Seth Boyden, Russell and Wilder, all the others flourishing like a "green bay tree."

I must not omit mentioning that Green Prolific has always been fine, ever since I got it, with me; but wait until Monarch of the West, Star of the West, Cat and Jack, and some more of the new ones come out, and then we will beat even these worthies. One rain in six weeks made things look quite dreary here, but last night and this day we are getting fine showers.—*Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo., in Horticulturist.*

#### RASPBERRIES.

They should be raised by everybody in Iowa owning so much as a garden. I make those I raise stand five tests, to-wit:

1st, As to hardiness; 2d, As to amount of yield; 3d, as to ease of picking; 4th, As to care required; 5th, As to size and flavor. The varieties I cultivate are, Philadelphia, Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle, Purple Cane, Ohio Everbearing, and Ellisdale.

With us the Philadelphia stands all the tests, the flavor, however, not being so generally liked as that of the Purple Cane.

Next in order comes the Doolittle, Black Cap and Mammoth Cluster, so easy to pick, yielding great crops, easy to cultivate, but more easily injured by wind and winter than the Philadelphia.

The genuine Purple Cane is worthless as a market berry, but every family should have a row to mix with the others for table use. It bears great crops, but it costs twice as much to pick a quart as it does to pick a quart of Black Caps, and is such a rampant grower that it takes an extra amount of labor to take care of the bush. Many seedlings of this variety, some very good and some very poor, are scattered over the country.

I have cultivated the Ellisdale five years, and have decided it is one of the best; a very vigorous grower, yields full crops of rather soft fruit, endures bad treatment better than any other kind I have tried.

I rank these varieties as follows:

- 1st. Philadelphia for all qualities—though it propagates from sprouts, it is very easily taken care of.
- 2d. Mammoth Cluster and Doolittle. These excel as a market berry, are firm and easily picked. Are sometimes cut down to half or one-third of a crop by winter-killing, or some unknown cause.
- 3d. Ohio Overbearing. This variety I am still testing. So far it gives me great satisfaction. I may conclude it one of the very best.
- 4th. The Purple Cane and Ellisdale.—*A. K. Campbell, of Iowa, in Horticulturist.*

#### A NEW WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

There is to be a Woman's College at Northampton, Mass. It will be founded on a generous bequest made by Miss Sophia Smith, of Hatfield—a town adjoining Northampton—who very sensibly took it upon herself to appoint the Board of Trustees. This Board embraces the names of Professors Tyler and Julius Seelye, of Amherst College; Professor Park, of Andover; Joseph White, of Williamstown; B. G. Northrop, of New Haven; and Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts. Such a board of trustees "means business," and the business is, in fact, begun. A site for the College is purchased, and is everything that it ought to be. Professor L. Clarke Seelye, of Amherst, has been

pointed President of the institution, and has accepted the place. What remains to be done is to erect the buildings, and determine upon the scheme to be pursued. Exactly here, we wish to offer a few suggestions.

The Board of Trustees of Smith College have in their hands the power to solve some very grave questions in connection with the higher education of woman. They know just what Mount Holyoke Seminary is, and whether an institution constituted like that will answer their purpose. If Mount Holyoke is perfect, all they will wish to do will be to duplicate it as nearly as possible. They know what Vassar is; are they satisfied with Vassar? If so they will repeat Vassar in Smith, and that will be the end of it. It is, however, only fair to state that there is in the public mind a feeling of conviction, that, with all their acknowledged excellences, neither Mount Holyoke nor Vassar is the ideal Woman's College. We share in this conviction; and for this reason we write.

We do not believe in bringing large bodies either of young men or young women, under a single roof, and keeping them there for a period of four years. Young men can be managed in a college because they can be parceled out in families. They are able to be out in all kinds of weather, and are kept healthy in body and mind by being constantly in contact with the world. Young women cannot be managed in this way. They must live within the college walls, and they must be confined to each other's society. The mischiefs that are bred by circumstances like these, none know so well as those who have had charge of large bodies of girls under any circumstances. We are free to say that no consideration would induce us to place a young woman—daughter or ward—in a college which would shut her away from all family life for a period of four years. The system is unnatural, and not one young woman in ten can be subjected to it without injury. It is not necessary to go into particulars, but every observing physician or physiologist knows what we mean when we say that such a system is fearfully unsafe. The facts which substantiate their opinion, would fill the public mind with horror, if they were publicly known. Men may "pooh! pooh!" these facts if they choose, but they exist. Diseases of body, diseases of imagination, vices of body and imagination—everything we would save our children from—are bred in these great institutions where life and association are circumscribed, as weeds are forced in hot-beds.

Can we have a college for women, and save them from these dangers and damages? We believe it is possible; and furthermore, we believe that if it is not possible, we had better throw our money into the river, and stop building Woman's Colleges altogether. Women, as a rule, are better educated for their positions than men are, now. There are no great exigencies in the case, and there is no reason for exposing hundreds of girls to the perils of college life as they at present exist. If we can have a college in which these perils are mainly avoided, let us have it; if we cannot, the quicker the buildings burn down, and the longer they remain burned down, the better.

Smith College will do a great thing for America and women, if it can furnish a college education, and avoid the college perils. We can think of only one way in which this can be accomplished, and that is, instead of having the girls all under one roof, to bring them under twenty. Let the college consist of one central building, for class and assembly rooms, and of tasteful dwelling houses, each capable, say, of boarding twenty girls. Let each dwelling house be conducted by a professor, who, with his wife and children, shall form the center of the family. Insist that there shall be a real family in every house, and it will not be hard for every young woman to feel that, for the time, she is a member of it. Do not shut out men from the daily conduct of school affairs. Have no church or chapel

on the place. Smith College is located almost in the center of one of the most thriving and beautiful of New England villages. There are, within easy walking distance of the college grounds, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, and Episcopal churches, into which the pupils should all go according to their varied predilections, and in which they should be encouraged to engage in active work. The Sunday Schools of Northampton, every one, should be enriched by these young workers. The girls would thus become a blessing to the town, and the effect upon themselves would be eminently healthful. We regard this matter as of prime importance. Don't shut the girls up on Sunday to one another. Don't undertake to run any theological machine in connection with the institution. Wherever it is safe to do so, let the girls come into vital contact with society, and if they can do so at all, they can do so on Sunday, and in connection with the work of the church.

We do not know whether the Trustees of Smith College have settled upon their plan or not, but we can safely say to them that the country expects of them something which it has not had. It expects a bold, original move in the right direction. It expects some plan that shall not shut up three hundred women together, away from all family influence and beyond the possibility of family sentiment and feeling—some plan that will connect the college with the world. If there is any plan better than that which we have outlined, let us have it; but if we must have the same over again, that has already been done too often, we shall wish that Sophia Smith had had less money, and had left that to—well—to us.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, Scribner's for October.*

#### ITEMS.

We get the following "horse" items from the *National Live Stock Journal*:

JOHN W. CONLEY, the noted trotter, has gone lame, and will be let up for a month or two.

It is reported in the papers, that Governor Sprague has offered \$20,000 for the Kansas horse Smuggler.

MR. ROBERT ROSS, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has recently bought a number of finely-bred horses in Muscatine, Iowa.

MR. J. I. CHASE, of Racine, Wisconsin, is getting together a fine stable of trotters. He now has Wisconsin Star, Billy Benton, Mila Caldwell and other good ones.

AT the Cleveland meeting, Goldsmith Maid caught her hind foot in one of her fore boots, and cut her fetlock badly. She has recovered, however, and is herself again.

THE trotting horse Sensation, winner of the 2:21 race at Cleveland, has again been sold. This time the purchasers are said to be a couple of New York gentlemen, and the price \$10,000.

THE breeders of trotting horses in the region of Lexington, Kentucky, have organized a Trotting Association, with \$125,000 capital stock, and will probably hold a meeting in October.

J. W. FITZGERALD, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, purchased recently, of Gano Hill, of Scott county, Kentucky, his fine young stallion, Norwood, by Norman (the sire of Blackwood), dam by Cockspur. Norwood is a beautiful brown colt, five years old, large and stylish. It is the intention of Mr. F. to send him to his stock farm in Kansas. He will also ship from Kentucky several very fine brood mares that have been stunted to Mambrino, Patchen, George Wilkes, and Honest Allen.

AT the recent sale of the Middle Park Stud, England, the property of Sir Thomas Lennard, a bay colt yearling, by Beadsman, dam Student, brought 1,300 guineas; a brown filly by Beadsman, out of Madame Eglantine by Cowl, brought 1,700 guineas; a bay colt (own brother to Blue Gown) by Beadsman, out of Bas Bleu by Stockwell, brought 1,200 guineas; of the brood mares, Madame Eglantine, Bas Bleu and Green Sleeves, each sold for 1,000 guineas, and Moma, by Beadsman, out of Madame Eglantine, sold for 1,750 guineas. The stallion Rosiorucian, by Beadsman, out of Madame Eglantine, sold for 6,200 guineas.

JAY GOULD has been trying to buy Tom Bowling; but on being told that nothing less than the Narragansett Steamship Company would be considered

an equivalent for the horse, he respectfully declined.

MESSEURS. KURR and MURRAY, of Barnsbury, England, have been visiting our Eastern cities with a view to the purchase of some trotting horses for the little island from which they hail.

At the Catekill, New York, trotting meeting the last week in July, there were 17 entries in the 2:42 class, and 14 in the 2:50 class. In the race for horses that had never beaten 2:21, Huntress was beaten by Charley Green, in 2:32 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2:32—2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

We find the following item going the rounds of the papers:

A farmer in Glen Major, Canada, has a colt, 14 days old, which has been milked from the first hour it was born; and so great is the flow of milk, this operation has to be performed every hour. The colt is a very fine specimen, has a well-developed body, and is very motherly looking. The mare and colt are both in excellent health.

MR. AUGUST BELMONT has entered his bay colt Orphan Boy, by Kentucky, out of Spiletta by Stockwell, and Chestnut colt Babylon, by Kentucky, out of Bapta by Kingston, for the English Derby, and the Grand Prize of Paris for 1875.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ITEMS.

OF the one hundred and fifty-three applicants, seven could not pass the examination—leaving one hundred and forty-six now in attendance. This is twenty-one more than were ever in attendance at one time before.

THE increase this term in the College Department proper, over the largest number ever in attendance at one time, is twelve, and more coming.

THE senior (graduating) class is this year more than twice as large as ever before.

THE College is so crowded, that two professors, with their classes, have to occupy the same room.

MAJ. MILLER, the College Farm Superintendent, is attending the Kansas City Exposition, and expects to purchase some more blooded stock.

TWO College students have rented Prof. Platt's former residence, hired a housekeeper, and intend taking a sufficient number of students as boarders, to pay expenses. Such an enterprising spirit is bound to win.

PROF. MUDGE goes to Topeka on Friday night, to arrange 500 specimens he has donated to the Kansas Academy of Science. While there, he will also attend the meeting of the officers of the State Agricultural Society.

As soon as practicable, a printing office a telegraph office, a sewing room and several workshops are to be added to the College, for the benefit of its lads and lasses.—*Nationalist*.

#### NUBBINS.

THE early potato crop in Dutchess county, N. Y., was an entire failure.

TWO cheese houses of Adrian, Mich., do an annual business of \$10,000 to \$12,000 per week.

A LETTER from Beaufort, S. C., states that caterpillars are making sad havoc on the plantations.

THE Grangers have carried Nodaway county, Mo., which was formerly strongly Republican.

THE Indians at Siletz, Oregon, have in at least 1,000 acres of grain, most of which looks very well.

A VIRGINIA paragraph says that "tobacco is rolling into Lynchburg at the rate of more than half a million pounds a week."

A hundred of fruit canning establishments have a million dollars invested in the business in Baltimore. One firm puts up 25,000 cans daily. The peach canning season is at its height now.

JACKSON COUCH, a farmer living near Summit, Mich., has been engaged in raising trout for the last six years. He derives more profit from his spring and hatch house than he does from his farm.

A FARMER's wife, near Lisbon, Iowa, successfully rid the stable of chicken lice, by setting fire to a little straw. Her husband saved a quantity of wheat in a field adjoining the stable, but lost about a dozen stocks.

THE sharpest man in the world, so far as heard from, "hangs out" at Lafayette, Ind. He subsists by driving spikes in the timbers of a bridge, and collecting the wisps of hay that are caught by them from passing loads.

THEY have had a "water-spout" in Lehigh county, Pa. It carried off Mr. Hiram Schartz's mill, filled his beautiful yard full of sticks, and spoiled his carpets. He will settle with the weather bureau for \$5,000.

TEXAS will soon know the centipede, tartantula, and horned frog no more. New comers, tourists,

and old settlers combined, are rapidly thinning them out by sending them to the North through the postoffice.

EBONY wood weighs eighty-three pounds to the cubic foot; lignum vitae, the same; hickory, fifty-two pounds; birch, forty-five pounds; beech, forty; yellow pine, thirty-eight; cedar, twenty-eight; white pine, thirty-five; and cork, fifteen.

As one of the effects of the cheese and butter factory system, the Binghamton *Democrat* notes that the barley crop of Jefferson county, N. Y., has fallen off from 600,000 bushels to 100,000, and all in five years, the farmers finding more profit in keeping cows.

THE Farmers' Association of Champaign county, Ill., have obtained a State license to act in a corporate capacity, and are going to erect a warehouse and corn shelter of their own. Last week they sent to Chicago on their own account, nineteen car-loads of corn, on which they saved \$500.

THE smoking of seed corn is now extensively practiced, and is not injurious to its germinating power. Care, however, must be taken that the corn be not heated by actual flame. The smoking, while it insures the thorough drying of corn, also protects the seed when planted, from the depredations of the wire worm, and some other predatory insects.

