

KANSAS FARMER

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Building a Corn Crib.

Kansas Farmer:

Whether the farm is large or small, or whether corn is one of the principal crops or only a sufficient quantity is raised to feed a few head of stock necessary to properly work the farm, a crib sufficiently large to store all the corn needed from one year to another is a necessity. On many Western farms the corn wasted by being exposed to all kinds of weather and the loss from the depredations of vermin would, in a short time, if saved, pay the expense of building a suitable crib.

The first thing to be particular about is to have it rat and mice-proof. This can easily be done if the building is detached from everything else, is built up from the ground at least ten feet, set on stout posts or pillars, over which a good-sized pan or large piece of sheet-iron is put (a pan is the best), so that these pests cannot gain access in this way. Do not have any steps or allow anything to be placed leaning from the ground to the building; build it entirely detached and then take pains to keep it so. If proper pains are taken to build so that they cannot get in there can be perfect security from these pests.

A double crib will in many cases be the most convenient, far enough apart so that a team and wagon can easily be driven between them. When this is done, board up the outside tight and use slats two or three inches wide by one in thickness, leaving them about one-half or three quarters of an inch apart. This will give freer circulation of air. Corn when gathered reasonably early in the fall must have a free circulation of air around it when stored in large quantities or a portion of it will spoil. Be careful to have a good tight roof. The corn should be kept as dry as possible. A very good plan is to build two cribs side by side, eight feet wide, and as long as may be necessary. This would make the building twenty-four feet wide, and it could then be made as long as desired.

Good stout sills and posts should be used, as there is not only considerable weight, but pressure, when such a building is filled with grain, so that it pays to take considerable pains to have the building strong.

Build early in the fall, so as to have the crib ready for use whenever you need it.

Ten feet high from sill to roof is plenty high. If built double, use slats on the inside, as this will be better than if built tight.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eliden, Miller Co., Mo.

From Lincoln County.

Kansas Farmer:

Lincoln county has had grand rains, commencing July 23d and keeping the ground well soaked up to the present. We had begun to feel uneasy about our corn crop, but this splendid corn weather certainly insures us a good crop. We had a small crop of good wheat, which we think is preferable to a large crop of poor wheat. Oats light.

Our county has filled up this year as never before, and our town has grown more in the last year than in the eight preceding years. And the great beauty of this increase in our town and county is, we are getting a number one good class of citizens; such citizens are not afraid of prohibition. Presume those who want a saloon on every corner and at every cross-road stop off in Missouri,

and the better class of people in Kansas are willing they should.

Politics rather quiet. Trust it may continue so. FARMER.
Lincoln, Lincoln Co., Kas., August 4.

About Work in Cemeteries.

Kansas Farmer:

The tendency in higher life is to more simplicity in most everything, simpler foods, plainer clothes, and less what we call fancy work. While all they have may be rich and well finished, pleasing to the eye or taste, still it is plain; and after their life work is done, they prefer to be simply laid at rest by their personal friends in an unostentatious manner as possible. Even in their last resting place the study should be to make the surroundings as beautiful and simple as possible. All over the State cemeteries are being laid out, and it is always well to start right if we can. The following suggestions I take from a little work issued by the Topeka Cemetery Association, they having taken great pains to consult the highest authorities on that subject: "To insure permanency in monuments, great care should be taken that the foundations are deep and solid, and not too close to the grave line. For the superstructure granite is unquestionably less liable to defacement and atmospheric change than marble, and therefore better adapted by reason of its more durable quality for cemetery purposes. In the largest and best-conducted cemeteries lot inclosures are prohibited. Iron fences, stone cappings and hedges are eschewed as unsightly, and have a constant tendency to decay. Nature supplies in the verdant turf a beautiful ornament to a large lot, and by dispensing with the useless and expensive fence one is enabled to spend more in procuring a family monument that will be a lasting memorial around which kindred can be grouped." Mr. Billings, in his work on Rural Cemeteries, says: "Any capping or enclosure of whatsoever kind we believe to be hopelessly bad. It forms an impediment to the proper care of the turf, upon which, more than upon any other one thing, the beauty of the cemetery must after all depend." "Generally," continues Mr. Billings, "we hold it to be a safe principle to study how little may be done in the way of stone-work, and not to permit a single foot of superfluous granite or marble to usurp the place of well-kept turf. The best taste has decreed that the boundaries of the lot shall be defined by a simple post at each corner—the simpler and less conspicuous the better, so that its purpose as a mere land-mark be served; that each grave be marked by a low unpretentious stone, upon which are cut neatly the name and age of the deceased, and that all ornate stone-work be concentrated in a single central piece, bearing conspicuously the name of the family."

E. W. BROWN.

Send for a sample copy of *Orchard Vineyard and Berry Garden*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the fruit-growers in the West. Subscription price only 50 cents per annum. J. R. Hendricks, editor, Cawker City, Kas.

TRIBUNE, GREELEY CO., KAS.—Just plated; forty houses built in forty days. Free, rich government lands near colonies. Families, persons coming to Kansas invited to join us. Act quick. Address H. C. Finch.

Dr. Cundiff's Short-horn Sale.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The sale of fashionably-bred Short-horn cattle belonging to Dr. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., which took place on his farm near the above city, on Thursday of last week, was all that could have been expected, and prices obtained were indeed satisfactory, taking all things into consideration. This was the first annual offering made from "Altaham," and for point of breeding and individual merit, each animal clearly demonstrated that the gentleman spared no pains in breeding and rearing animals worthy of heading or forming a part of the choicest herds in our country. Furthermore, the offerings were direct descendants in one form or another from his celebrated show herd, which captured so many valuable premiums at the leading fairs of Kansas and Missouri during the past ten years. Everything that would tend to the comfort and good pleasure of those attending the sale was amply provided for by those having same in charge, and from the way all enjoyed the occasion proved that Dr. C. and wife had not performed arduous duties in vain in bringing about a happy culmination of this, their first sale.

