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SYRACUSE!

What the "Wild Waves say" is of but little account.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY,

What investigation demonstrates, and what the facts prove is what counts. Taking this view of the case,

SYRACUSE

distances all competitors and eclipses all would-be rivals. It has by far the finest location. Not hid up in the bluffs nor squatted on the low river bottom,

Where mosquitoes most do congregate, but midway between the two. Where abundance of pure water is easily obtained, and yet good dry cellars can be excavated, it extorts admiration even from its enemies, while strangers say it is the finest in the land.

It has stores of the best and most enduring building stone, the best lime rock and clay for manufacturing brick. It has the richest country and most thriving villages around it. The shortest and best bridge across the river; a solid road through the sand-hills, only one and a half miles in length, and there is nothing that begins to equal it, along the entire length of the Arkansas valley. It has seventy business houses, and all trades and professions and industries are liberally represented. The bridge is free. Goods are sold at nominal prices. Its seven hundred inhabitants are a refined, intelligent and law-abiding people. Schools, Churches and Charitable Institutions have been organized. All roads lead to Syracuse. It is the center of gravity for the whole Southwest; the central point of the whole surrounding country. It is the only town in the county that has an irrigation canal to draw from in case of drouth. Four passenger trains stop here daily, bringing loads of people coming to find homes in this fertile land and delightful climate. It has two daily mail deliveries. Whatever you want can be bought here at Eastern prices. Stages run from here to all the new towns in Greeley county, one of the best in the State, and through to Wallace on the Kansas Pacific road. It is only fifty miles from Garden City, where the U. S. Land office is located. Iron and sulphur springs abound in the bluffs, the waters of which are known to be so efficacious in curing the most obstinate chronic diseases. It is indeed a land of promise, a garden of beauty. As a business point it far exceeds any now open for the investment of surplus capital. Labor is in great demand. The plateau north of the city affords the finest sites for the erection of residences, and some day not far distant it will be crowned with lofty and imposing edifices, both public and private.

Syracuse far outstrips any town west of Garden City in enterprise and public spirit. Its first newspaper, the Journal, established just after the platting of the town, did not ask or receive a bonus to start with. Neither did the Democrat, when it came into existence, need to be bolstered up by levied contributions. Syracuse owes nothing to mercenary corporations for its rapid progress and prosperity. Each citizen here has relied upon himself and favored by the great natural facilities for trade presented by our location has made his own way. Not only this, but whenever an obstacle apparently hindered its advancement, they have banded together and removed it. Whenever an opportunity presented itself for the opening of new avenues of business they have freely contributed money and labor to make it possible, and render it an accomplished fact. Neither have they been backward in deeds of charity, always freely giving to all deserving charities.

They came here to stay; to rescue this beautiful land from the wilderness of nature and plant it with the educated beauties of civilization. They came here to demonstrate the fact that philosophical theories are often but chimerical delusions; to obliterate with the plow the ideal line that theorists claimed divided the desert from the garden. To-day they are resolved to accomplish what they came here to perform, and their success is as certain as the flow of the river that runs on its way to the sea.

What everybody says must be true; "what ought to be will be," and

Syracuse will become the County Capital.

Syracuse entertains no jealousies, and is distracted by no rivalries. It has an ambition to excel, to become the best and biggest town in southwestern Kansas; to be the pride, not alone of the citizen who dwells within its "metes and bounds," but of every man, woman and child that lives in Hamilton county. It has natural facilities and advantages far exceeding those of Garden City, its surrounding finances are ten to one. It needs only the energetic, united and prideful loyalty of every Hamiltonian, to build here

THE CITY OF THE PLAINS,

toward which the great railroads will push their extensions, great corporations will center an' capital will flow. To which the eastern and western world will look with admiration; and to which we can all point with honest pride as the result of united effort and earnest endeavor. A city that shall far outshine the "Prize of the Montezumas," and standing as it does on the "Great American Desert," shall be the Wonder of the World.

COME AND SEE US.

TRIBUNE.

The Newest, the Most Promising, the Surest for Investors of Any New Town Anywhere on the Continent. Read the Following Solid Facts, and Then Go and See for Yourself.