CHICAGO elevators contained on August 26th, 781,788 bushels of wheat; 2,586,506 bushels of corn; 571,471 bushels of oats; 88,424 bushels of rye, and 50,587 bushels of barley, making a total 4,028,776 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 2,470,120 bushels a week previously, and 1,558,656 bushels at the same period last year.

THE average yield of wheat in different countries varies remarkably. In Austria it is 14 bushels per acre; in France and Prussia, 17; in Spain, 23; while in Britain, the average yield is from 28 to 30. The yield of barley in France is 21 bushels per acre; in Prussia, 25; and in England, from 35 to 40 bushels per acre; in Manitoba, from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, by merely plowing, without any artificial manuring.

#### ITEMS ABOUT WOMEN.

A PEORIA servant girl has used kerosene 680 times to start the fire, and never had an accident.

ACCORDING to Blackwood, every man who is not a monster, a mathematician, or a mad philosopher, is a slave to some woman or other.

THE Rev. Dr. Morgan opines that literary women ought not to marry, and their husbands generally agree with him.

THE first woman in this country appointed to fill the office of deputy-collector, is a Mrs. Dr. Moody of Greensburg, Ind.

MISS Emily Faithful has never married, because she knows that she couldn't be Faithful after marriage.

AN old woman named Mrs. Hill, at Dover, keeps thirty umbrellas on purpose to lend, and she has only lost two in five years.

AN Irish paper mentions the case of a Dublin girl who fell in love with her brother, and committed suicide in consequence.

AN Omaha girl committed suicide by stuffing her lover's letters down her throat. She couldn't swallow their contents.

Disappointed in love, Miss Dorcas Knowles, who had seen only seventy-one short summers in this bright world, committed suicide at Hamden, Me.

LOVE induced a Louisville girl to throw tobacco in her father's eyes so that her lover might have time to get her into his wagon for elopement purposes.

A NEW YORK lady is out in a letter advocating the immediate release of Stokes. She says she isn't afraid of him—quite the contrary.

THE inhuman step mother and step sister, who almost starved to death a Philadelphia girl, a few weeks ago, have been sent to the penitentiary for three years apiece.

A CALIFORNIA milliner has invented a hat which is warranted to make a lady blush. The cost, \$30, is also sure to make a man swear.

MISS Lydia Thompson is known in America as Mrs. Henderson, and in England as Mrs. Tillbury. Can't Lydia get up a burlesque, explaining how her matrimonial statistics got confused?

ROMANTIC Miss Smith of La Crosse wanted her father to change his name to Fitzgerald, St. Augustine, or something aristocratic, and because he wouldn't do it, she tried to hang herself.

A young lady in Gloucester is charged with

keeping a light burning in the parlor until very late Sunday night, in order to harrow the sensitive feelings of an envious neighbor into the belief that she has really got a beau.

ONE hundred and forty girls, all under thirteen years of age, picking over rags in a New York warehouse, struck for higher wages the other day, made speeches, passed resolutions, and went back to work at the same old figure.

A NEWPORT, Rhode Island, lady, supposed to be on her death-bed, made the singular request, a few days since, to hear the brass band, which was complied with, the band appearing, and playing several sacred pieces, which appeared to comfort her much.

The ladies of Troy, who were so exclusive as to insist on having a picnic "all alone by themselves," don't feel much encouraged by the result. Just four on 'em got together. The others stayed hoping he would call.

A WESTERN journal says: "Miss Mary Campbell of Avondale, O., during a stay of three months at Pittsburgh last Spring, used to go to the county jail every Sabbath afternoon and direct the musical exercise. She is a fine singer, and the prisoners were so much delighted that they have given her a silver goblet, inscribed: 'Presented by those unfortunates whose sufferings she has alleviated by her inspiring songs and unselfish kindness.'"

THE Vicksburg nursery girls, having caught the spirit from the Mississippi steamers, have taken to racing with baby-carriages along the sidewalk. Little Danny Burgess was thrown out and killed in a hotly contested race, the other day, but that was merely an accident.

A FLOATING item informs us that "Jerusha Byram slew a panther with a pine knot, in Pennsylvania. She is not married." And she won't be, either, for all of us, says the *St. Louis Journal*. We wouldn't go home mellow to such a woman for all that could be offered—no, not for worlds! Better would be a dinner of herbs, and a stalled ox therewith, or something of the kind.

A SAN FRANCISCO milliner dressed the handsomest of her young women assistants in the choicest garments of the establishment, and put her in the show window. The girl took a reclining pose, and such an immense crowd gathered to see the milliner's beautiful sign, that the street was completely blocked, and policemen had to use their clubs.

A FAMILY of six persons from the country visited Detroit the other day, and, wishing to save the expense of a hotel dinner, they drove about in search of the house of a friend till one o'clock P. M., at which time the hackman's bill amounted to \$5. Then they pursued the search on foot, and about nightfall discovered the house, the front door bearing the placard: "Gone to the country."

TWO Rushford (Minn.) school-ma'ams met a big rattlesnake, and killed him the other day, and the *Star* of that place thinks that "if our school-ma'ams aforesaid, had been in Gran'mother Eve's place, instead of fooling with the serpent till they got 'bit,' and then running to tell Adam, they would have snatched up a rock, and smashed the old fellow's head, and we'd all of us been in the Garden of Eden now, instead of having to scratch to buy us clothes."

MAGGIE JOHNSON and Allie Watson, of Chicago, formed a copartnership for suicidal purposes, last week, and laid in a stock in trade consisting of fifteen cents worth of opium. Maggie was safely pumped out of the firm, but Allie was in a dangerous condition. Disappointed affection was the cause, which is awfully sad, considering that they were only fourteen years old.

YOUNG Mr. Mosser, of Lexington, Ky., has been aching to elope with Miss Galloway for over two years, and she has stood similarly affected; they have tried it six times, but the irreconcilable parent has been aroused every time, and thwarted their innocent design. Last week he let up a little on his vigilance, and the young couple eagerly embraced the coveted opportunity and each other, and they are now beyond the wailing and weeping of that old man.

#### FARMERS AND POLITICIANS.

The following extract from the *New York Tribune*, indicates the feelings of most of our leading papers in the East, towards the Farmers' Movement:

The whole country has watched the exchange of courtesies between the farmers and the party politicians at the West, with an amused sort of interest. On the one hand, we see a great body of hard-working, earnest men, suffering under a bitter and prolonged grievance, and determined to right themselves, at whatever cost to old political associations and prejudices. On the other, is a mob of perplexed leaders, utterly nonplussed at such extraordinary

manifestations of the popular temper, and scurrying hither and thither, to get in the van of a movement, whose direction they have not yet made out. In fact, since the memorable uprising of 1854, the West has never till now, been stirred by any overmastering popular impulse. In the presence of a commotion of this kind, the common politician is powerless. He can lead no longer; he must follow with the others; and unless he is very adroit, he is found at the tail of the procession. His difficulties in the present case are enormously enhanced by the fact that the farmers themselves have not yet found out exactly where they are going. They look askance at the white-handed gentlemen who travel around from Grange Meeting to County Fair, with soiled boots and hickory shirts, hay seed in their hair, and back pay in their pockets. They read the resolutions of party conventions, pledging sympathy to the oppressed sons of toil, and they ask incredulously what these politicians mean to do for them. In a day the whole fabric of party has broken down. The differences of Republican and Democrat, the quarrels of Liberals and Radicals, are suddenly found to be unmeaning nonsense, in the light of the one practical question of the West.

#### REST.

BY JAMES RYAN.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired—  
My soul oppressed—  
And with desire have I long desired  
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain  
In barren ways;

'Tis hard to sow, and never garner grain  
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear—  
But God knows best;

And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer—  
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in Spring, and never reap  
The Autumn yield;

'Tis hard to till—and when 'tis tilled, to weep  
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry a weak and human cry,  
So heart-oppressed;

And so I sigh a weak and human sigh  
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,  
And cares infest  
My path, and through the flowing of hot years  
I pined for rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child, I laid  
On mother's breast  
My wearied little head: e'en then I prayed  
As now, for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er;  
For, down the West,  
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore  
Where I shall rest.

—Star and Catholic Messenger.

**VIENNA PREMIUMS AND SEWING MACHINES.**  
We copy the following from the New York Herald of August 12th:

#### THE REGION OF THE SEWING MACHINES.

If Dante had been gifted with the spirit of prophecy, he would have set apart a region in his Inferno to illustrate the rivalries and emotions of the sewing machine manufacturers of the United States. The conflicts, the misunderstandings, the ambitions, the yearnings for approbation and notoriety, the odd, incessant efforts to win medals of progress and renown and merit and honor, which inspire the gentlemen who manage this industry, have given constant motion and life to the American department. So when His Majesty came into the sewing machine department, every effort was made by our Commissioners to introduce him to each special machine, and explain its peculiar qualities. Let me give you a list of the machines in the catalogue, so you may know what His Majesty was asked to do. First, the Howe Machine Company, New York; then the Singer Manufacturing Company, New York; the Whitney Sewing Machine, Patterson N. J.; the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, New York; the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, New York; Ezra Morrill & Co., Derby Line, Vt.; George N. Bacon & Co., London, England; the Weed Sewing Machine Company, Hartford, with the patent effective stop

motion, of Fairchild's attachment; the Secor Sewing Machine Company, New York; the Mackay Sole and Shoe Machine, Cambridge; the Universal Feed Sewing Machine Company. Every exhibitor expected a special visit from the Emperor, and His Majesty, with a patience and courtesy that should be commended, endeavored to visit them all.

After waiting a few minutes, to comprehend the explanations made to him, of the advance of this industry, so largely represented in America, the Emperor continued his tour of the other departments, especially inquiring of the attendants, what different principles were presented by each separate machine; in what respect one machine differed from the other—all of which was explained, especially the new principle of the patent stop, or the application invented by Mr. Fairchild, and now owned by the Weed Machine Company, by which the action of the needle is arrested by the pressure of a spring, without stopping the motion of the wheel.

In the New York Herald, of Aug. 19th, we find awards were made as follows:

To the Wilson Sewing Machine Company of Cleveland.

Elhas Howe Sewing Machine Company, for sewing and stitching.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company of New York, for best Single Thread Sewing Machine.

The Weed Sewing Machine Company, for best Stop Motion applied to Sewing Machine Treadles.

The Wilson Sewing Machine Company being the only exhibitor that received a Grand Prize Medal for the Sewing Machine, and Medals of Honor.

#### THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, EDITOR.

#### POLYGONUM ERECTUM.

This is the name of a plant that grows very common in this State; most generally in cultivated but neglected fields. This plant may be distinguished from ten or a dozen sister varieties, by the flower spikes standing erect on the end of all the branches, from one to two inches in length; the blossom is white, and rather longer than any other variety. This plant, all considered, is probably the best honey plant we have in the State; not that a given number of plants of this will produce more honey than the same number of many others, but on account of its universality and continuance in bloom, which is generally from August till frost in the Fall; while all honey plants are liable to fail in whole, or in part, from unknown causes, this plant we have never known to fail entirely, since we have been keeping bees here; although this season and last, it has done poorly, yet it has been about the only resource for the bees to procure their Winter supplies. Buckwheat, belonging to the same family as this plant, we regard as a much better honey plant for a given amount and time of bloom, both of which are very limited in comparison to the other. Many, we think, have a mistaken idea in relation to the amount of honey that can be gathered from a given amount of honey plants. Some think that if they get a little garden patch of some honey plants, their bees ought to store large quantities of honey from it; we do not believe that less than an acre of a good honey plant would furnish forage ground for one colony of bees. We have always aimed to have a field of buckwheat for Fall pasturage for our bees. This season has been so dry in this section, that the buckwheat we sowed in July, is not up yet; so what little honey we expect to get, will be from the polygonum. You see, we ought to be thankful for even weeds.

#### PROSPECTS GLOOMY.

Owing to the comparative failure of last season and this, of bees storing surplus honey, there will be many discouraged, and there will be plenty of bees for sale cheap. It is almost always the case, even in farming, that a crop that fails for one or two seasons to pay, is generally abandoned, and

then the next season it pays big. So we would say to those that are anxious for buyers, that now is the very time to hold on; a failure is not likely to be perpetual. But if you cannot be persuaded to do so, we would say to those who are contemplating the business, that this is the opportune time to buy, when you can procure bees at about one-half of what you will have to pay any other time. We have probably stated the case too plainly; we should have said that those that have bees to sell cheap, are going out of the business on account of not having time to give the bees the attention they need, ill health, &c. We are not, however, among the number that are ready to give up the ship. It has not been the fault of the bees, that we have not made a large profit in surplus honey, no more than it is the fault of the corn, that there is no more than one-half crop this season. We must have faith and perseverance, and success is certain in the end.

#### "Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APFLESEED.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

As the leaves begin to redden, and the Autumn winds to rise in the East, we cannot but hope that the Kansas thermometer has settled more to our mind, and, so turn our faces homeward. If there is anybody who hasn't asked us "how we like the West?" and "if the Indians trouble us at Leavenworth?" or "if there are many buffalo there?" we may wait to answer them, but we think everybody has asked. When people inquire how we like the West, we always remember the lady whom we heard questioned how she liked the Boston Jubilee, and who rudely, but truthfully replied, she "could as well answer how she liked the Atlantic Ocean."