Nineteen females brought \$2,640, an average of \$138 94 each, and two bulls brought \$260, an average of \$130; total, \$2,900, making a general average of a little over \$138 each. Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Brunston, Mo., bought Ada Carey, a 4-year old Rose of Sharon cow, for \$300, and W. E. Hall, of Carthage, Mo., purchased Rose of Sharon 20th, aged 9 months, for \$305; Rose of Sharon 21st was captured by J. D. Fleming, of Kansas City, Mo., for \$300. The following gentlemen were also purchasers of stock at this select sale: T. P. Wren, Wade, Miami county, Kas.; Geo. B. Arnold, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rowell Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo.; L. B. Potts, East Lynn, Mo.; A. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.; J. W. Shuey, East Lynn, Mo.; C. M. T. Hulette, Edgerton, Kas.; A. F. Smith, Holden, Mo.; J. W. Irvine, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Lewis H. Butler, Gunn City, Mo.; T. G. Brothers, Raymore, Mo.; A. R. McGlathery, Strausburg, Mo.; V. R. Ellis, Gardner, Kas.; H. D. Smithson, Holden, Mo.; E. Henderson & Son, Rosier, Mo.; T. W. Duckworth, Harrisonville, Mo.; N. L. Griffith, Raymore, Mo.

Messrs. W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, of Lee's Summit, Mo., offered and sold in connection with this sale a few selections from their respective herds of Short-horn cattle, and prices secured for same were good. The purchasers of same are included in the list above given.

HORACE.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

While in the city of Ft. Scott recently I had the pleasure of making a tour over the extensive nurseries named at the head of this article, and was more than repaid for so doing in having seen the largest, most extensive and best conditioned nursery stock now growing west of the Mississippi. Through the kindness of the senior member, Hon. H. B. Hart, my chance for closely noting each variety and the different blocks was all that could have been desired. Their lot of growing grape vines of this year's planting cannot be excelled anywhere on this continent, and so state without the least fear of contradiction, as the vines are ample proof and show for themselves. About the first

week in September more will be said about these justly meritorious nurseries with an illustration in connection therewith.

HORACE.

The La Cygne Nursery.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

It is with pleasure I again call the attention of the KANSAS FARMER readers to the advertisement of the La Cygne nursery, which appears in this paper. This gentleman, Mr. D. W. Cozad, is an indefatigable worker and deserves the success he is receiving from the people throughout the West, and it is well that he should succeed, for his ever endeavor is to please those with whom he has business transactions.

For an individual nursery this is the largest to be found anywhere in the West, and everything is, as anyone can ascertain upon a personal examination, true to name and in excellent condition. Those desiring to plant will note that this gentleman has now growing for the fall and next spring's delivery 100,000 one-year-old apple trees on whole roots; 50,000 one-year Russian apricots on own roots; 1,000,000 one and two-year-old Russian mulberry; 1,000,000 one-year box-elder; 1,000,000 one-year-old catalpa speciosa; 5,000,000 one and two-year-old soft maple; 500,000 one-year honey locust; 500,000 one-year alanthus; 500,000 one-year-old pecans, persimmons and pawpaws; 100,000 one-year peach seedlings, from Tennessee natural peach pits; 50,000 one-year Oregon maple; 500,000 apple seedlings; 100,000 shade trees, five to eight feet high, consisting of catalpa, soft maple, box-elder and Russian mulberry; 100,000 assorted fruit trees; 100,000 assorted small fruit; 100,000 ornamental and green-house plants.

Write for price-list and new catalogue. Address D. W. Cozad, box 25, La Cygne, Kansas. And, furthermore, knowing Mr. Cozad personally, I can with pleasure guarantee that everything furnished by him will be in every way as represented or no sale.

HORACE.

Sale and Show of Fine Stock.

On August 24th, Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, Kas., will make a grand public sale of fine stock at his farm at Rome, seven miles south of Wellington. The offerings at the sale will comprise about 200 high-grade and thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, also about 100 head of strictly first-class Poland-China and large English Berkshire swine, including all or a portion of his grand show herd. A few grade Norman horses will also be offered. The terms of the sale are exceedingly liberal—one year's time at 6 per cent., or 5 per cent. off for cash. The sale will be preceded by a grand barbecue and free dinner. This sale will present one of the very best and most favorable opportunities to secure fine stock ever presented in southern Kansas. Remember the date, and coin wealth by attending the sale.

ROOFING.—There is no better roofing than that made of iron, and we know of no more reliable makers than the Cincinnati Corrugating Company. They will cheerfully give you any information, and prices, and you may depend on their prompt and thorough execution of any orders.

Send your order in early for the Advance stock Hydrant. Price \$4 here, and no money to be paid until it is in practical operation on your farm. C. A. BOOTH, office at Inter Ocean Stables, North Topeka, Kas.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

The KANSAS FARMER, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Notices of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

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ADVERTISING.

Advertisers will find the KANSAS FARMER the cheapest and best medium published for reaching every part of Kansas. Reasonable rates for unobjectionable advertisements will be made known upon application. Copy of advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than Monday.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kas.

Prohibition State Ticket.

The following State ticket was nominated by the Prohibitionists at Emporia: For Governor, C. H. Branscombe, Lawrence; for Lieutenant Governor, B. W. Huston, Garnett; Secretary of State, N. B. Cline, Dodge City; Auditor of State, C. H. Langston (colored); Attorney General, W. S. Waite, Lincoln Center; Treasurer, William Crosby; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Dr. Culbert, Belle Plaine; Associate Justice, E. B. Peyton, Emporia.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Associate Justice, A. M. Whitelaw, Kingman county; for Governor, Thomas Moonlight, Leavenworth county; for Lieutenant Governor, S. G. Islet, Neosho county; for Secretary of State, W. F. Pettillon, Ford county; for Attorney General, A. S. Devinney, Johnson county; for State Auditor, W. D. Kelley, Leavenworth county; for State Treasurer, L. B. Birchfield, Jewell county; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. J. A. Montgomery, Rooks county.

As to business, "special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* do not indicate any gain in the distribution of general merchandise. The moderate volume of sales reported for several weeks past is noted, with continued widespread confidence in greater activity and larger profits during the coming autumn. The movement of flour, grain and provisions by rail eastward from Chicago does not increase in proportion to receipts of produce at Western centers, though this is to be explained in part by the increased lake shipments which have rendered the lake shipping business more prosperous than for several years."

Hon. Martin Mohler, Downs, Osborne county, Kas., is well known as one of the most intelligent and successful wheat-growers of Kansas. He has experimented considerably with the various new varieties in order to find some reliable variety that he could recommend to other farmers of the State. The Mediterranean Hybrid Winter wheat is the variety that has given him the best results for the past three years. In another place his advertisement may be found. Mr. Mohler is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a valued correspondent of this paper, and we gladly commend him to farmers needing good seed wheat of the variety he offers for sale.