TRIBUNE Is reached from Indiana and central Ohio by the popular I. B. & W. route; the Mississippi valley via that great railway system, the Wabash lines; and the continental Santa Fe will take you to Syracuse, where a daily hack line lands you in Tribune.

TRIBUNE Is a new city near the center of the fertile county of Greeley; is about four months old, and has over fifty houses; has an \$8,000, twenty-five room, first-class hotel just completed; has a postoffice, and daily mail from Syracuse; has two inexhaustible wells of pure, soft water, and expects to build fifty houses in the next fifty days.

TRIBUNE Wants carpenters, masons, plasterers and heavy draft teams; wants grocers, merchants, bakers and all the professions, immediately; makes the very best offers ever yet made to builders; has a bank and Methodist church; has as good government lands within six to eight miles, as Kansas ever had; extends a royal welcome to all home-seekers who may come.

TRIBUNE Has live agents in most parts of Kansas and the West; has houses substantially built, and mostly on stone foundations; has houses nicely painted and plastered, as a general rule; has the largest settlement around it of any other town in the county; expects to be the commercial center and county seat of Greeley county. Has good prospects for railroads east and west; has fair prospects for two roads north and south; is midway between two great railroads to insure its settlement; has a beautiful townsite, with south slope and perfect drainage; has six hundred and forty acres, all platted and paid for in full to the State.

TO HOME-SEEKERS!

In every town or city there are scores of persons and families who ought to go West, not next year, but now, for the free homes of Uncle Sam in Kansas are going with unparalleled rapidity. Here is the last chance in a county of rich soil, near a future county seat, and with a colony of live, intelligent and progressive people. They invite you, if you have the nerve to stay, to come and join them. With open palms, they will give you such a welcome as only Western people can give.

The new city of Tribune offers greater inducements to builders than any BONA FIDE town movement ever yet made in the West.

Officers of the Tribune Town Company:
W. C. GERARD, President.
I. P. CAMPBELL, Vice President.
A. BOURNE, Treasurer.
L. J. VAN LANDINGHAM, Secretary.

Address:
Tribune Town Co.,
Tribune, Greeley County, Kansas.

RAVANNA!

Ravanna is the Coming Town of the Pawnee Valley.

Thirty-five miles northeast of Garden City, twenty-six miles north of Cimarron, thirty-three miles west of Jetmore, and twenty-six miles southeast of Dighton. The Pawnee valley is the finest in western Kansas, and by many pronounced the finest they ever saw in the world. Rich in agricultural resources—being a broad valley with rich loamy soil, very deep. The background is of the finest and most beautiful prairies, unsurpassed for richness by any country in the world, waiting to be tickled by the steel of the husbandman's plow. The country around RAVANNA abounds in the finest

BUILDING STONE

In the West, there being an abundance of both hard and soft Magnesia, and other stone.

COAL.

Although no large deposits have as yet been opened, small pockets have been found pointing to the probability of abundant deposits by going deeper. Lignets have also been washed out, and in the drains

FINE SPRINGS

of pure water are abundant. In the surrounding country wells of good water are obtained at a depth varying from twelve to fifty feet on the bottom, and from twelve to one hundred feet on the uplands.

The town of Ravanna is beautifully located on a rise of ground in the valley, thus securing perfect drainage and a healthy locality. The town is well laid out with two parks, broad streets and alleys, and the best buildings of any country town in the West. It is directly on the line of the Kansas, Texas & Southwestern R. R., which will be constructed at once from Concordia via Hays City to Garden City, and thence southwest. It also expects to get a branch of the Santa Fe. The town has about 200 inhabitants and has no rival nearer than twenty-five miles. It is also the nearest available point to the center of what was

OLD BUFFALO COUNTY,

which will doubtless be re-established by the next Legislature, and then it will become the County Seat.

Daily stage from Cimarron, on the Santa Fe railroad.

ALL LOOKING FOR LOCATIONS

in a live community, will do well to come and see for themselves or write to
JOHN BULL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, OR
J. P. CESSNA,
SECY TOWN-SITE COMPANY.

SCOTT CITY!

County Seat of Scott County, Kansas.--A Booming Town in a Beautiful Country.