Each time we come East, we can but see how rapidly the West is gaining respect, esteem and admiration. We well remember when it was not common to be told, as it now so often is, that the "best vigor, ambition and intellect of the old families, has flown toward the setting sun"; and to hear it openly acknowledged, that Western roads, cars, &c., excel those of the East. To be sure, there is generally a gratuitous sentence accompanying such praise, to the effect that there is "too much dash, show and shoddy out there"; but we hear it in the same spirit that a man who owns the best young racer, hears the owner of the worn-out one exclaim: "Your horse breaks, a very good animal, but don't carry herself well—head too high—paces too long—will give out early." But the owner knows what the blood of that colt is, and smiles, securely content. Whatever pranks and foolish trick she is now guilty of, he knows, by and by, when the first joy of her youth is over, she will settle down to work with a speed and splendor unparalleled, and will come in on the home stretch, covered with glory, and crowned with laurels.

However so many times one has seen Niagara, it is always a wonder and delight to see it again. Unlike most resorts, there is never change of programme; no necessity is felt of inventing other attractions. At one famous watering place this season, a young lady representing several hundred thousand dollars, gravely informed us that one of the most delightful new things there this season, was "Moon's fried potatoes," and that the morning previous, a party of her friends had driven out four miles to get those same fried potatoes, and that they were served to them in paper cornucopias, and that while eating them she ruined a pair of new five-buttoned kid gloves, and her friend ruined a pair of seven buttoned ones!

Niagara don't require even fried potatoes this year as an attraction. The waters glide and roughen, and break with a despair like a soul in torment, and through all the seething foam, whirlpools and breakers, there rises ever that fearful, saddening moan and groan, as of a mighty spirit in fearful thrall. One may watch these waters by sun or

moon, in Summer or Winter, and yet feel that every time it is a new picture; ever changeful and ever fascinating, but ever saddening.

Those inevitable feather fans and spar ornaments never tempt us, after we have made the circuit of Goat Island. There is such a disparity in looking at Niagara Falls, and in five minutes, studying a head pincushion.

#### TABLE TALK.

Some one has said that it is almost impossible to find a person who can tell a thing exactly as he heard it; and Johnson said that "it is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world." The same writer also tells parents to "accustom your children to strict attention to truth, even in the most minute particulars. If a thing happened at one window, and they, when relating it, say that it happened at another, do not let it pass, but immediately check them; you do not know where the deviation from truth will end." Few parents pay enough attention to this among children; and accustomed to this inexactness of speech as children, the habit increases with years, and it is a fact that the quality of perfect truth has come to be about as rare as the golden apples. One cannot receive a message from another, without a change of words, and probably sentiment. Scarcely a person can relate a tale as it was given him, and from this fact, what serious business and social complications arise; what unnecessary reproach and anger! If parents cannot pay more attention to this subject, it would be commendable for schools to place Truth among the exact sciences, and try to teach it.

#### FROM A MOTHER.

EDITOR FARMER: Several weeks ago, I read in your valuable paper, an article concerning us mothers; how, after we were married, and household duties claimed the greater part of our time, we laid aside all self-improvement. Alas! how often is it true. How many farmers' wives think they have not the time to spare to read the last paper. Every moment must be improved, some say. Certainly, but in what better way can it be improved, than by reading for one's self. So many say: "The time I have to tend my baby, I can knit a few rounds." So could you read a few items. My little one, whenever it feels sleepy, comes to me with a paper, asking me to sit down with it.

The other day I was reading, and an old lady came in (one who never had time in her family to read the news), and said; "Is that all you have to do? When I had such a family of little ones, I never thought of reading."

I was afraid Ann Applesed's writing would cease after she had "toed off" her knitting, but am happy to find she has other work to keep her busy. In the "Table Talk" of September 15th, she speaks of the inability of persons, in describing trees, birds, vines, &c. I know how true that is. At school, the teacher often gave us subjects for essays from the schoolroom, descriptions of its furniture, &c. They often came to me with "Well, you know what kind of wood this is, your father is a carpenter; so tell me." A friend of mine, whose father was also a carpenter, said: "I do not know how you can tell; I only know pine." "What is this?" I asked, placing my hand on some cottonwood. "O, that is pine!" She only told from the color of the wood. So it is; so many judge us by our outside.

I imagine Ann Applesed a mild, middle-aged mother, of course—else how could she know so well a child's need—one who always thinks of the happiness of others before herself. Please give a description of her to the readers of THE FARMER, as all are anxious to know how one that writes so sensibly, looks. Yours, &c., F. M. H. W.

#### AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

I was Captain of Company A.,—th New York Regiment, when Tom Sayre was one of the privates.

He was a Massachusetts man, brave, honorable and patriotic. He had been in engagements at Fort Wagner and Charleston, and wore a medal for distinguished bravery. Just before the battle of Strawberry Plains, as we were passing from Bermuda Hundred, I observed that Tom was pale and sad. After we disbanded at night, I went to find him, and, although he was usually the life of the camp, I discovered him sitting apart, silent and moody under the shadow of a tree.

"What ails you Tom?" said I; "you don't seem like yourself."

He looked inquiringly in my face for a moment, and then said: "Do you consider me a coward?"

"Certainly not," said I, "you are one of the bravest men in the regiment."

"Nevertheless, Captain, I am afraid to go into the charge to-morrow; I feel certain I shall be killed, and all day I have been scarcely able to walk, from the terror of feeling that I am so near death."

"Well, Tom," said I, "I never would go in, if I was sure I would be shot." I could not but think that he was sick, and hoped a day's rest would cure him of his morbid fancy.

The next morning he fell out of line, and received a permit to remain in camp, on a plea of sickness. Soon after, there came an order to gather for retreat. Tom came up with other stragglers, and in five minutes, to every one's horror, the order to "charge," was given. We did so, met with defeat, and left most of our dead and wounded on the field. At almost the first fire, Tom Sayre fell. He had already a packet made up for sending home.

I stooped over him, and he handed me the packet, saying "Give my dying love to mother and sister, with these things." I shook his hand fervently, and passed hurriedly to other wounded. A half hour later, I went back to Tom; his hands were folded peacefully on his breast, and his eyes, closed to the light of earth, had opened upon the dawn of the New Life.

#### FAIRS.

Fairs, or meetings at stated times for purposes of trade, are co-eval with commerce itself. If "fair" is from *ferio*, it is so called from being held where the wakes or feasts of churches are held; and the German name *messe*, would seem to signify as much. At least, Sundays were formerly market days. Fairs were known in the earliest provinces of Rome, and from those ancient days down to the present time, there have been gatherings at which Commerce has regularly done her vast business, and swayed with a royal scepter, the flood of gold and treasure; where Wit and Wisdom have been glad to barter their pages for prosaic necessities, and where the lowest and sharpest tricks of trade have been plied, the merriest jests of ribaldry been passed, and the gayest tournaments of harlequins and mountebanks been held.

Siberians meet Chinese on their frigid plains in Kiakhta, and with their solemn jests, enjoy their Fair each year. The one brings furs, cattle, lamb-skins, broadcloth, coarse linen, bullion, woolen goods and iron wares, to exchange for the teas, silks and wares of the Celestials.

In the prolific regions of the South, the dark-eyed senoritas have as anxiously awaited the return of their cavaliers from "the Fair," as their paler sisters who, by the old ballad, sit singing:

"Jamie has gone to the Fair,  
To bring me a bonnie blue ribbon,  
To tie up my nut-brown hair."

In the ancient cities of Mexico there were no shops, and Fairs were held on every fifth day. The transactions were rigorously inspected by magistrates. The currency consisted of transparent quills of gold dust, bits of tin cut in the form of a T, and bags of cacas, containing a specific number of grains. The greatest Fair that was held in the city of Mexico, had from 40,000 to 50,000 visitors in attendance. A court of twelve judges sat in one part of the tianguetz, clothed with absolute authority, and the most perfect order reigned.

In London, as early as the twelfth century, the priory and hospital of St. Bartholomew held Fairs of three days. "It had long rows of booths stretched on the level green sward, where were displayed beautiful silk fabrics, embroideries of the middle ages, and the delicate filigree work of London goldsmiths."

This Fair lost its celebrity during the fifteenth century, and at the close of Elizabeth's reign, was mostly a resort for pleasure seekers. The drift of public opinion and popular feeling, could be gathered there, from the *ballads* sung, and a list of the puppet shows. Sir Robert Walpole used to visit it to learn which way the popular tide drifted. How much it would simplify the task of our politicians and demagogues, if they could gather from our State and county Fairs the solution to some of their vexed queries just before election.

English Fairs were formerly the place for shows of giants, dwarfs, real live serpents, whirligigs, rope-dancers, fire-eaters, conjurers and wild beasts, but these have been long since prohibited. The greatest show of sheep is now held at Weyhill, Hampshire, October 10th. At the August Fair at Ipswich, more than 100,000 lambs are annually sold. At the same place, a great butter and cheese Fair is held in September. England's greatest horse Fair is held in August at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire. Yorkshire has an important horse Fair for Yorkshire hunters. A cheese Fair is held each April at Gloucester. In Scotland, the Falkirk Fair is the most important for cattle and sheep. In Ireland, at Ballinasloe, twelve thousand head of cattle, and ninety thousand of sheep, are brought yearly to the October Fair.

In France, the Fair of Caen is celebrated for its trade in linen and carriage horses; that of Alencon, for the exhibition and sale of saddle horses, hides, leather, and other commodities. Business to the value of \$4,000,000 is done there at the Fair. At the Guibray horse Fair, the value of \$300,000 worth of animals is sold. Beucaire is the most important Fair in France. It is visited by 100,000 merchants from Europe, Barbary, and the Levant.

Italy's principal Fair is that of Sinigalia, and silk is the most important article of traffic. At the German fair at Leipsic, the Easter-book sales sometimes reach a value of \$6,000,000, and \$50,000,000 value of goods are on exhibition.

Russia holds its chief Fair at Nijini Novgorod, and millions of dollars worth of goods change hands. The chief Fairs of Turkey are those of Yenidge, Vardar and Serres. But the greatest Eastern Fair is that of Mecca, which is held during the annual pilgrimage, and has 100,000 visitors.

In this country, the most important Fairs are those of the U. S. National Agricultural Societies; of the Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia; Mechanics' Institute, at Boston; American Institute at New York, and other public institutions. These have mostly no commercial character; but are mere competitive exhibitions of animals and industrial products. They undoubtedly cultivate home industry by a valuable emulation as well as by fair premiums and honorable awards, and the best talent of the country is often represented there.

This being the season of our own State and county Fairs, we can but hope the farmers' wives and daughters, for whom we write, will each enter some product of their skill, industry or invention, at their several Fairs, and, while we fully appreciate the pride many may have in their patchwork quilts, we shall prefer individually, to see a display of choice pats of butter, good cheese, fine bread, excellent rag carpets, and articles for the ornament and comfort of our homes.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

We were visiting in an elegant city mansion one Sunday. At dinner the lady of the house told her guests she must beg them to excuse her for a time, as she had an imperative engagement. Her guests were wealthy, fashionable and educated. They

winter in Paris, summer at watering places, and do not have poverty touch but "the tips of their white gloves too familiarly." Clad in a plain suit, this lady Bountiful went two miles that Sunday afternoon, to teach a mission school in the suburbs of the city, among the workmen in the car shops. There were fifty or sixty men, women and children gathered in a small schoolhouse. They greeted the lady with a smile of intense interest, and seemed very proud of their school. Many of the men, during the recitation of the Scripture, we noticed were just learning to read, and their ignorance, and desire to learn, were most pathetic. One of them told us that the lady had opened the school herself; that she visited them all, and bought clothes for them, if necessary.

This incident needs no comment, but we commend it to women whose hands hang idly, and whose hours are too full of ease.

#### HOME HINTS.

**TOMATO SOUP.**—Pare and cut up finely six tomatoes, add a quart of water, with salt and pepper, and boil until tender; then add one quart milk, and when it scalds—not boils—add one teaspoonful of soda. Toast bread, or put crackers in the tureen before pouring in the soup, if you wish.

**PRESERVED GRAPES.**—After washing the grapes, pinch off the skin, letting the pulps slip into one plate, and dropping the skins into another; then take the pulps, and adding a very little water, let them boil until the seeds are loosened, then putting them in a coarse sieve, press the pulp through and afterward add it to the skins. Take half a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and boil together as for other preserves; then bottle or can.

**HIGDOM, OR SPANISH PICKLE.**—One-half peck of green tomatoes, chopped; one-half peck of ripe cucumbers, pared and seeded; one dozen onions chopped; sprinkle these with salt, and let stand until the next day; then drain, and use for spices, one box of mustard wet with vinegar, one ounce of yellow mustard seed, one ounce of allspice, one and one-half ounces of black pepper, one ounce of whole cloves; cover with vinegar, and boil twenty minutes. We know the above to be a good receipt, having often used it.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE LOCUST TREE (*Robinia Pseudo-acacia*.)

BY R. S. ELLIOTT.