The Work of Congress.

Congress adjourned last Thursday after a session of seven months and twenty-eight days, or two hundred and forty-one days excluding Sundays. The number of bills introduced in both Houses, including resolutions, during the session, was 13,202, an average of thirty-four (nearly) to each member and Senator. Of these 10,014 bills and 214 resolutions were introduced in the House, and 2,891 bills and 83 resolutions introduced in the Senate. These bills and joint resolutions covered a great variety of subjects, but, as the Associated Press correspondent says, very few of them were of national importance. Much the larger portion of them related to persons or localities, such as relief bills, pension bills, bills for the erection of public buildings, for bridging rivers, for granting right of way to railroads through military or Indian reservations, for the removal of political disabilities, for changing judicial districts, for establishing new land offices, for changing the names or location or increasing the capital stock of national banks, for printing public documents, etc.

The proportion of the number introduced which became laws is very small. The total number of measures that passed both Houses was 1,101, being 241 Senate bills and 860 bills which originated in the House. Of this total 806 became laws, with the President's approval; 181 became laws by limitation, the President failing either to approve or disapprove them within ten days after their presentation to him; 113 were vetoed, and one failed by reason of adjournment without action by the President. The laws that became such by limitation were, with two exceptions, private pension and relief bills. Of the bills vetoed by the President, 102 were private pension bills, six were for the erection of public buildings, one was to grant to railroad right of way through the Indian reservation in northern Montana; one to make Springfield, Mass., a port of delivery; one to provide that the bodies of paupers, criminals and strangers dying within the District of Columbia, unclaimed within a specified time after death, shall be turned over to the medical colleges; one to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands, and one to provide for the construction of a bridge over Lake Champlain. The number of measures vetoed during the session was four more than have been vetoed from the foundation of the government to the beginning of the session just closed.

The measures of importance that have been enacted into laws during the session, in addition to the regular appropriation bills, are as follows: The Presidential succession bill; to provide for the study of the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; to remove the charge of desertion against soldiers who re-enlisted without having received a discharge from the regiments in which they had previously served; to legalize the incorporation of national trades unions; to give the receiver of a national bank the power to buy in any property of the bank when sold under foreclosure when necessary to protect his trust; to regulate the promotion of graduates of the United States military academy; to permit the owners of United States merchant vessels and of any property on board thereof to sue the United States for damages by collision arising from mismanagement of any government vessel; accepting the Grant medals and trophies; to provide that surveyed lands granted to railroad companies co-terminus with completed portions of such roads, and in

organized counties shall not be exempt from local taxation on account of lien of the United States upon them for the costs of surveying, selecting or conveying them. It also makes provision for selling such lands on the refusal or neglect of the companies to pay costs of surveying. The oleomargarine bill; the bill for the increase of the navy; to provide that homestead settlers within the railroad limits, restricted to less than 160 acres, shall be entitled to have their additional entries patented without any further costs or proof of settlement and cultivation; to reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding five dollars from eight cents to five cents; to allow steam towing vessels to carry, in addition to their crews, as many persons as the supervising inspector may authorize; for the relief of Fitz John Porter; to provide for the sale of the Cherokee reservation; to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and to change their names or location; authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional library; providing that after July 1st, 1886, no fees shall be charged to American vessels for measurement of tonnage, issuing of licenses, granting certificates of registry, etc., and amending the laws relative to the shipping and discharge of crews the liability of owners, the licensing of vessels, etc.; to forfeit the lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company, and restore the same to settlement; to increase to \$12 a month the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; declaring forfeited certain land grants made to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana; to amend section 3,336 of the revised statutes, so as to require brewers commencing business to give a bond in a sum equal to three times the amount of the tax which they will be liable to pay during any month, and to execute a new bond whenever required; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the proper claimants or owners, the silverware, jewelry, etc., captured by the United States army during the late war, or to sell at public auction all such articles not claimed within one year; to direct the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to convict labor; to establish additional life-saving stations at various points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the great lakes; providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed for export without payment of tax, and repealing the law providing for inspectors of tobacco; to extend the immediate delivery system to increase the pensions of soldiers who have lost an arm or a leg.

In addition to the foregoing the subject matter of various special bills has been enacted into law in the several appropriation bills as follows: In the agricultural appropriation bill, directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to purchase and destroy diseased animals, whenever in his judgment it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia from one State into another; in the legislative appropriation bill creating the office of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; in the sundry civil appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates in denominations of one, two and five dollars; appropriating \$40,000 for the establishment of an industrial home in Utah, for women who renounce polygamy, and for their children.

The important measures which, after debate, were defeated in the House in which they originated, are as follows: The Senate bill to increase the efficiency

of the army; the House (Bland) bill for the free coinage of silver, and Senator Vance's bill to repeal the civil service act. Among the bills upon which further action of Congress is necessary before they can become laws, are the following: The Cullom inter-state commerce bill; the Mexican pension bill; the bill to repeal the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land laws; the Morrison and Randall tariff bills; the House bill to prevent aliens from acquiring or owning land in any of the Territories; the bankruptcy bill; the House bill to terminate the Hawaiian treaty; the anti-polygamy bills, and the Chinese indemnity bills. The Morrison surplus resolution failed by reason of the adjournment of Congress before executive action had been taken on it.

Discrimination Against Farmers.

Several complaints have been filed recently with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, setting forth that roads in the northwestern portion of the State are discriminating against the farmers in the shipment of grain. The Portis Shipping company say: "We have been engaged in the grain and stock business at this place for about twelve years, and represent about 250 farmers living in Osborne and Smith counties. We have our own grain houses, scales, yards and other facilities for handling farm produce, and during the last year produce of all kinds has depreciated in values, while the freights over the Missouri Pacific railroad has remained the same, and at the same time there has been a heavy increase in the amount of freight business done by the road, so much that we think that the freight on grain at least should be reduced to a lower rate; and besides this we know that there has been a combination of grain men formed at Atchison, and we have the best reasons to believe that they obtain lower rates than we do, which is an injustice to us, and injurious to our business, and the interests of the farming community which we represent."

Another case, a Farmers' Shipping Association, complained that special rates on grain were granted to elevator men and to certain grain dealers, lower than were given to the farmers, thus discriminating against them. The Board responded promptly and promised a searching investigation, at the same time requesting information of like nature from the people at any time when facts justify it.