EDITOR FARMER: Mr. Herbert Capper, of Elk City, Montgomery county, objects to the locust tree, but does not tell us how many trees he had together, nor how large a "grove" he has seen destroyed. He states nothing to change in the least my opinion that the locust may be planted with advantage in Kansas. I take my own experience and observation for guides. I live in about the same latitude with the middle line in Kansas. I have locust trees from one to two feet in diameter; the borers do not seriously disturb them. My neighbors have the same experience. No one in our county (St. Louis county, Mo.), plants forest, as it is not needed, but if we did, we should not fear to plant locust. As I pass along the Missouri Pacific Railroad, I see many fine and large locust trees, in good condition; in the counties along the North Missouri Railroad, you can see the same. Dr. Hull says that south of latitude 39°, the borers have never disturbed the tree in Southern Illinois. In Ohio, Dr. Warder has sold the timber off one acre of locust trees for one thousand dollars. Arthur Bryant, who knows always what he is writing about, says that in Northern Illinois, where the borers have been bad, they are disappearing. Unless destroyed within a year, there are locust trees in the streets of Junction City, doing well enough, and showing that even single trees may live. Hon. John N. Morris, of Riley county, told me last Winter, that the tree did well with him. Near Wakefield, in Clay county, I saw

a fine grove, two years ago, and it is probably there yet. Persons from Ohio have told me that the borers are worse in some localities than others; possibly, as it is thought, owing to difference of soils. On the prairies, here in Ellsworth county, from seed planted in 1871, I have locust trees two inches in diameter, a foot from the ground; from seed planted last Spring, I have trees four feet high. At Ellis, my experience is similar. At Wallace I found the tree to start from seed better than any other; all my seedlings of this year, at that place have been destroyed by grasshoppers, but the locust held out longer than any other. Had not insect pests interfered, I should have had several thousand trees by this time, at least two feet high, in the middle of the "desolation" near the west line of Kansas. At Ellis, fearful havoc has been made by grasshoppers, but more seedlings of locust remain than of any other tree. If I were planting forests, instead of merely experimenting for Kansas Pacific Railway, I would put a large share of the ground in locust.

I would like some one to tell me a tree that there is not some objection to. The allantus, that everybody (Prof. Riley included), thought that no insect would disturb much, if any, is worse eaten by grasshoppers than any other tree I have tried on the plains; trees three years old at Ellis, have been this season, killed to the ground. The silver maple is eaten up by caterpillars in the eastern counties; one-year-old trees, planted at Ellis this year (3,000), have been destroyed (except five or six), by grasshoppers. Cottonwood here at Bosland, has had the leaves stripped off by caterpillars and grasshoppers, and a yellow worm about an inch long (ought to be called internal revenue worm), eats into the heart of the branches, and then goes lengthwise. I have beautiful white ash trees here, planted in 1871, higher than my head, that have hardly a leaf on them because of tobacco worms (or such looking things), caterpillars and grasshoppers. Some of the box elder trees have their branches ringed by g. h. (grasshoppers), and in one at least, I have found the internal revenue worm. The catalpa, that is not much disturbed by worms or g. h., is assailed by the rabbits in the Winter. Even willows (not much account any way), have their leaves eaten off. Now, shall we say "nary," as Mr. Capper has it for the locust, to all these trees? Hardly, I think; especially as here, at Bosland, the locusts have been less disturbed by insects, than any other tree except the peach and cherry.

I do not urge the locust; the catalpa is perhaps as good a tree to plant, if you can keep the rabbits off a year or two. Only let the locust have a chance with the rest.

Bosland, Ellsworth County, Kansas.

##### ABOUT STRAWBERRIES.

BY TILDA HOMESPUN NO. 2.

DEAR FARMER:—I want to tell you about our strawberry patch, and when I am done, I would like to have you, or some of your readers, tell me what is the matter with it. About the middle of April, 1872, we set out twenty rows of plants, each row containing twenty plants; we set them eighteen inches apart both ways. It was pretty late to set them out, but we could not do it sooner, so they did not bear but a few berries the first season. After bearing time was over, my husband went up the slough, and cut a lot of long grass, and we brought it home and spread it between the plants, until the ground was perfectly covered; then once in every two weeks I went over them and pulled off the runners. This I continued until the plants quit sending out runners. In February, 1873, they were covered with old potato vines to protect them from the frost. When they bloomed, the patch was white, and we looked for a large crop of fruit; but when the berries began to ripen, there was at least one-third of the remaining plants (about one eighth having been killed by red ants during the summer of 1872), that did not have a single berry

on them. The plants that had no berries, all averaged from seven to ten stems of blossoms, and there was plenty with twelve or fifteen stems, but every blossom on them blasted; and they were the nicest, thrickest plant bunches we had, though the blossom stems were weak and straggling; while those on less thrifty plants had strong stems and were full of thick, heavy blossoms. You may be sure those worthless plants did not remain in the soil very long, for I went over the patch and pulled up every one, while I could see which ones they were. It left the patch looking ragged, certainly, but I gathered forty quarts of nice berries from the plants that did bear. The plants that bore the most, and the largest berries, were the first four rows, that were near an old ash pile; therefore, I conclude that ashes are good to use in manuring strawberry beds.

Now, what I want to know is, what to do to prevent the ants killing out the plants; they eat off the roots. Also, what was the cause of so many blasted blossoms right side by side with heavily bearing ones, both having the same care; and was it wise to pull up the non-bearing plants?

America City, Nemaha County, Kansas.

##### BURNING BRUSH HEAPS.

BY X.

EDITOR FARMER: When a boy, I lived on a farm, and was frequently employed in burning brush and heaps of logs on new land, preparatory to sowing wheat. Whenever we had a "good burn," a good crop was sure to follow.

Again, raising melons being my special delight, I found by experience, that if I planted the seed where a brush heap or log heap had been burned, I was sure to succeed. The ground was mellow and warm, and they never suffered from bugs. The crop of melons or cucumbers planted on such places, never failed me.

Why was this? It could not be owing to the fact that there was an extra supply of ashes in the soil. If so, a bountiful supply of ashes would produce a like result elsewhere, which is not true.

Can it be attributed to the burning or calcining of the earth? What effect does calcining have upon the soil? What chemical change, if any, is produced? If it is beneficial to the soil, cannot some cheap process of calcining be devised, which would be of service to the farmer?

##### A FOUR-HORSE HARROW.

BY J. W. SPONABL.

EDITOR FARMER: I send you plans of my harrow, that works to a charm. I can harrow twenty to thirty acres per day, and it is well done—does not choke in stalks: Five pieces oak 3x3, 15½ feet long; four pieces oak 2x4, 6 feet 4 inches long, halved on to the 3x3, and bolted; ninety-seven ½ inch square steel teeth, 13 cents per pound; cost about 7 cents each. Here, more teeth may be used, but this number seems to be enough to do the work well.

Gardner, Kansas.

##### FROM A PATRON.

EDITOR FARMER: The Patrons' work has at last commenced in this county. We have one Grange organized in Center township, with M. W. Farris, Master, and Chas. McConnell, Secretary. Corn crop short; and farmers backward about sowing wheat, owing to dry weather. If you think proper, give this a place in your valuable paper, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Agency, Buchanan County, Mo.

##### NOT FAR WRONG.

EDITOR FARMER: The State Board of Agriculture is now a State institution; all deficiencies in its exchequer will have to be met by appropriations, as do other State institutions. Viewing it in this light, the State Grange was not far wrong in the resolutions they passed. The State has already paid the expense of advertising those races.

N. C.

## The Kansas Farmer

### THE POINT.

"It is expected by the Democratic politicians that they will be able to draw to the ranks of the new party all those members of the old parties whose past record and known sympathies are on the side of free-trade, and it is also expected that this movement will succeed in accomplishing what has never yet been done—the creation of a division in the strength and affiliations of the colored vote South. If the plans of the politicians are sufficiently developed by the time of the meeting of the next Congress, the political programme for the future will then be formed, and the various leaderships acquired or assigned. It seems altogether probable that the issues which are to be maintained by the new party will be sufficiently crystallized, and the organization be sufficiently mobilized, to make a vigorous campaign in the Congressional elections of next year. The central issue, around which the other issues will group themselves, promises to be the contest between protection and free-trade."

The above extract is the closing paragraph of a lengthy article by a regular correspondent of the *New York Times*, confessedly one of the leading Republican papers in the country, and it contains one or two points which we desire to notice.

We have been waiting and watching for some weeks, for the politicians to develop their plans, and we think that in the above, we see something of their footprints. They propose to raise the old war cry of "Free Trade vs. Protection." They propose to divide the farmers upon the question, "Shall it be a tariff for revenue or a tariff for protection?" That is entirely too thin. They might as well try to spring the question of slavery, or of State rights. The farmers are not now concerned in any of those old battle cries that in days of yore made the blood tingle in our veins, and that caused us to "Rah" for Judge Smith or Colonel Jones. We have other, and to us, weightier matters to deal with now. We are not concerned about the packing of conventions, or the making up of States. Political editors, drawing their salaries of \$10,000 per annum—working four or five hours per day—and living in brown stone houses on Fifth Avenue or Broadway, do not realize the fact that hundreds of thousands of men are eking out a bare sustenance from their broad and fertile acres, by working ten to fourteen hours per day. They do not realize that this farmers' movement is not a scramble for high places and fat salaries, but is simply a question whether they shall live or not.

These political editors seem to be very much worried for fear the Democrats will get control of this movement, and run it in opposition to the Republican party. Do they think farmers are fools? Have they learned nothing in the past twelve or thirteen years? We believe we speak the sentiments of the farmers of the West, when we say, that neither the Republican nor Democratic party is going to capture this movement. It is made up of farmers of both parties, or rather of those who were members of both; but they do not propose to know either, until the ends they seek are accomplished.

What are those ends? What do the farmers want? In a well written editorial in the paper above quoted, it is argued that this farmers' movement is a war upon railroads, and proceeds to argue that railroads are now carrying grain and other produce as low as they can afford to.

If this be so, then we must and will have other and cheaper modes of transportation, for the great bulk of our grain. But the farmers are not making a war upon railroads, in the sense that the article quoted means. We recognize the fact that were it not for these great highways, all of the rich and fertile country West of the Mississippi river, would be comparatively an unsettled wilderness, occupied only by savages, nomadic tribes. But while we owe to them the fact that they have made settlement possible, these corporations owe in turn to the honest, industrious, intelligent farmers who have opened up these farms, built these towns and cities, these churches and school-houses, these shops and manufactories, the fact that they have created a necessity for the railroads—they owe to them the opportunity of making millionaires of thousands of men who never did an honest day's work in their

lives. So that if we owe much to the railroads, the railroads owe more to us.

The people of the West have been very generous to these corporations. They have given the right of way through their farms freely. They have voted bonds without stint, and in return, for these kindnesses, the railroads have gone into our township, county, State and National elections, and have made their influence felt! They have bribed our judges and our Legislatures, and now, when our people unite for their own protection, we are accused of warring upon corporations that are not making six per cent upon the capital invested. Whose capital is it invested? Who has built these roads? Let the facts answer.

But let us meet the question asked by the *Times*, and often asked by others, "Why the necessity of organizing a new party?" Why not hold the balance of power in parties already organized, and accomplish your ends in that way? We answer, for the simple reason that with two political parties before us, there can be with us no balance of power. We then simply divide our forces. It is too much to ask all farmers to vote for either the Republican or the Democratic party. We have tried voting for measures long enough. We propose to vote now for men.

We desire to say, however, that this movement proposes no unjust action toward the railroads. They, indeed, are but a small part of the work before the farmers. All over these Western States, we have our little Tammany rings, that are responsible for very much of the high taxes that prevail throughout the Western States. To serve these as did New York her Tammany, is a part of our work. On the statute books of most of the Western States are laws that bear unjustly upon labor, and in favor of capital. To change these, is a part of our work. From all these Western States have been sent up, to our State and National Legislative halls, incompetent and dishonest men, who have dishonored and defrauded us. To elect good men and true in their stead, is a part of our work. Granting that railroads are carrying freight as low as they can, it is a prime necessity that other and cheaper methods of transportation be introduced, and it is a part of our work to develop them.

These are some of the objects at which the farmers of the Great West are working. We do not expect to accomplish all of them this year, nor next. We may never accomplish all of them, but if honest and earnest effort; effort inspired by our necessities; effort backed by millions of people, is worth anything, then will our ends be accomplished, and for the justness of our cause, we appeal to Almighty God.

### THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

It is a satisfaction to see our public men taking an interest in our public affairs, particularly those matters that concern farmers. The following letter of Senator INGALLS explains itself:

ATCHISON, August 27, 1878.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: The people of Kansas are specially interested in the "Transportation Question," it being the remotest of the distinctively agricultural and grain-growing States from the Atlantic seaboard. I have long been convinced that the only profitable path for our products was via St. Louis and the Mississippi river, and I am desirous of collecting all the data accessible upon the "great water route" before the assembling of Congress. I have read with much interest the paper in your issue of the 25th upon this topic, and will be greatly obliged if you will refer me to some person from whom I can ascertain further statistics in relation to the channel from St. Louis to the Gulf—its width and depth at the chief commercial points; the location and character of the principal obstructions to navigation; the greatest minimum depth that could be obtained by practical methods from St. Louis, together with the probable cost of the necessary appliances to protect the same. I would also esteem it a favor, if you would forward to me, at any time, such information upon the grain and produce trade for the current year, as may be accessible by the close of the season.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN J. INGALLS, U. S. S., Kas.

### THE STATE FAIR.

We were enabled to give but one day to the State Fair, and consequently, cannot give the lengthy and minute description of articles and stock exhibited, that we have in former years.

The most noticeable feature was the comparatively small attendance of visitors. On Thursday, which is generally considered the big day, we do not think that there was at any time during the day, over 3,500, or 4,000 at most, present; when to make a financial success, there should have been 18,000 or 20,000 visitors.

The show of sheep was one of the best we ever saw, both in quality and quantity. Several flocks of the middle wools, consisting of Oxfordshire and Shropshire Downs, were exhibited by parties from Clay county, and by Mr. GEO. GRANT, of Victoria; also, some very fine Cotswolds and Leicesters, and quite a large number of Merinos.

The hog ring was a very superior one in quality, and the number large. In Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, Kansas need not be ashamed to compete with any State in the Union. We missed Maj. HUDSON's large herd of Berkshires, but as he is one of the Directors, we think he exhibited good taste in not exhibiting. Dr. DERMERS, of the Agricultural College, had some as fine animals in this ring, as we ever saw, and the College itself, exhibited some choice stock of the same breed.

The College also made a splendid display of grains, seeds, vegetables, &c., that attracted general attention; also, some choice Shorthorns, Devons, Jerseys and black "polled" cattle of Scotland. The exhibition was made not for the purpose of competing for premiums, but to show that the College is making progress in industrial pursuits. The exhibition of cattle, particularly Shorthorns, was not as large as we expected to see. We noted the absence of some of our largest and best breeders.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad also made an exhibition of products from along the line of their road, consisting of grains, grasses, vegetables, coal, stone, brick, stone-ware, timber, &c., and no visitor who saw it, could for a moment doubt the vast resources of the country bordering this line.

The show of agricultural implements was neither so large, nor so varied as in former years.

In Floral Hall the display was very creditable, and the goods arranged to the very best advantage. Capt. GEO. T. ANTHONY, who had charge of Fruit Hall, displayed his usual good taste in exhibiting the fruit, and while it was not as large an exhibition of course, as last year, it was one of which we need not be ashamed in either quality or quantity.

We noticed, also, a geological collection, exhibited by Prof. MUDGE, of the Agricultural College, and a very fine entomological collection, exhibited by Mr. POPENEAU, of Topeka.

In addition to the above, there was the usual supply of fancy articles—things useful and things ornamental, the whole presenting a scene pleasing to the eye, and instructive to the mind.

### WHEAT SOWING.

If the late rains have been as general over the State as we expect, this season will again show the folly of delaying the sowing of wheat beyond the proper season.

It is an established rule, that all wheat should be in the ground by the 10th of September, and yet the 25th of the month finds much not sown, and we doubt not, that the next June will prove that those who put their wheat in early, *did well*, notwithstanding the fact that the early part of September was dry. Old and successful wheat raisers say that "for a good crop, sow in the dust." We suspect that rightly interpreted, this means *sow early*.

### A BIG ONE.

Mr. T. C. DEUEL, of Fairmont township, this county, exhibited a monster tomato in our office recently. Its weight was two and a half pounds, and its dimensions about equal to a half-peck measure.



**MATILDA FLETCHER.**

It has been definitely decided that MATILDA FLETCHER will deliver her celebrated lecture, entitled, "Farmers' Wives and Daughters," on Thursday evening, October 9th, at one of the public halls in this city.

It is confidently expected that this lecture will be the event of the Fair. Her fame as a lecturer, her great personal beauty, and her rare eloquence, have secured for her wherever she has gone some of the largest audiences that have ever greeted an American speaker, and when we add to this the appropriateness of her subject to the occasion, we think it safe to predict that the house will be crowded.

**THE LOCUST TREE.**

Elsewhere we publish a letter from Col. R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, in relation to the above tree. Our own observation confirms us in the belief that the locust ought not to be discarded entirely from our list of trees suitable for Kansas.

A few days ago, we spent a night with our friend, Mr. CHAS. SPENCER, who lives in Salt Creek Valley (this county), and we found a dozen or more grand old locusts surrounding his house, and no trace of the borer to be seen. They were from a foot to fifteen inches in diameter, and as thrifty, fine-looking trees, as we ever saw. The location is a rather low bottom, and no timber nearer than a quarter of a mile. We know of other similar instances, and, as the tree is cheaply grown, we suggest that further experiments be made with it.

We think friend ELLIOTT is mistaken in regard to Dr. WARDER's experiment. Our recollection is, (and we had it from the Doctor's own lips), that he sold the product of twenty acres of nineteen years' growth, for \$2,000, all planted to locust trees. We ask Dr. WARDER to say who is right.

**SALE OF NEW YORK MILLS HERD.**

One of the most remarkable sales of Shorthorn cattle that has ever occurred in the breeding world, took place at New York Mills, Oneida county, N. Y., September 8th.

The above herd was the property of Mr. CAMPBELL, and consisted of 108 head, that were sold for breeding animals. Seventeen of this number were males, the rest females, and among the latter were eleven members of the Duchess family, and seven Oxforde. The Duchess cows and heifers brought an average of \$21,709, making a total of \$238,800.

The 8th Duchess of Geneva, seven years old, was bought by R. J. DAVIES, Gloucestershire, England, for \$40,600. The 10th Duchess of Geneva brought \$35,000; and was bought for Lord BECTIVE, of Scot. land. The 1st Duchess of Oneida was bought for Lord SKELMERSDALE of England, for \$30,600. A six months old calf was bought by A. J. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, for \$27,000, and a seven months old calf brought \$10,000; a yearling brought \$10,000.

Of the bulls, the 2d Duke of Oneida brought the most, \$12,000 being the sum paid; and \$7,600 was paid for the 4th Duke of Oneida.

The total sum realized by this sale, was \$380,490, being an average of \$3,715, and a fraction, on the 108 head. In all the history of stock sales, these figures have never been approached, and it is questionable, whether they will be in the near future. Six of the Duchess cows went to England and Scot. land, and for these \$147,100 was paid, and this fact shows that some of our breeders at least, can compete with our English cousins.

**TAME HAY.**

THE KANSAS FARMER says tame hay is the thing most needed by Kansas farmers. We think it is—greenbax.—*Pleasanton Observer.*

Exactly. We recommend the tame hay because we know it will bring the "greenbax" faster and in larger quantities than any other crop that our farmers can raise. Does the *Observer* see the point?

**ELECTING A UNITED STATES SENATOR.**

We extract the following from the *Topeka Commonwealth*. It well says:

There is no earthly reason why the State should be convulsed by contentions and rivers of blood, generated in the election of a United States Senator. The quiet masses, and the State newspapers, should not permit themselves to be made the foot-balls of the ambition of two or three score of men, all clamoring for the same place, who are only exercised about getting their own precious bodies anchored in the curule chair, and the State and their mob of backers, may go hang. Other States settle this matter without a civil convulsion. Other States have in them marked men of a certain acknowledged worth, bearing a certain fixed rate in the market of preferment, from among whom to quietly select one who shall be accorded most fit for this high office. Barring the settlers of the Southwest, against whom, certain federal injustice is being practiced, and who need "a friend at court" in one bearing such high official authority, no one, except the politicians and place-hunters, is materially or personally concerned as to who is United States Senator, save that he is honest and capable, and of good report. Then why all this pother, this slandering and backbiting, this raging and imagining of vain things? And why, above all, is this inirequent contest allowed to unsettle public business, to absorb legislators' attention, and set them by the ears so as to utterly unfit them for the consideration and enactment of much needed laws?

We do not publish this for the purpose of referring particularly to the Senatorial question, though that is a matter of vast importance to the farmers of Kansas. It is to our representatives in Congress, that we must look chiefly for relief upon the transportation question, and it becomes us to exercise a wise discretion in selecting the man. The *Commonwealth* is probably correct in according as a matter of justice, the next Senator to the Southwest, provided that section can furnish us with a suitable man. We opine that the professional politicians, the men who have heretofore debauched the politics of our State, will have little to say as to who the next Senator will be. We fancy that he will be selected for his integrity, and for his ability; in other words, the new departure in politics, commenced last year, will be continued this, and it becomes the farmers of the State to be considering the matter well.

As the *Commonwealth* says, there is no need whatever, for the election of a Senator to engender the bad blood that it has done in times past. It has a bad effect upon the legislation of the whole session, and takes possession of time and talent that the State needs.

Let it be remembered then, that while the electing of a Senator is an important matter, it is equally important that the other legislation be well and wisely done, and we hope the public sentiment of the State will frown down the custom of making a Senatorial election the event of the session, to the great detriment of the other business.

We again wish to repeat that we are not responsible for money sent to us, unless it be by postoffice money order, registered letter, or by express. We receive hundreds of dollars each month by letter, and it is very rare indeed that we lose any, but parties forwarding will understand that all money sent is at their risk, unless sent by one of the above methods.

**FARMERS' REFORM MOVEMENT.**

The Reform Movement among the farmers and laborers throughout the State, as well as throughout the entire West, goes forward with increasing strength every week. A large number of counties, including Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Douglas, Brown and Lyon, have placed in the field independent county tickets. There is considerable leveling by those who have lost their hold on the affections of the people, and fail to make the wires work as heretofore, but the opposition of such will only serve to strengthen the popular ticket. The farmers and laborers of the State are determined to have more influence in the Legislature, and much more legislation in their behalf; and the present prospect is, they will secure it.—*Blue Rapids Times.*

**WHAT DOES IT MEAN?**

In the *Walnut Valley Times* of September 5th, we find the tax levy of Butler county for 1873. In examining the school district levies, we find in district No. 16, the following:

Interest on bonds and sinking fund	\$5 00
Building	1 00
Teachers' wages	1 00
Incidental	25
To liquidate indebtedness	75
Making a total township tax of	\$8 00
Add to this the State tax	60
Also the county tax for general purposes	1 00

We have a total tax for that District of \$9 60 on each \$100 of valuation.

In district 83, the township tax foots up \$6.50; in district 72, it is \$4.50; in district 37, it is \$6.37½; in district 58, it is \$7.75.

Will Bro. MURDOCK explain these enormous rates of taxation? Is there not some mistake in the figures? Can any people afford such taxation as that? If the figures are correct, we presume these districts have built school-houses, and are trying to pay them off in one or two years. But is this policy? Let us hear from Butler county.

**INTERESTING.**

As a boy, we remember that we had a great dread of "male cows." Two or three times in our life, when we tried "cut 'cross lots" to school, we had to take to a tree or fence to avoid a ride in mid air, with an angry bull as a propelling power; and to this day, we enjoy reading an account of hair breadth escapes from the same source of danger; but we submit, that the same story twice told in the same paper, is once too often.

Will the *Lawrence Tribune* refer to its issue of September 18th, for proof of this?

**CARE OF CALLA LILIES.**

A flower-grower whose lilies are said to be the "wonder and admiration of the village," writes to a Western New York exchange as follows:

I keep my lilies growing all Summer, set out on the ground near my dining-room door, in somewhat shady places, because I think them such fine plants to look at. I have not repotted mine for five years, but every Spring and Autumn I dig out some soil, and put in new, mostly the black, soft, velvety muck that abounds in swamps. I let from four to six bulbs live in the same pot. I used to think only one bulb of either callas or amaryllis must occupy a pot. From each bulb I have four flowers in a season, and sometimes more; and treated in this way, my callas have been in bud and blossom ten months of the year, or from September to July inclusive. When I repot amaryllis to get bulbs to give my friends, I often lose a season's flowering. One that I disturbed last Summer, missed its Autumn flowering, and the other, not disturbed, gave me four stalks of gorgeous, lily-like flowers.

**SHEEP EATING THEIR WOOL.**

Instances of sheep eating their own wool are quite common, especially during the latter part of the Winter and early in the Spring. Some have thought the habit resulted from the presence of small parasites, as minute as the red spider of some flowering plants, which produce an irritation; and to allay this, the sheep acquired the habit of eating its own wool. It is generally believed, however, that the habit is analogous to that of hens eating their own shells, and the abnormal appetite of cows for old bones, woolen rags, &c., and is caused by an exhaustion of the phosphate in the soil. Old pastures and fields that have long been cropped, are deficient in these elements, hence the absence of them in the feed, and the consequent want of them by the animals. As a preventive, mix a small quantity of bone meal with corn meal, and give them an occasional feed. Sulphur also, has been found to be a preventive of the habit, and many farmers keep their stock constantly supplied with it. It no doubt assists in giving a healthy tone to the system.—*Maine Farmer.*

**THE RAILROADS AND THE FARMERS.**

Your industrious correspondent, "F.," indulges in some reproachful criticism, because, in a paragraph relating to the Farmers' Movement in Illinois, I said, "It is not pretended that anybody understands the [new railroad] law in Illinois. It was neither enacted to be understood nor enforced, nor will it be. At the session in January next, it will be mod-

ified or repealed, no doubt. In the law and in the interpretation, and in the enforcement, the railroads have, and will have everything their own way. Since writing the above, I have seen developments which rather confirm than weaken the above expressed opinion. I think I see prefigured the Supreme Court decision, that these laws are unconstitutional, in the utterances of Gov. Beveridge and ex-Gov. Palmer. In 1870 a law was passed, fixing maximum rates for the transportation of passengers. The Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads, three of the heaviest corporations in the State, have treated the law with contempt, and charge four and five cents a mile, where they are only entitled to three or three and a half cents. No attempt on the part of the authorities of the State has been made to enforce the law.

The law prohibiting discrimination in freight rates, passed at the last session, the railroads concluded to obey, but to obey in such a manner as makes its provisions odious, and, as a whole, to increase rates rather than diminish them.

And now about the further provisions of this law of 1873. It was made incumbent on the Railroad Commissioners to prepare schedules of passenger and freight rates, and when made, to print in a Springfield, (Ill.) newspaper, three weeks. These rates are to have no force and value until the 15th of January, 1874, or ten days after the meeting of the Legislature. In the mean time, the constitutional power of the Legislature to fix maximum rates at all, will be argued before the Supreme Court on the 9th of September. This is the case of Moore against the Illinois Central, under the law of 1870. A decision will probably be had before the meeting of the Legislature in January.

Now, considering the enunciations of Beveridge and Palmer, that railroads, if brought to terms at all, will have to be proceeded against under the common law, and considering that the executive of the State, for good or bad reasons or motives, has never dared to make the attempt to enforce this law, and finally, considering our Supreme Court has notoriously favored the railroads in its decisions, the presumption is reasonable that the decision will be adverse to the constitutionality of the law. Speaking of our Supreme Court decisions favoring the railroads, allow me to refer to the famous, so called "cord-wood decision," in which all the personal property of railroads was, under certain conditions, deemed to be real estate! Indeed, so notorious was it that our Supreme Court had a soft side for the railroads, that the makers of the Constitution of 1870 thought it necessary for the public safety to obliterate the famous "cord-wood decision," and to put up the bars against future surrenders of the same kind.