Gradually railroad managers are learning that the business of a common carrier involves responsibilities that are mutual, and that among these is just, equal and fair treatment to patrons. Things are much better in this respect now than ever before. That is true especially in Kansas. There is a growing disposition all over the country to systemize the carrying business, and it is quite as much to the interest of the carriers to do so as it is to the people. There will always be some friction, an occasional mistake or fraud, because men are human, but it is a fact that railroad management is yearly becoming more and more in harmony with justice and fair dealing. A great deal remains to be done, and if the farmers well acquaint the Commissioners with real grievances as they occur much will be done to redress them, for many times the mere publication of a fact is all the remedy needed. Let farmers of Kansas, whenever they have any real grievance against a railroad company, make it known. The first thing necessary in all remedial work is to be in possession of facts established. Until an evil is known to exist there is no use in talking about a remedy.

Death of Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden died August 4th at his home, near Yonkers, which is a few miles out from New York city on the Hudson river. His health was not good for some time prior to his death though the end came suddenly. On the evening of July 31st, while sitting on the stoop of his residence after sundown, he was taken with slight chills, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, from which he suffered all night. Sunday he was slightly better, and was able to ride out. Sunday evening he felt much worse and continued to grow weaker, but until Tuesday, August 3d, there were no fears of the consequences. He was put to bed and carefully watched, but difficulty of breathing made it necessary that he be placed on his easy chair. His voice soon failed, and though he tried to speak he could not be understood. He died quietly and easily at a few minutes past 8 o'clock the next morning, in the presence of his faithful niece, Miss Gould, and two physicians.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, February 9th, 1814. He entered Yale college in 1833, but completed his law studies at the University of New York, and was admitted to the bar, becoming one of the best and most successful lawyers of his time. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1846, and also of the assembly, and did much to shape the canal policy of the State. In 1855 he was defeated as Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General of the State. In 1866 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic State central committee, and in 1867 was a member of the constitutional convention. In 1869-70 he was active in the organization of the Bar Association. In 1870-71, he was prominent in detecting important frauds in the government of New York city, and in 1872 was a member of the assembly. In November, 1874, he was elected Governor of New York by 50,317 majority. His career as Governor was marked by the most vigorous and uncompromising war on all "rings" and individuals whose actions and purposes were inimical to the interests of the people. His services in exposing the iniquities of the Tweed Ring were very effective and timely. He did noble service in breaking up the Erie canal frauds, also. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic convention, held at St. Louis, for the Presidency of the United States. The campaign following was a long and bitter one, and the result of the election was not finally decided until a few days before the term of President Grant expired. All efforts to decide it in a regular way were abandoned and a compromise was effected by the appointment of the electoral commission, which awarded the Presidency to his opponent, General Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1880 he was again the favorite of the delegates to the convention at Cincinnati, but his letter, read upon the assembling of the convention, declining to be a candidate, because of ill health and age, was accepted as his final retirement at the time. But he was the strongest man in his party from the day of his nomination in 1876 to the day of his death. Since his retirement to private life he has been an interested observer of public affairs, and has shown by the expression of his views a vigorous and unimpaired intellect. He has also devoted much time to the collection of rare and valuable books, and is said to have one of the finest libraries in the world.

Mr. Tilden was recognized as a good lawyer. His practice was extensive and remunerative. He made and saved a

great deal of money in his profession. He did a good deal of business for rich corporations and he made them pay well for his services. He was not a spendthrift nor a philanthropist; he earned his money and enjoyed the advantages it gave him. He purchased a beautiful residence plot and adorned it. Greystone is among the most delightful homes in the world. There Mr. Tilden entertained his friends in his own generous style. Greystone lies on the right bank of the Hudson, in the township of Yonkers, a little way out of New York city. It is 450 feet above the level of the Hudson river at high water, and slopes in six natural terraces down to the water's edge. From the tower on top of Greystone on clear days the Catskills, Staten Island, New York bay and Long Island sound can be easily seen. The Peekskill mountains tower above it on the northwest. On the rear of the house from a broad piazza you can look down upon the silvery sheen of the beautiful Hudson, through openings out in the grand old oak trees of the lawn. A mansard roof slightly mars the stately appearance of the magnificent dwelling. A broad, macadamized drive, lined on either side by fir trees, leads up to the front door, under the portico. On entering the hall, which runs through the center of the house, and midway, on the north side, in a sub-hallway, rises the grand staircase, lighted by a stained glass skylight. The southern half of the first floor is divided into reception and music rooms, salon, parlor and library. Above them on the second floor are Mr. Tilden's suite of sleeping, dressing and valet's rooms. Crowded into every niche and corner of these rooms are book cases full of rare and valuable works which Mr. Tilden has spared neither time nor money in collecting. One room is devoted to books on agriculture, dairy, farming, horses, sheep, dogs and poultry. They all show evidences of having been frequently used. The third story is divided into eight spacious chambers which are used as the guest chambers. The kitchen and servants' quarters are in an extension which form a part of the building and are cut off by a hallway. The billiard room is on the second floor of this extension and is lighted by six immense windows.

North, south, east and west, the ground rises in natural knolls which gives free scope for landscape gardening without fear of artificial effect. The forest trees of every variety in the grounds immediately surrounding the house was Mr. Tilden's especial pride. They were watched, cleaned and nursed with the same attention that he gave to his blooded stock. On the second terrace of the lawn which leads to the river in the rear of the house stands an enormous oak which was Mr. Tilden's especial pet. He had a comfortable wild wood settee built under it, and often sat there by the hour listening to the reading of Miss Gould, his constant companion.

From the last crop report of Secretary Sims we take this extract:

Winter wheat—Area harvested, nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand, one hundred and forty (987,140) acres; estimated product, twelve millions, three hundred and twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty-eight (12,328,758) bushels. Grade very good.

Spring wheat—Area, eighty-three thousand, five hundred (83,500) acres. Probable product, nine hundred and twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight (92,838) bushels.

Through the kindness of Mr. D. W. Cozad, La Cygne, Kas., proprietors of the La Cygne nursery, this office was last week the recipient of a choice lot of

Le Conte pears, and of a truth they were exceeding fine, large, beautiful, and very luscious; and as a healthful fruit they are hard to excel. Mr. J. A. Brandon, of Thomasville, Georgia, grew the above fruit, it being his delight to produce the choicest of pears at all times. May he succeed.