And now as to the modification or a repeal of the law of 1873. The members of the General Assembly, which passed the law, are publicly known to have received free passes, and are believed, a majority of them, to have secretly favored the railroads. Their chances, therefore, for the next ten years to return to public life, either as legislators or the holders of any office of honor or trust, are to each of them about equal to being struck by lightning. They have nothing to hope from the people, and everything to hope from the railroads.

Now, taking all these things into consideration, is it not pretty evident that, so far as the laws of 1870 and 1873 are concerned, the railroads have made their own interpretation, and will have finally, their own will and their own way? Meantime, the farmers are organizing and holding meetings and conventions in every county in the State. And the excitement increases, as it begins to be plain to the general comprehension, that so far, all our previous railroad legislation will come to naught. The more they meet and discuss the question, the more they compare views, and examine the true and real relations of things, the more need they see that there should be organization and prompt action thereafter.

The farmers of Illinois have been accused of the intention to inaugurate *communism*—of an inclination to repudiate their obligations, with the desire of getting at some cheaper, dishonest way of paying their debts, when just the contrary is the truth. Low and losing prices have awakened them to the fact that they are in danger of bankruptcy, and like honest men in such circumstances, they are bestirring themselves to avoid it, and using every exertion to prepare the way to meet their obligations in full. They see that railroad extortion and rebellion against the laws must be put down; they feel that public officers must be held to strict account; they know that they must make a bold stand for right and justice, in order to accomplish these things. It is that they may pay, and pay to the uttermost farthing, I repeat, that the farmers of the State are making this fight against unjust laws, monopoly, and the dishonesty of public officials of every grade.—B. F. J., in *Country Gentleman*.

#### A SOCIAL USAGE.

There is a word to be said just here, concerning that usage on which the reformers exhaust their whole store of invective, viz: the banishing of immoral women from society, while immoral men suffer no such exclusion. If what they urged, was the equal reprobation of these offenders, well and good; but since it is rather their equal social acceptance which they contend for, the square truth must be said, that however these parties may stand before Heaven, such are the facts of earth, that it is the presence of immoral women, and not men, in society, which would instantly fetter there the freedom of every virtuous member of the sex. It is because the line is so strongly and inexorably drawn between reputable female society and the disreputable, that a man of careless life is compelled to leave his careless manners behind him, when he enters the former, certain else to be promptly kicked out of it, for his failure in virtuous etiquette, even by men who might think very lightly indeed, of his lapses from virtuous character elsewhere. Odious were that society, where a lady must bristle with the airs of a prude, to be certain of respectful behavior from the other sex, and into such bondage would women inevitably come, in all general assemblies, were the meretricious of their own sex common and unmarked there. It is idle to sentimentalize about the unmistakable air of innocence; it is hateful to women to be mistaken, even star off, in such matters; they feel slurred by the speculation of a glance, and it is the sifting of their own sex, which saves them from such annoyances, even in a world of unsifted men. Under present social rules, virtue is not obliged to proclaim itself, firstly, because it is virtue, and secondly, because it is in the place of virtue; and the second reason would be important to Diana, if she went among people who had never personally heard of Diana, and who were disqualified, by having lost their own purity of soul, from knowing her by instinct.

It is not pleasant to expound these matters. Nothing of our present subject is pleasant to expound; but it is time somebody undertook to point out that all the old womanly traditions are not sheer nonsense, or hardness of heart, and women have been especially censured for this unequal discrimination against their own sex. We say they have at least, this one most logical and necessary reason for such discrimination, viz: that free social range for good and bad women cannot exist together. When Greek courtesans went abroad, Greek wives stayed at home; and were compelled to the ignorance, the rusticity, the meager, half-developed life and character, which are the result of a caged existence.

This is an existence which none of us desire, and to which the daughters of this republic have never been wonted. American women have had an unexampled freedom, because American men have had, on the whole, an unexampled respect for, and belief in women. The soil of old Puritan morality made the open, confident ground where the women of this country have walked; and, however that foundation may be sinking through the growing dissipation of men, our highways of liberty, as we have endeavored to show, would be far more fatally ruined, by the similar diffusion through society, of corrupt women.—*Lulu Gray Noble; Scribner's for October.*

#### TROTTING ACTION.

A great many stallions trot too wide; that is, they have too open a gait. Such an action is faulty; and the reason is this: It is necessary, as all admit, that in speeding, the action of the hind-legs should be wide enough to allow the feet to pass outside of the forward-legs. This is indispensable. But it should be borne in mind that every inch of lateral action requires exertion, costs effort, and exhausts strength; and that the horse should be gaited, therefore, so as to "open up" no wider than is necessary, in order to get safely by his forelegs; for every inch of side action beyond this is unnecessary, and a source of exhaustion, when every ounce of strength is needed to bring him home in time. What we want is motion in a straight line, or as near a straight line as the circumstances of the case will permit; and he is the best horse who "spreads" enough to go clear and free, and stops there. I hold, therefore, that these over-wide gaited horses are of faulty action. They and their get show excellently on the exercise-ground, or when led at our Fairs up and down before the judges' stand to the halter; for they literally make a great spread, attract the popular eye, and enable every fool to see that they have got trotting-action. But these colts that trot so wide, that they could trot with a flour barrel between their legs, do not trot so well, I notice, at the end of the heat as they do at the beginning; and are generally found at the wrong side of the distance-posts at the conclusion, in a well contested race of the fourth or fifth heat.—*From Mr. Murray's Book on "The Perfect Horse."*

## OUR CORNER

**Shorthorn Sale.**—Judge N. S. CHAFFEE & SONS, of Manhattan, propose to sell twenty-three young Shorthorn cows and heifers and twelve bulls, out of their herd, on Wednesday, October 8th. The Sweepstakes prize bull Grand Duke of Kansas, is one of the number to be sold, and he is probably as good a bull as there is in the State. Every one of the animals to be sold is thoroughbred, and their pedigree recorded in the American Herd Book. This is a superior opportunity for our farmers to get some good stock to grade up their native herds. See advertisement elsewhere.

**Aunt Ann.**—A correspondent elsewhere asks us to give our readers a description of "ANN APPLESEED." We can't do it. She is one of those rare women that must be known to be appreciated. She is neither young nor old; neither handsome nor homely, but she has a rare beauty of mind that makes itself felt when one knows her thoroughly. She is a womanly woman; a wife and a mother in the strict sense of the term, and the fact that she can write so interestingly, detracts not one whit from her family duties. If our fair correspondent will call upon us, we shall be pleased to introduce her to ANN APPLESEED, but otherwise, we can give no better description than the above.

**Our Subscription Terms.**—In the clubbing terms which we have heretofore published, and which will be found elsewhere, it must be understood that we have reached bottom figures, and we therefore cannot afford to pay ten or fifteen cents on each dollar and a half or two dollar postoffice order that may be sent. Our clubbing terms are so low that it does not leave any margin to pay these expenses, trifling though they be in each individual case, and subscribers must remember that the terms we publish are the net price at this office. We don't wish to put any persons to extra trouble, but this rule will be enforced.

**A Story.**—It is an unquestionable fact that a truth can often be better taught, more forcibly impressed by a resort to fiction than in any other way, and it is equally true, that the average reader consumes more of fiction in his reading, appreciates it more, than he does solid, substantial reading. It is however to be regretted, that the realm of fiction is so fully occupied with cheap literature—matter which tends rather to disease the mind, and create morbid and unhealthy fancies, than to expand and broaden one's observation. We know of no way to correct this better than to cause to be published something that while it shall be equally attractive, will possess the additional merit of being healthy.

We are making arrangements to have published in THE FARMER an original story, written expressly for its columns. We expect to commence its publication about the first of December, and it will extend through three or four months. In moral teachings it will be unexceptional, and the plot will be of intense interest. The writers (two are engaged on it), are not unknown to the literary world, and we think it safe to promise our readers a rare treat.

#### BOOKS AND PAPERS.

**The Perfect Horse.**—How to know him; how to breed him; how to train him; how to shoe him; how to drive him. By Wm. H. H. Murray, with an introduction by Henry Ward Beecher, and a treatise on "Agriculture and the Horse," by Hon. George B. Loring. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston; price \$4.00.

This is a book of 490 pages, just issued from the press of the above enterprising publishers. It is handsomely bound in bevelled boards and gilt ornaments, and presents externally a beautiful appearance.

Turning inside, we find the many flattering notices of the press, based upon proof sheets, fully sustained. It is unquestionably the best book upon the subject, ever presented to the people. We present here a table of contents:

- CHAPTER I.—Points of a Horse, or the Marks by which a Good Horse is known.
- II.—The Principles of Breeding.—Reasons why Breeders have not been Financially Successful.
- III.—Breeding—How to Succeed.
- IV.—The Sire.
- V.—The Dam.
- VI.—How to train a Colt.
- VII.—The Horse's Foot, and how to Shoe it.
- VIII.—The Morgan Horse: his Relation to Breeding.
- Agriculture and the Horse. Pedigrees of Noted Horses, (29 Tables, careful and accurate). How to lay out a Mile Track. Gallery of Celebrated Horses.
- Index.

Of this work, the Boston *Globe* says: "In the eight chapters which make up Mr. Murray's portion of the work, he gives us more valuable information in regard to the horse, than all the text-books that have been written or published since the beginning. He tells us facts we have long desired to know, and shows us that there is a standard which will enable even a boy to ascertain with accuracy the excellencies and deficiencies of every animal inspected, and which will qualify one to fix at once the money value of the animal he may wish to purchase."

The *Traveler* adds: "There is nothing dull or prosy in this volume, and the man who cares no more for the horse's speed or carriage than for his flesh as an article of food, will find ample attraction in this volume. \* \* \* \* \* The humor of Beecher in the introduction, the earnestness and enthusiasm of Murray, and the philosophy of Loring, are well set forth in this volume."

We can cordially recommend this work to every lover of the horse. For sale by all booksellers, or by the publishers.

**THE PRINTER.**

BY C. H. ST. JOHN.

How little ye ken,  
Ye women and men,—  
By courtesy styled "gentle readers,"—  
Of how much you owe  
To the noble Typo,  
And his army of folders and feeders!

The poet may sing  
Of his lyrical string—  
Of his Muses, his Loves, and his Graces;  
But ah! he'd sing small,  
If he warbled at all,  
Were it not for the chases and cases!

The writer of fiction,  
Whose beautiful diction  
Beguiles the long evenings of Winter,—  
His mind would be left  
Like a casket bereft  
Of its key—if not picked by the printer!

The annalist, too,  
That brings to your view  
The wonderful story of ages,  
Would sure, be as dumb  
As a clam or a num—  
My, if nobody made up his pages!

Then whose doth read,  
I beg him take heed  
To the lesson these stanzas convey him,—  
Vis!—Now that you know  
What a treasure you owe  
To the Printer, be certain—to pay him!



**Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.**

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

[The readers of THE FARMER, who have sick or injured Horses or Cattle, can have the advice of a Professional Veterinarian of great experience, through this Department, gratis, by sending an account of the complaint they desire advice upon. No question will be answered by mail.—EDITOR FARMER.]

**ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.**

**Inflammation.**

EDITOR FARMER: I have a fine young horse that has been very sick for two weeks. His appetite is not very good; he looks dull and afflicted; holds his head down; his gums are looking white; walks a little stiff and helpless with his hind legs. His feet, legs, crupper, back and ears get cold sometimes. From three to five chaws; during this time his rectum stands open; after this a fever comes on, his chest gets very hot, his nostrils looking fiery, and under his throat is a little swelling. If you can tell the name of the disease, and a remedy, by these symptoms, you will oblige a subscriber.

Yours truly, PETER DRESIA.

P. S. Fourteen horses, in the last four weeks, have died of this disease in this neighborhood.

ANSWER.—Your description is too indefinite for me to determine the disease with any degree of certainty. I am satisfied that the trouble is an inflammation of some of the organs, but just what ones, I cannot say. If he still has fever, give him twenty drops of the tincture of aconite root in a pint of cold water; repeat the dose in four hours. Would like to receive a description of a post mortem examination. I could then prescribe with certainty.

**Parasites.**

EDITOR FARMER: What ails my horse? He seems to be itchy all along the top of his neck;

also, on the rump, breast and legs. He bites his legs as though he would tear the skin off them. I can find no eruption on any of the parts mentioned, save twice this summer, a crack just above one of his hoofs. I applied calomel to the cracks, and they immediately healed up. The health of my horse, so far as I can see, is excellent; he eats well, works well, and is in fine condition. Now, what ails him, and what will cure the itching?

Yours truly, RILEY M. HOSKINSON.

ANSWER.—It is a parasite disease, and will yield readily to an application of carbolic acid one ounce, water on pint; mix. Apply once a day to the parts affected; continue its use for three or four days.

**Pol Evil.**

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse that is afflicted with the pol evil, which has not yet broke. I wish to know if there is any cure for it before it breaks; if not, what will be the cure after breaking? It commenced swelling last May; I have kept it back by bathing in with turpentine. I brought the horse here last Fall from Illinois; he did not stand the Winter well, for which I gave him condition powder to clear his blood. He is eleven years old this Fall. The cause as near as I can learn, came by allowing him to eat his feed off the ground, and being turned out to pasture.