Kansas Democratic Platform.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State convention held last week at Leavenworth contains thirteen resolutions. The first one indorses President Cleveland; the second is as follows:

Resolved, That we are in accord with the national Democracy in opposition to all sumptuary legislation, either State or National; that we are opposed to the principles of constitutional prohibition, and demand a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment in this State to a vote of the electors, so that the question may be finally and intelligently settled, and whereby the interest of true temperance may be promoted, and the individual liberty and manhood of the citizens respected and restored, and instead of constitutional or statutory prohibition, we favor a well regulated and just license system.

The third resolution recognizes labor as the source of all wealth, and demand for the working classes such remuneration for their services as will enable them, with economy and sobriety, to increase their social and financial condition.

The fourth favors arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes.

The fifth avers that the present railroad laws should be so amended as to prevent the railroad companies from charging the excessive rates of freight to pay the interest on watered stock; should provide for reasonable compensation for service rendered and no more, and the commissioners, if any there be, should have the power to enforce their decisions in the name of the State.

The sixth demands a revision of the whole pension system and the enactment of a general law unhampered by technicalities, so that the truly worthy survivors of the Union army, participants in the late war or their needy heirs, may without delay receive pensions in some measure commensurate with their disabilities and sufferings, and, we further demand an appropriation by Congress sufficient to employ such clerical force as will bring about a settlement of each case within thirty days after the proper application has been filed in the pension bureau.

The seventh resolves that the soldiers and sailors of the late war having an honorable discharge are entitled to the first consideration in appointments, and that age and disabilities should be no disqualification, if they are competent to the proper discharge of the duties.

The next five are:

Resolved, That we demand the speedy forfeiture of all unearned land grants and the opening up of all lands of the United States to homestead settlement, and that proper legal proceedings be instituted at once to secure title to the settlers on such forfeited lands.

Resolved, That we denounce the past policy of the general land office, under Republican rule, in allowing our public lands to pass into the possession of alien absentees.

Resolved, That we believe in a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to meet all the demands of the government, and that any surplus derived therefrom be at once applied to the reduction of the national debt; and we demand a revision of the present complicated tariff laws, so that the wealth of the country and the luxuries of life may bear more evenly the burdens of taxation, and the necessities of life go free.

Resolved, That we are opposed to convict labor or pauper labor, and demand the most stringent legislation on this subject.

Resolved, That the Oklahoma country should be opened up to actual settlement, and should be free alike to all persons having legal rights to settle thereon.

The last is a reassertion of the others.

We call attention to the advertisement on the last page of Stockwell & Craig, Topeka, who have had a very successful business with the Champion hay-rickers in Kansas. They are also general agents for Ertel's hay-press, and wish to exchange a few presses for baled hay, a splendid opportunity to get an Ertel hay-press and pay for it in hay.

Kansas Fairs for 1886.

- Kansas Fair Association, Topeka, September 28 to October 1.
 Western National Fair Association, (Bismarck), Lawrence, September 6-11.
 Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, August 24-27.
 Bourbon County Fair Association, Fort Scott, October 5-8.
 Brown County Exposition Association, Hiawatha, September 14-17.
 Chase County Agricultural Society, Cottonwood Falls, September 29 to October 1.
 Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, September 7-10.
 Crawford County Fair, Girard, September 28 to October 1.
 Coffey County Fair Association, Burlington, September 13-17.
 Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association, Winfield, August 30 to September 3.
 Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, September 28 to October 1.
 Kansas Central Agricultural Society, Junction City, September 21-23.
 Decatur County Exposition Society, Oberlin, October 12-14.
 Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, Abilene, August 31 to September 3.
 Edwards County Agricultural Association, Kinsey, October 12-15.
 Elk County Agricultural Association, Howard, September 9-11.
 Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association, Hays City, October 5-8.
 Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, September 27 to October 1.
 Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, September 28 to October 1.
 Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, September 28-30.
 Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association, Edgerton, September 20-23.
 Pleasanton Fair Association, Pleasanton, September 14-17.
 LaCygne District Fair Association, LaCygne, September 6-10.
 Emporia Fair and Driving Association, Emporia, July 5-7 and September 20-25.
 Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, September 14-17.
 Mystic Driving Club, horse fair, Marion, September 29 to October 1.
 McPherson County Fair Association, McPherson, September 14-17.
 Marshall County Fair Association, Marysville, September 21-24.
 Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, September 21-24.
 Montgomery county, Independence, September 14-18.
 Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, September 7-10.
 Nemaha Fair Association, Seneca, September 14-17.
 Neosho Valley District Fair, Neosho Falls, September 28 to October 1.
 Northwestern District Fair Association, Cawker City, October 5-8.
 Norton County Agricultural Association, Norton, September 28 to October 1.
 Northwestern District Fair, Cawker City, October 5-8.
 Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, September 21-24.
 Parsons Fair and Driving Park Exhibition, Parsons, September 28 to October 1.
 Kaw Valley Fair Association, St. Marys, September 15-18.
 Rice County Fair Association, Lyons, October 5-8.
 The Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, Manhattan, August 24-27.
 Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Salina, September 7-10.
 Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, September 20-24.
 Smith County Agricultural Society, Smith Center, September 15-17.
 Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Wellington, September 7-11.
 Sabetha District Fair, Sabetha, August 31 to September 4.
 Washington County Exposition Association, Washington, September 21-24.
 Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Greenleaf, September 28-30.
 Kansas City (Mo.) Fat Stock Show, Kansas City, October 25-30.

Salina Normal University.

This office is in receipt of the annual catalogue of the Salina Normal University for year of 1886 and announcements for the year 1887. This institution of learning is situated in one of the finest young cities of the West, and location is most excellent for healthfulness, beauty and ease of access. The following departments are sustained: Collegiate, normal, professional, commercial, including telegraphy, phonography and type-writing, musical and fine art. Each of these departments are furnished with experienced and well-trained teachers. The expenses of attending this university are mere nominal compared with a great many others, and in return for the small outlay each individual reaps an untold mine of valuable knowledge. Write to the President, Prof. L. O. Thorman, for a copy of their new catalogue and learn for yourself of the advantages offered.

Horticulture.

FIFTY YEARS AMONG FRUITS.

A paper prepared by A. J. Cook, and read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society meeting in Wichita, June 30th, 1886, by R. E. Lawrence, of Wichita.

In reflecting upon our past history we find many incidents in our early life more tried than those of a recent date, and this subject naturally presents itself in two different phases: First, the cultivation of fruit as a business or for market purpose; second, their culture for home or family use.

The growing of fruits as a means of livelihood has, within the last few years, undergone such great changes, and arrived at such a stage, that it becomes us to fully and earnestly investigate, and collect all the best information relative to planting the best varieties for family use, and for market purposes.

I don't purpose telling what to plant or how you should plant it, but would aver that a careful person may plant in the fall, or in the spring, until trees are out in leaf, with perfect success, while a careless person will make a failure under the most favorable circumstances, either spring or fall. The writer has replanted trees when in full bloom, and they not only lived, but they matured their fruit the same season as well.

To review the history of fruit-growing, as a business, in this country, does not require us to go a great ways back. This industry may be said to have had its dawn within the memory of many who are now living. Up to a period dating back a half century or more, and before the advent of steam transportation, the business of marketing fruits was quite insignificant compared with the present time. But it must not be supposed that there was not plenty of fruit at that time, and good fruit, too, before that time.

The planting of orchards, principally of apples and peach, received early attention from our first settlers, especially in the Northern States, and but few farms at that time were destitute, nearly a century ago, perhaps, and as a rule all fruit was obtained from seedlings. Then it was no trouble to grow apples, as the borer, codling moth, canker worm, or other pests, were unknown. And from this or some other unknown cause, not understood, apples were an almost certain crop. These when they could be sold, even at a low price, were hauled to market in sacks or loose in the wagon box, like they do potatoes, and the home market was supplied. As far back as my recollection can recall, seedlings were planted in an orchard, then, after they commenced to bear, the inferior varieties were grafted with grafts from the New Town Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Seek-no-Further, Holland Pippin, Newark Pippin, Early Harvest, Early Sweet Bough, and many other good varieties which succeeded well in the Northern and Eastern States. There are many new varieties which have originated since that time that are better adapted to the Southwest. The destruction of our fruit in this country by the codling moth calls for a concert of action on the part of all interested in the culture of fruits. There were not so many moths in the orchards this spring, consequently our fruit will be more fair, unless it is stung on the surface when partially grown.

In all cases the orchard should be a primary, and never a secondary matter, for the simple reason that the orchard pays 100 per cent. better than anything else on the farm. There are two methods of stamping out the codling moth; first, by spraying the trees with

a solution of potash and Paris green as soon as the moths make their appearance in the spring, a course which will undoubtedly stamp them out in two or three applications. P. C. Lewis' spraying pumps cost but a trifle and are worth twice the cost for other uses. For that matter one of the pumps may serve several neighbors. A second method of destruction is: After the maggot has left the fruit and gone into the earth to take up its winter abode, plow the orchard in thawing days and give the frosty nights an opportunity to kill them. Where it is inconvenient to plow under the trees direct, then punch holes with an iron bar and drop shelled corn in the holes and set the swine to work hunting for the corn. They will loosen the soil and destroy the worms, too. Yet, by all means do not make a hog lot of a young orchard, but plan the work for them, and as soon as they have completed same, then turn them out. A gross porker will rub against a tree with tremendous force, thereby destroying the mucus membrane between the wood and bark of the tree, causing the bark to crack and curl, thus effectually ruining the tree.

Pears did not seem to have received much attention until a later period, and there were but few sorts, and those of poor quality. If we have not advanced very much in the apple culture, we certainly have to a remarkable degree with the pear. Peaches in western New York and Pennsylvania did very well for many years after the early settlement of that country; but after a few years they all died with the so-called "yellows." By-the-by I would say that there is no such disease in the peach tree as the "yellows." It is simply starvation—nothing else but utter starvation.

The peach requires more pruning than any other fruit tree, yet, they get less. After a protracted drought, in the latter part of summer and fall, there should be at least one-fourth of the top taken off as near the trunk as possible, thus preventing a lack of vitality in the spring, the neglect of which causes the so-called "yellows" to appear. Another important point in the peach culture is: Take the earth away from about the trunk and pour scalding hot suds therein, then apply a sprinkling of air-slacked lime, or wood ashes, then fill up the trench again around the tree. This is the quickest and best method of destroying the grubs which appear underneath the bark.

Cherries all did splendidly, especially the fine old varieties of sweet cherries, as the curculio had not then put in its appearance.

Plums, also, did well, and it seems to me that we had several varieties superior to anything we now have. Small fruits, except wild ones, had scarcely been thought of as a market crop, and now, there is scarcely any industry that can be named that has made the rapid stride or progress as that of small fruits for marketing purposes. Within the past twenty-five years the number of cultivated varieties of strawberries and grapes has multiplied an hundred fold, and blackberries, then unknown as a cultivated crop, are now grown by the thousands of acres.

It would be an endless task to go over all of these fruits, and give a history of the many changes that have taken place in their cultivation, the improved varieties that have succeeded each other, the increased facilities for marketing the crop, etc. Thousands of acres are now used for the cultivation of fruits alone and more is being planted.

We know traditionally, and from recollection of boyhood days, how fifty or sixty years ago that apples grew and flourished without any especial care and

yielded abundant crops. But there came a change. Apples became so abundant and cheap as not to be worth gathering and hauling to the market. To make them into cider or vinegar paid no better, and so orchards became neglected. Few young ones were planted. At this juncture apple tree borers put in their appearance, and then, as if to seal their doom, came the codling moth. So it came about in a very few years that apples from being so abundant as to cause a nuisance to the producer, now became quite scarce. The old varieties that had produced such abundant crops of large fruit couldn't be coaxed into bearing another crop, on account of the utter neglect, and the business of transporting fruits to market for hundreds and thousands of miles not having been thought of, fruit-growing was practically of but little value. Soon after the depression referred to put in its manifesto, then apples came into good demand, and farmers once more turned their attention to the orchard. Just about this time the tree peddler put in his appearance, and, of course, did a thriving business. The apple tree grafter, also, did a thriving "biz," for which the farmers in many instances sorely regretted. Grafting on to old half-dead trees was a loss of time and money at best, while the worst of it was they were generally very unscrupulous cheats, and palmed off worthless varieties as is often the case now-a-days with the average tree-peddler.