C. L. HOBART.

ANSWER.—If there is any pus in the swollen part, open it at once; don't wait for it to break. If no pus is formed, get some May apple root, and boil it down to a strong extract; mix lard with it when cold, and apply it to the swollen part once a day, for three or four days; wash it off every night. If it has a good effect, you will see the pus coming out through the pores of the skin. Give internally one ounce of the sulphite of soda in cut feed, twice a day for two weeks. If you open it, or it breaks, inject into the sore, once a day, a small quantity of the tincture of iodine.

**String Halt.**

EDITOR FARMER: I have a four year old mare that when taken out of the stable, or going over rough places, jerks up one of her hind feet. Horsemen differ as to what ails her. What is the cause, and what the remedy?

Yours with respect, FRANK LIBBY.

ANSWER.—String halt is the name of the disease, and cause, loss of nervous influence. The only treatment that I have used with any good effect, consists in good feeding, and one grain of strychnia nux vomica, given daily for six weeks, in horse's feed.

**VINEGAR MAKING.**

I have been experimenting a little in making cider vinegar. With me, watered cider will freeze in Winter, and make good vinegar in the Spring. While making cider last Fall, we put quite an amount of pomace from the press into a large cask, and gave it a liberal supply of rain water. After a few weeks, the whole mass having passed through a fermentation, I drew off a barrel of this weak cider, and put it in the farm shop. During our severe Winter, the contents of this barrel, as well as that of the cask yet in the orchard, froze solid. Work was commenced in the shop early in the Spring, and a fire kept most of the time in the fireplace, near which the barrel stands. In course of time it got warmed up, and the desired second fermentation ensued. It then settled, and very soon a thin whitish film began forming around the edge of the barrel. This film has spread and thickened till it covers the whole surface with a thicker and richer looking coating than the cream on a well set pan of milk, and filaments and coronas are reaching and forming lower down. Of course, with such a growth of mother, the vinegar is good. No strips of brown paper, no molasses, nothing has been added to the pomace washings, or in other words, watered cider.—Correspondent Exchange.

**"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."**

"A little Nonsense, now and then, is relished by the wisest men."

An old woman in Maine crossed over a bridge that was marked, "Dangerous," without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side, she turned about in great alarm, and recrossed it.

"Now, John, suppose there was a load of hay on one side of the river and a jackass on the other, and no bridge, and the river's too wide to swim, how can the jackass get to the hay?" "I give it up." "Well, that's just what the other jackass did."

An express company that runs from the "Mississippi westward," in the contract printed on its receipt, disclaims responsibility as carrier, "for any loss or damage by fire, the act of God, Indians, or any other public enemies of the Government."

An exchange says: "A Macon, Ga., chicken, born in February, has laid sixteen eggs, and hatched from them a fine brood of her own." We have seen lye strong enough to bear up eggs, but this is the first instance coming under our observation of its floating chickens.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL scholar, only six years old, was asked by his teacher, "Why they took Stephen outside of the city to stone him to death?" The little fellow was silent for a moment, as though absorbed with the problem, when, brightening up suddenly, he replied: "So they could get a better crack at him."

When Nicholas Biddle, familiarly called old Nick Biddle, was connected with the United States Bank, there was an old negro named Harry, who used to be loafing around the premises. One day, in social mood, Biddle said to the darkey: "Well, what is your name, my old friend?" "Harry, sir, old Harry," said the other, touching his seedy hat. "Old Harry," said Biddle, "why, that is the name they give to the devil, is it not?" "Yes sir," said the colored gentleman, "sometimes old Harry, and sometimes old Nick."

An enterprising gentleman from Portland, Me., while traveling recently in the interior of Missouri, being uncertain as to whether he was on the right road, stopped at a farm-house to inquire. The lady of the house, a stout, buxom white woman, unable to inform him, referred him to her husband, who was at work in a field near by. On going to that place he found the husband was a negro, black as the ace of spades. Stopping a moment at the house on his return, he said to the wife, "How is it that a good-looking woman like yourself should have married a colored man?" "Oh, that's nothing," said she, "my sister did a worse thing than that." "How could that be?" "Why, she married a man from Maine!"

A SAGO woman, while putting down a carpet a few days ago, accidentally spilled a paper of tacks in a chair, and before she had time to remove them, she was called away to attend to a lady visitor, who dropped in to tell her about a love of a bonnet she had seen over in Biddeford; and in the excitement of listening to the description of the bonnet, she forgot all about the tacks. When her husband came home at night, he sat down in that chair to take off his boots, and then he got up again, without wasting any time, and made a speech; and his wife is ready to take her oath that he can quote more Scripture in a short space of time than any man now living. Up to the present writing, with the aid of a screwdriver and a pair of pliers, a large portion of the offensive tacks have been removed; but his customary evening seat on the railing of Cataract bridge is vacant now, and will probably remain so for some time to come.

ONCE more the Detroit boy finds an opportunity to display his tireless ingenuity. His idea of the respect due to visitors to his city, has always been similar to that of the agriculturist in Leech's picture, who asks, "Who's that?" and being informed "A stranger," promptly rejoins, "Eave 'arf a brick at 'im!" Towards the adult citizens of his native place, the Detroit boy has always preserved an attitude similar to that of Ishmael towards the human race in general, but now he has hit upon a plan for neatly wreaking vengeance alike upon Trojan and Tyrian, and blending in one red burial, strangers and his fellow-townsmen. He puts stones on the track, with the laudable wish of "seeing the locomotive jump," and the probability is, that before many years of indulgence in this amusing practice, he will have the pleasure of seeing the locomotive "jump" the track. Perhaps it would not be an absolutely bad plan for the fathers of these enterprising young gentlemen to make them "jump" a little, closely followed by a strap or a rattan, or something of that sort.

# All Reforms must go Forward!

1873 X 1874

## The Kansas Farmer

The Old Reliable Agricultural Journal of the Missouri Valley.

The only Agricultural paper west of the Mississippi River that has a general circulation.

It has done more for the Agricultural interests of THE GREAT WEST, than all other papers combined

It is published in the interest of The Farmer, The Stock Grower, and The Fruit Culturist.

It acknowledges no mistress save Agriculture.

It labors constantly to advance the interests of the rural population.

### It has received a generous support.

To meet the wants of the hard times we have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to club THE FARMER with several prominent papers and magazines in different parts of the country, as follows:

#### THE KANSAS FARMER and THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES for \$1.50 per Annum

The Kansas Farmer and Topeka Record	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	\$2 00
The Kansas Farmer and The Kansas Educational Journal	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	2 00
The Kansas Farmer and St. Louis Weekly Globe	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	2 00
The Kansas Farmer and St. Louis Weekly Republican	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	2 15
The Kansas Farmer and Chicago Live Stock Journal	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	2 50
The Kansas Farmer and Seneca Weekly Courier	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	2 50
The Kansas Farmer and Wood's Household Magazine	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	1 50
The Kansas Farmer and Purdy's Fruit Recorder	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	1 75
The Kansas Farmer and Kansas Magazine	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- -- --	4 00

Other papers will be added from time to time.

We are determined to furnish our subscribers with papers at such prices as will offer inducements to subscribe.

The publications mentioned above are all first class, and each and every one is worth the price asked for the club.

These prices are made upon the basis of corn at twenty cents per bushel.

Will our friends respond?

Address

**THE KANSAS FARMER,**  
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

**MARKET REPORTS.**

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1873.

APPLES—In full supply, 60c@1.00.  
 APPLES, DRIED—8½c@10c per pound.  
 BRAN—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER—Per pound, 30@35c.  
 BACON—Per pound, 9c@10c.  
 BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.35.  
 CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 12½c@13c. Country made, 11c@11½c.  
 CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$1.50@1.60 for prime.  
 CORN—In demand at 40c@45c.  
 EGGS—Per dozen, wholesale, 10c @ dozen.  
 FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.  
 FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75. \$4.50.  
 HIDES—Dry flint, 20c@21½c.  
 HAY—Prairie per ton, \$6.00@7.00.  
 POTATOES—Early Rose, 60c@90c.  
 CLOVER—Per bushel, \$3.50; Timothy, \$3.50; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@3.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top, \$3.00; Millet, 75c.; Hungarian, 75c.; Osage Orange Seed, \$3.50.; Rye, 75c.; Barley, Spring, 80c.; Barley, Fall, \$1.00; Flax Seed, prime, \$1.25 per bushel.

CATTLE.—We have no change to note in the cattle market. There is no positive decline, but the advancing season brings the hog product to the surface, and consequently, pork is in greater demand than beef. We quote the following from the New York Bulletin: "Beef has not been so active as for the preceding two weeks either for spot or future delivery, although there has been a fair trade for local wants, and some small lots have been taken for export also, all at full prices. The inactivity is due largely to reduced stocks on the spot, and light offerings for the future; but it is said that the exporters stand ready to take both spot and future goods at current rates. As a whole, present and prospective, this market seems to stand in a very strong position, and the impression has been expressed, and seems to be quite generally entertained, that the tendency of the market is upward, for the present, and earlier part of this season at least. How much old channels of the British beef trade will be affected, if any, by the experiment now making of shipping live beefs from New York to Liverpool, remains to be seen. The result, so far, is said to prove entirely satisfactory and remunerative, and that the prospect is that it will increase from an experiment to a regular and established business, so long, at least, as the present high prices of fresh meat rule in England. At all events, it appears eminently practicable, and the wonder is, that during the last two years of high priced meats in Great Britain, which have caused so much and so serious trouble at times between dealers and consumers, had not set such an experiment as importing live stock from the United States before."

HOGS.—As a reliable source of information, we quote from the same authority: "The market for hog products for the week ending September 17, has been decidedly looking up the past week, under a more general and more active export demand, and especially at the close, when both spot and future bacon are more active at higher prices, and lard excited under a very active refining demand, caused by the activity in demand for refined for the Continent. Pork is the only article on the list, that has failed to sympathize. In this, nothing of any account has been done during the entire week, and the market has been for the most part nominal at old prices, with a few export sales of mess at \$17.75@17.87½, and the market closes lifeless at about this range of prices. The stock, however, is light, and any stir in demand would put it up to \$18, while, on the other hand, to put any considerable lot on the market, it would be difficult to obtain \$17.75. Other grades have been entirely nominal at quotations, which we have changed during the week only on city prime mess, which, toward the close, is inquired after for Great Britain, and it is held more firmly, with cable refusals taken on some lots. Futures have been wholly neglected, not a sale having been reported aside from cash."

WOOL.—There is no change to quote in the wool market from our last issue.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**Hawkins' Sweepstakes Washing Machine, patented June 17th, 1873.**

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1873.  
 This is to certify that the Sweepstakes Washer has been used in our wash-house every day for one week, washing all kinds of goods, and we find it to be a perfect machine; that is, it washes all kinds of goods, cotton, linen or woolen, also wristbands and streaks in any part of the garment, doing the work as good as can be done by hand, and much quicker and easier, and not wearing the goods as much as is done by hand, or any other machine we ever saw; we therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public as a labor-saving institution.

KIRCH & BRAND, Proprietors Mansion House.  
 State and county rights for sale. Address HAWKINS, REED & WATSON, Chillicothe, Mo., Sweepstakes Washing Machine Co. 10-17-3t

From Logan D. Dameron, President Southwestern Book and Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

This is to certify that I have had in my possession for some time an ELSEY ORGAN, and I think it far superior to any Organ of its size that I have ever seen. It excels in quantity and quality of tone, and the combination of Stops gives it great expression. I regard it as the best Organ for

Church, School and Parlor use, and hereby recommend it to the public.

For sale by VIELLE & MILLS, General Agents, 214 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT**

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature, at its last Session, for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State, at the next General Election.

[Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 17, providing for an Amendment to the Constitution.]

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That article 2, section two, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, be amended so as to read as follows: The number of Representatives and Senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five Representatives and forty Senators. From and after the adoption of the amendment, the House of Representatives shall admit one member from each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than two hundred legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election, shall be attached to and constitute a part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent to it on the east.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall be submitted to the electors of this State, for adoption or rejection, at the next general election.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election shall be written or printed as follows: "For amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution;" or, "Against amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Weekly Commonwealth*.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Joint Resolution originated in the House of Representatives February 5, 1873, and passed that body February 26, 1873, two-thirds of all the members elect voting therefor.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALEX. R. BANKS,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Joint Resolution passed the Senate March 6, 1873, two-thirds of all the members elect voting therefor.

E. S. STOVER,

President of the Senate.

GEO. C. BROWDER,

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved March 6, 1873: THOMAS A. OSBORN,

Governor.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled Joint Resolution now on file in my office, and that the same was published in the *Kansas Weekly Commonwealth* April 10, 1873.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name [SEAL.] and affixed the great Seal of State. Done at Topeka this 31st day of July, A. D. 1873.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,

10-16-7t

Secretary of State.

**Bogus Vienna Premiums.**—As we have taken ALL of the GRAND MEDALS awarded to sewing machines and work done on sewing machines at the Vienna Exposition, which fact has been announced in the newspapers by Associated Press telegrams (over which we have had no control), and consequently is unquestionable evidence, we deem it due to ourselves to caution the public against the BOGUS CLAIMS and paid advertisements of our vanquished competitors. WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 1873.

**Emigration Training.**—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TRUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-tr\*

**A Word to Travelers.**—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon

personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-tr\*

**IMPURITIES of the BLOOD**

are removed by the healthy action of the Kidneys and Liver, they are nature's own blood purifiers, and prevent diseases by removing their causes. Hamilton's BUCHU and DANDELION secure the healthy action of these organs, and is a great health preserver. W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

decl-1y-8t

**Centaur Liniment,**



KENTAPPE

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling which it will not subside, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. It is no humbug; the recipe is printed around each bottle. A circular containing certificates of wonderful cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, caked breasts, poisonous bites, frozen feet, gout, salt rheum, ear-ache, &c., and the recipe of the Liniment will be sent gratis to any one. It is the most wonderful healing and pain-relieving agent the world has ever produced. It sells as no article ever before did, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. One bottle of the Centaur Liniment for animals (yellow wrapper) is worth a hundred dollars for spavined, strained or galled horses and mules, and for screw-worm in sheep. No family or stock-holder can afford to be without Centaur Liniment. Price, 50 cents; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is sure to regulate the bowels, cure wind colic and produce natural sleep. It is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may sleep. 10-19-1y

**THE STRAY LIST.**

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section B1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certain description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

**Strays for October 1.**

**Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.**  
 MULE—Taken up by J. W. Ellis, Humboldt tp, one dark iron gray mare Mule, 3 years old, 15 hands high, 8 branded on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

**Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.**  
 HORSE—Taken up by Frank Bolton, Ottumwa tp, Aug 20, 73, one bay Horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, hind foot white, some white on left hind foot, branded indistinctly with the letter S, on each shoulder, has some saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by D. K. Minor, Rock Creek tp, one brown Gelding, 10 years old, 15 hands high, blind in right eye, has poll evil, branded 8 on right thigh. Appraised \$17.

PONY—Taken up by L. Foster, Pottowatomie tp, a bay Horse Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, some white on the other foot, black mane and tail, some white on forehead and in each eye. Appraised \$30.

**Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.**  
 COW—Taken up by Isaac H. Flook, Waterville tp, Sept 1st, 1873, one medium sized white Cow, 11 years old, yellow spots, point of right horn broken off, notch in each ear. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Murphy, Maryville tp, Sept 1, 73, one white Mare, 20 years old, 15 hands high, branded V on left shoulder, lump on left jaw. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by B. Logan, Vermilion tp, Aug 20, 1873, one bay Horse, 3 years old, some white on each hind foot. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. Neale, Mission Creek tp, Aug 20th, 1873, one dark red yearling Steer; also, one pale red yearling Steer. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by S. E. Henley, Liberty tp, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, hind feet white, a star in forehead, a snip on nose. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. C. Pankoy, Ottumwa tp, one bright bay Horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, feet all white, blaze face, a snip on nose, glass eyes, gray hairs at root of tail, collar marks. Appraised \$30.

**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by A. B. Clark, Richland tp, Aug 28, 1873, one bay mare Pony, 18 years old, 15 hands high, branded W on right shoulder, some white on right hind foot, collar marks. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by B. Moore, Wea tp, June 27, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 13 years old, 15 hands high, diamond brand on the right shoulder, saddle marks, has had distula, a star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by F. Shinkle, Osage tp, July 31st, 1873, one light bay Mare, 10 or 12 years old, white face hind legs white, left fore foot white, lame in right fore foot, branded R on right hip. Appraised \$15.

**McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by J. H. Dean, McPherson tp, one light bay Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, hobble mark on right fore leg. Appraised \$35.

**Montgomery County—John A. Helphingstine, Clerk.**  
 COW—Taken up by E. Ratchet, Fawn Creek tp, Aug 15th, 1873, one blue-brown Texas or Indian Cow, 5 years old, branded with a heart on left side and IUR on rump, split in left ear and notch in right ear. Appraised \$15.

**Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by Jos. Harkett, Ladore tp, Sept 8, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, 3 feet white. Appraised \$70. Also, one claybank Horse, four years old, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, collar marks, blaze in face, three white feet. Appraised \$75.

**Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by J. Jones, Agency tp, June 12th, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 16 hands high, blaze in face, a running sore on one pastern joint. Appraised \$50.

**Osborne County—C. N. Crampton, Clerk.**  
 STEER—Taken up by Mary A. Hawes, Aug 30, 1873, one black

and white Texas Steer, 8 years old, white forehead, upperlope in left ear, branded OK on left side. Also, a pale red and white Texas Steer, 4 years old, white face, smooth crop on left ear and upperbit in both ears, branded WS on left hip. Appraised \$39.

COW—Taken up by Henry Dixon, Cathany tp, Sept 28, 1873, one medium sized brown Texas or Cherokee Cow, 3 or 4 years old, branded "H" on left side of back, and T on right hip. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Thos Rockford, Penn tp, Aug 25, 1873, one brown Filly, 2 years old, and one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, white speck in face, and a little white on left hind leg. Appraised \$30.

Ottawa County—Frank M. Sexton, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Chas N Mayo, Culver tp, Aug 17, 1873, one red Cow, 6 years old, white face, hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Also, one red yearling Heifer, hind feet white. Appraised \$15. Also, one yellow and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$15.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J E Knap, Mayday tp, one small Pony, 5 years old, white in face, one hind foot white, branded LV on left shoulder. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Colt, 1 year old, three white feet. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Chas M Brown, Manhattan tp, one roan mare Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, four white feet, white on nose. Appraised \$15.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, Waco tp, July 5, 1873, one brown or black Mare, 12 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, four white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Shawnee County—F. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F M Russell, Dover tp, June 30, 1873, one sorrel stud Pony, 3 years old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by S Nichols, Silver Lake tp, June 14, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$70.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F L Woody, Mission Creek tp, Aug 10th, 1873, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, a white strip in forehead, left hind foot and front part of right hind foot white, one fore foot white. Appraised \$25.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M Breton, Mill Creek tp, July 23d, 1873, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 13 hands high, branded on left shoulder, sore back. Appraised \$30.

Strays for September 15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by L Osborne, Scott tp, one large, rough, mouse-colored horse Mule, branded OR on left shoulder, harness marks, hobbles marks on left fore ankle, 12 years old. Appraised \$70. Also, one old bay Mare, 15 hands high, branded U on left shoulder and C on left hip, lame in right hind leg, a large scar on right side. Appraised \$20.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Pleasant Foster, of High Prairie township, May 1st, 1873, one bay mare Pony, about six years old, 13 1/2 hands high, white spot on forehead, white streak down the face to nose, and small white spot on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

COW—Also, about the month of July, one speckled dun Cow, about ten years old. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Mrs. Sarah Thorp, of Delaware township, August 4, 1873, one sorrel Horse, about seven or eight years old, 16 1/2 hands high, with a little spot on left hip, with right hip and leg deformed, with blase face. Appraised \$35.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Baker, three miles southeast of Lenexa, August 15, one bright bay mare Pony, four years old, left hind foot white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

Lincoln County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by G. M. McClun, of Lincoln township, August 11, 1873, one two-year-old bay Filly, with a little white in forehead, some white inside left foot, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by A. T. Murray, of Jefferson township, one Texas Cow and Calf, red, white face, white on back, branded on left side with letter W, crop in right ear, split in left. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Milliken, of Rock Creek township, one Cow, red and white spotted, five years old. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by John Skaggs, of Kentucky township, one pony Horse, chestnut sorrel, white face, four white feet, two white spots on back, saddle marks, badly sprung hauled in hind legs, about 14 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$12.50.

COLT—Taken up by John Main, of Rural township, one dark bay pony horse Colt, about one year old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Fred. Doppe, of Osawkee township, one dark bay Mare, supposed to be three years old, about 14 hands high, halter on when taken up. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by Edmund Hedspeith, of Grasshopper Falls township, one Pony, supposed to be seven years old, bright bay color, a scar on inside of hind leg about midway, shod all around, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Hawk, of Osawkee township, one gelding Horse, about 10 hands high, six years old last Spring, dark brown, right hind foot white, no marks or brands perceptible. Appraised \$25.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. M. Noble, of Erie township, August 9, 1873, one light grey Filly, nose and hind legs white to the hough, three years old. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Also, one light roan Steer with white face, marked with crop off right ear, and underbit and crop on left ear. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by J M Mitchell, Centerville tp, July 25, 1873, one red Cow, 3 years old, white on belly, hind legs and tail, star in forehead, split in bricket, left ear cropped, branded with letter M. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Thos Bereet, Lyndon tp, July 7th, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, a little white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. R. Jolly, of Valley Brook township, about July 8, 1873, one black mare Pony, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded C. F. on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Michael Cassidy, of Ridgeway township, about July 25, 1873, a light dun Mare, about 14 1/2 hands high, about 13 years old, sweened in both shoulders. Appraised \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by Jno. Wiley, of Agency township, about August 7, 1873, a black Filly, 2 years, star in forehead, medium size. Appraised \$35.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by M. D. Lockwood, of Wilmington township, August 9, 1873, one mare Mule, about 13 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, dun color, branded C. R. on left thigh and M. E. on right thigh, saddle and harness marks, scar on right side of head and ear. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Crofoot, of Mission Creek township, August 28, 1873, one dark bay horse, 16 hands high, sway back, blind in left eye, harness marks, supposed to be 5 years old. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by S. C. C. Gladden, of Wabaunsee township, September 2, 1873, one Indian pony Mare, medium size, 12 years old, dark bay, star in forehead, a cross on the left hip and an indistinct brand on the left shoulder, shoes on front feet. Appraised \$15.

Seek a Warmer Latitude

THERE CAN BE NO MORE IMPORTANT STEP THAN a Change of Home. The past Winter has been a Bitter Lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a Home

Farther West! SEEK ALSO TO GET Farther South!

THE LAND GRANT OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD, THREE MILLION ACRES!

ON ELEVEN YEARS' CREDIT, Low Prices, and 2 1/2 per cent. reduction to Actual Settlers, has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered to Farmers, and particularly Stock-Raisers.

For Circulars, and all particular information, inquire of A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

TREES! PLANTS & BULBOUS ROOTS FOR AUTUMN OF 1873.

Ellwanger & Barry offer to Planters and Dealers the largest and most complete Stock in the country of

- Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, New and Rare Fruits, New and Rare Green and Hot House Plants, Bulbous Flowering Roots.

Small parcels forwarded by mail, when desired. Prompt attention to all inquiries. Descriptive and Illustrated Priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:

- No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3—Greenhouse, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale (just published), Free. No. 5—Bulbs, Free. Address Estab'd 1840.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, 10-17-2t-eot Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York.

\$30 PER WEEK, AND EXPENSES PAID. We want a reliable Agent in every county in the U. S. Address Hudson River Wire Co., 130 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. oct15-eot-10-30-301

GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE

THE OLD RELIABLE

Hannibal, Saint Joseph AND QUINCY

SHORT LINE EAST

The Only Line Running

4 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, over IRON BRIDGES, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches to QUINCY, CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI.

WITHOUT CHANGE.

THIS SHORT ROUTE, AND CONNECTING LINES,

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AFFORDS UNEQUALED ADVANTAGES

In Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches. All Express Trains equipped with the MILLER PLATFORM and WESTINGHOUSE PATENT AIR BRAKES. The most perfect protection against accidents in the world.

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT DEPARTMENTS in the United States, Checking Baggage to all points East, North and South.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST, AND CONSEQUENTLY CHEAPEST ROUTE: Therefore, all who are posted

ASK FOR TICKETS Via QUINCY

And Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line.

The BEST ROUTE: Free Omnibuses to Hannibal & St. Joseph Trains. O. S. LYFORD, Gen'l Sup't. E. A. PARKER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Atchison & Nebraska Route.

Take the "A. & N." Route to LINCOLN, OMAHA,

And all Intermediate Points.

CLOSE CONNECTION AT TROY JUNCTION WITH Denver City Railroad: Close connection at Lincoln with the B. & M. in Nebraska, for Utah, Colorado and California. Also, with the Midland Pacific for Nebraska City.

M. M. TOWNE, Ass't Sup't. W. W. RHODES, Act'g Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oct15-

NURSEBYMAN'S DIRECTORY.

ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, C. H. ALLEN & CO., Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sep15-1y-43

KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock very low. sep15-1y-38

LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.—A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. [sep15-1y-207] E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor.

PILLOT KNOB NURSERY, D. C. HAWTHORNE, PROPRIETOR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail. 10-17-1y

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY!

WE HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO NEGOTIATE, for a term of

Five Years, at Twelve per Cent. Interest,

On Improved Farms, FREE FROM ALL INCUMBRANCE. For particulars, call in person on

O. J. HOPKINS & CO., 10-17-4t Office: Continental Hotel, Leavenworth, Kan.

GREAT SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1873, Twenty-three young Cows and Heifers, and Twelve Bulls, out of our herd of Fifty-eight head. One of the Bulls to be sold is the Sweep-stake Prize Bull, Grand Duke of Kansas, one of the best stock bulls in the State. This herd is pure bred, and the pedigree of every animal is published in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. This is the best opportunity ever offered to the Stock Growers of Kansas to improve their stock.

Terms of sale: A credit of one year will be given on all sums of \$300 and under; over that amount 15 months, with satisfactory notes at 10 per cent.

Catalogue furnished by mail on request. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. 10-17-3t N. L. CHAFFEE & SONS, Manhattan, Kansas.

To Tree Dealers AND NURSERYMEN!

OUR IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK, NOW COVERING over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List.

BLAIR BROTHERS, Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri. sep15-1f

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to cure the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in Ten Days, and work the Horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by Saddlery Hardware Dealers and Harness Makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Michigan. Information furnished on application.

This Company is in possession of hundreds of reliable testimonials from Farmers, Lumbermen, Teamsters, Dealers, and others, fully endorsing all that we claim for the Zinc Pad. We annex the following notice:

CHICAGO, February 7th, 1873.

MR. GEO. RICHARDS, SUP'T. BUCHANAN, MICH.: Dear Sir: We have heard but one expression with regard to your Collar Pad, and that is, "It is a good thing;" and from our own experience of them during the past year, we have no hesitancy in recommending them as the best Pad in the market, and would advise every one using a team to have them upon his horses.

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J. DENISON, Pres. 10-12-1y E. GALE, Sec.

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