This being a natural fruit-growing country and settled mostly by enterprising people, who are ready to strain their purse and credit, too, to get the best varieties of fruit trees. Hence their susceptibility of being easily imposed upon by oily-tongued tree vendors, who almost invariably wheedle them into their baited swindling traps. When the vender told us that his nursery was the only one in this broad land that had ever propagated the varieties in question, etc., why, it seemed rather a knock-down argument, and the order was filled at once. When the trees arrive that were ordered we find that they are not as represented. Then we demur and plead for restitution, but all in vain. Their shrewd gotten-up order proves to be a note as soon as the trees are delivered, and there is no alternative but to pay the penalty for allowing ourselves to be deceived. We need to be thankful that the Legislature has passed a law, the import of which is to punish such swindlers. We would advise patronizing the nurseries at home, or order direct from them. Plant varieties that have been tested in this climate and soil, and plant with care, cultivate thoroughly. Never sow oats or rye in a young orchard, for they are too exhausting. Plant corn or potatoes, taking care to keep the soil loose and mellow about the trees, if it has to be spaded in order to do so. Head the trees low and be careful to keep them well balanced in order to protect the trunk from sun-scald, which causes premature decay. In short, it is death to the tree. An apple orchard should never be planted closer than thirty feet each way, thirty-five feet would be a better distance. Peach trees may be planted north and south, between the apple tree rows, and as their space is required, then grub up. Planting an orchard too close can't be remedied as easily as putting too many grains of corn to a hill. Therefore, be careful and not make the mistake of planting apple trees too close together.

The facilities of transportation by railway, which have grown up of late years, furnishes a demand for fruits of all kinds in all parts of the civilized world, so much so that the country

where all kinds of fruits can be raised successfully should be utilized in that way, and the profits of fruit-raising is greater by far than common farming pursuits, and an orchard of a good selection, well cared for, will pay the interest of \$2,000 per acre one year with another for twenty years, after it comes into full bearing. It will pay the farmer to give that part of the farm his special attention. However they don't do it, and as a rule the orchard is the most neglected, being allowed or expected to take care of itself.

In order to receive the best results in fruit-growing in Kansas soil, it should be sub-soiled to twelve or fourteen inches in depth before planting. No doubt but what this method will prevent the premature dropping off of fruit, in times of a protracted dry season, in a great measure. As the acres planted in fruit are the most profitable acres of the farm, they are justly entitled to a liberal, careful attention. Proper distance and thorough cultivation holds good with the orchard as well as with the corn field. Various crops have been recommended for the orchard. We are fully convinced that it is all wrong. Give the fruit the full benefit of all of the soil with a liberal share of time, and with a mixture of well-rotted compost and ashes or lime, every other year after it comes into bearing, it will doubly pay for the extra care and cultivation. Insect pests, which are so troublesome in orchards, may be stamped out in a short time by the use of one of Lewis' spraying pumps, using a strong solution of soapsuds, with one teaspoonful of Paris green to a pail of the suds. London purple may be used, but Paris green is preferable for the reason it will dissolve and not clog the spraying tubes or apertures.

With the present high prices of fruits of all kinds, the increasing demand proves very clearly that there is no other branch of farm industry half so flatteringly profitable as horticulture if properly conducted. To such an extent is this now carried, with every remote part of the country under our reach, and the cost of transportation so trifling, a thing not enjoyed by the fruit-grower of forty or fifty years ago, the fruit culturist has the whole civilized world for a market, and each competitor is, seemingly, brought within a radius of a few miles of each other.

Is the situation such as to enable us, with all the light we have on the subject, and with a given soil and climate, to compete in this business with any and all parts of the globe, and in our own market? Most truly we can.

Handling Fruit.

Read before the State Horticultural Society meeting at Wichita, June 30th, 1886, by Frank Holsinger, of Rosedale, Kansas.

Possibly there has been as much progress in the handling of fruit during the past twenty years as in any other branch of industry. Think for a moment that in St. Louis, the then great city of the West, that there existed in 1866 only one commission house that was devoted to handling fruit, and that ample to take care of all the fruit consigned to that great market. Then Kansas City was without anything of the kind; now there are possibly 100 firms devoted to this trade and all doing an immense business.

With each new railroad new fields are opened up and with it new supplies. Twenty years ago the fruit season did not continue beyond six weeks, now, in the market of St. Louis and Kansas City they are drawn out to eight months, beginning in April with the luscious strawberries of the extreme South and ending with the grapes and peaches of the extreme North. Fruit as

a healthful article of food is admitted by all. The more fruit we consume the healthier we become as a people and the less we have to resort to doctor bills.

The business of fruit-growing is fully as remunerative as almost any other, requires less capital, and the consolation found in this pursuit, requiring more intelligence if properly pursued, places him in a higher plane if he keeps pace with the requirements of his profession. It is less uncertain in the elements of risks than are many enterprises, and is in consequence a more inviting field for men of limited means.

Possibly the most encouraging feature in connection with the growing of fruits and vegetables is the wonderful progress made towards utilizing the surplus. The past few years introduced so many new and approved evaporators and fruit dryers that a fresh impetus is given to the business.

The canning industry has also made rapid strides, and canning factories are springing up in every village in the West. Already some of the large canning houses of the East are contemplating branch houses in the West, where the supply is cheap and abundant, and where their goods are in demand. They realize that there is money in these new fields which a little enterprise and capital can acquire.

Wherever these enterprises have been started they have been prosperous and a market has been found for their goods at remunerative prices, and no longer does the question exercise the successful grower of fruit, "What shall I do with my surplus?" The demand has become more universal and the industry of growing and shipping has become so immense, so that now fruits and vegetables are within the reach of all.

PACKING FRUIT.

The first thing to be considered is careful selection. Never put in any inferior fruit when intended for shipment. We know how difficult it is when there are many pickers, and especially inexperienced ones, to have them select uniform berries. To be successful you will not fail to see to this important matter, that only good sound fruit is admitted. "Topping off" will not pay in the long run. Fruit should be uniform throughout. Packing is a most important part of the business and cannot be studied too carefully. Each should have his own stencil and handle each package sent out. If honest his brand will soon become familiar and be sought after by those wishing good wholesome fruit. If a deception is practiced it will prove disastrous, as it is apparent that no person would care to be swindled by the same person more than once.

Be assured that crooked brands are soon learned and will be avoided. Honesty in this particular will secure for you a market and a demand for your goods that will insure you good prices and a satisfactory result for your labor or product, which is what we all are striving to obtain.

The dark color sometimes shown by vinegar arises from storage in a dark cellar, and can be removed, if desired, by exposure to air and sunlight.

One bushel of salt, two of lime, and five of good earth, make an excellent compost, but it should be in bulk under cover for three or four months for assimilation.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment. DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas.

Crab Orchard WATER.

Advertisement for Crab Orchard Water, featuring 'The Great Renovator' and 'The Liver, The Kidneys, The Stomach, The Bowels.' Includes a diagram of the human system and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM, featuring a diagram of a human head and text describing its effectiveness for colds, catarrh, and hay fever.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. During that time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deformity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in arthropodic surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of tumors successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, yield readily to specific treatment as here employed. All forms of Female Weakness relieved. Tape Worm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated. PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions. DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

NURSERY STOCK---FALL 1886. THE OLD AND RELIABLE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. COME TO THE FRONT FOR THE FALL OF 1886. With the choicest Stock of their Specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the public, all Young, Thrifty and Well Rooted. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL, including the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their Orders for the coming Fall. [When writing always mention this paper.] SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N.Y.

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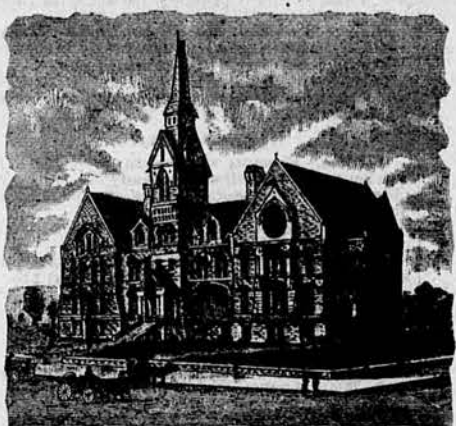
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Total enrollment for 1885-6, including Model School, 724. Sixty-one counties in Kansas, and twelve States and Territories represented. Of the 355 pupils assembled for devotionals on the morning of May 18th, 189, or about 45 per cent., reported as having had experience in teaching; 326, or about 92 per cent. were expecting to engage in teaching; and 134, or about 38 per cent., were paying their own expenses while here. The graduating class, of 33 members, average about 25 years of age, with an average teaching experience of over three and a half years. These facts afford some idea of the character of students in attendance, and show whether the School is carrying out the idea for which it was founded. Mitige paid to Kansas students from outside a radius of one hundred miles of Emporia. Diploma a life certificate to teach. Expenses low. For Catalogue and full information, address A. R. TAYLOR, Pres't, Emporia, Kansas.



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The Poultry Yard.

Large Fowls for Market.

There is no better reason for not raising large fowls for market than there is for not raising large hogs, sheep, cattle or horses.

"In experimenting with crosses, we used a pure light Brahma hen with a Houdan cock. The chicks were forced in growth in order to observe how fast they would grow and how quickly they could be made to reach a given weight."

Good Suggestion.

Now that Mr. Branson has "set the ball rolling"—which is all right—let us suggest to the editor that he is still at liberty to clip the good things for us, which he finds in his exchanges.

MONEY-ATTENTION.

In any Amounts From \$200 to \$100,000. To Farmers and Ranchmen—in Eastern and Central Kansas: If you want to borrow money or refund present incumbrances on your farm, at reasonable rates of interest, with or without commission, write direct to us.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 9, 1886. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York. BEEVES—Receipts 3,500. Market 10c higher. Prime native steers 4 3/4 to 5 5/8, tops 5 6/8; Colorado steers 4 3/4 to 4 5/8; Texans 4 2/4 to 5 0.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis. WHEAT—Fairly active but lower. No. 2 red cash, 76 1/2c; August, 76 3/4 to 77 1/2c. CORN—Dull, weak and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 39 3/8 to 39 5/8; September, 40 3/4 to 41 1/4.

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HOLTON, JACKSON CO., KANSAS. FALL TERM OPENS AUGUST 31, 1886.

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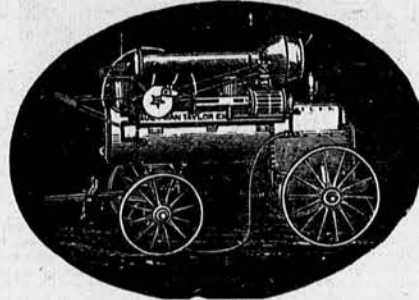
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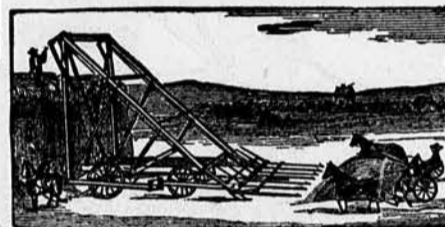
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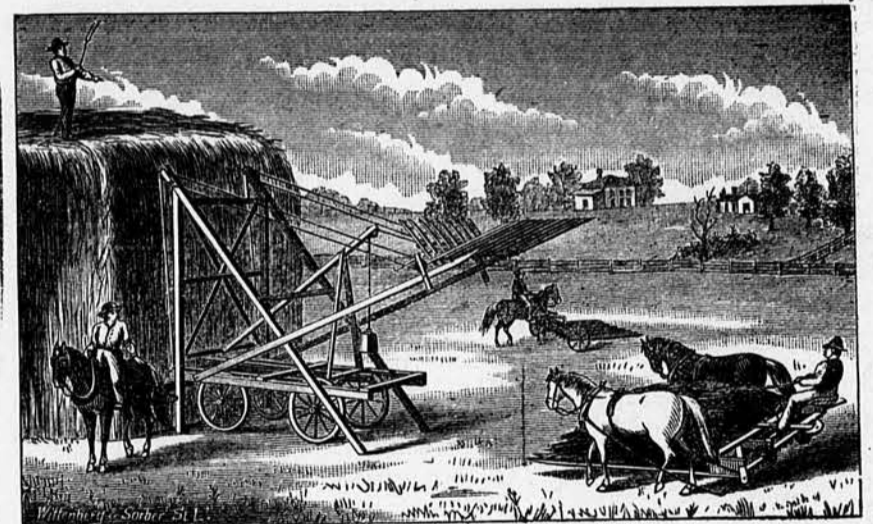
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