The great, new, and flourishing State of Kansas has for the last twenty years offered better and more substantial inducements to the immigrant than any country in the world. The never-ceasing and ever-increasing tide of immigration has been constantly pushing westward aross the plains from the Missouri border to the mountains of Colorado.

As soon as the Government land in a county was all taken, the pioneer has turned his attention to the next county west. Thus always keeping on the frontier where he could take a homestead or pre-emption claim, or buy cheap deeded land.

This state of affairs will not long continue. Already we can see the beginning of the end. There is no frontier any more.

The few new counties now left in Kansas are all surrounded. The coming year of 1887 will witness the final round-up of Government lands in this State, and the free homesteads and cheap lands of Kansas will be things of the past.

Kansas is the central State of the Union, and stands at the head of Agricultural States. With not more than one-half of her arable land under cultivation, she already takes the lead in the production of the great staples of American agriculture. And when her resources are fully developed, she will proudly stand in the center of the Union, surrounded by her sister States, but on a pedestal far above them all in the wealth of her productions.

Scott is one of her best counties, and is believed to contain more good land and less waste land than any county in Kansas.

SCOTT CITY,

the county seat, is the only town in the county, and located at the geographical center. Very few county seat towns in any State are so happily situated.

At the election for permanent county seat, held August 10th, 1886, Scott City was chosen without one dissenting vote.

Located as she is, on a slight elevation in the exact center of the county, with all the natural advantages that could be wished for, she is the admiration and pride of all the people of the county; and they have wisely concluded that they would prefer to have one good town in their county, rather than four or five poor ones.

Scott City can properly be called a sure-thing town. To say that she is situated at the geographical center of the best county in the best State of the Union would be stating it rather strong, but would not be very far from the truth.

No one expects, or would pretend to say that Scott City will ever become a rival to Kansas City, Topeka or Wichita, but with the wide scope of un-qualified agricultural land surrounding her, and her flattering prospects for two trunk line railroads to the east, it is not unreasonable to say that in a very few years she will be numbered among the best county seat towns in the State, and will rank in point of population and prominence with such towns as Salina, Hutchinson and Wellington.

Parties who have noted the wonderful growth of Western towns, and regretted that they did not invest in time, will now have an opportunity, as no place in the Western States ever presented a brighter prospect than Scott City does to-day.

The country surrounding Scott City is a level prairie, sloping gently from the center of the town in all directions, and stretching away in undulating surface beyond the limits of vision. The illustrious mirage can be seen here in all its glory; while four miles south of town the wonderful valley known as the White Woman Basin, containing 25,000 acres of level bottom land, is naturally irrigated by the annual overflow of the White Woman river, thus presenting a phenomenon that can be witnessed in no other place in America.

This beautiful place has been told of in story, talked about by travelers, and was written of by B. H. Jackson years ago, long before the white man ever thought of coming here to live.

The melting snow on the mountains supplies the water, which overflows this immense valley. The flow lasts but a few days, and the water disappears as quickly as it came, leaving its fertile deposit as an annual annuity paid to the land, and furnishing a small example of the great Valley of the Nile.

Government land can still be found in Scott County, and can be taken under both homestead and pre-emption laws. The water of Scott County is clear, soft and pure, and can be had at a depth of from eighteen to sixty feet. There are several wells in Scott City less than thirty feet, while the deepest well in the place is fifty-two feet to water.

The rainfall for the last three years has been plentiful and timely, and especially so this year. While eastern Kansas, western Missouri, and portions of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan have been parched with drouth, not only Scott county, but the entire western half of Kansas has been blessed with bounteous and frequent rains.

The A., T. & S. F. & R. Co. have a large force of men pushing their air line through from Great Bend west to Scott City and Denver, while the Missouri Pacific Railway company is rapidly extending its road southwest from Salina. It is safe to say that in less than one year Scott City will have at least two trunk line railroads. The most direct route to reach Scott City at present is via the old reliable Santa Fe to Garden City, thence via Hill's stage line to Scott City; this drive of thirty-five miles is made in five hours, over the finest prairie country in the world.

Investments in Scott county lands or in property in Scott City will pay an annual profit of 100 per cent. for the next three years. But the wonderful White Woman Basin, the beautiful mirage, and the unequalled sloping prairie are sights that are worth a trip of a thousand miles to see, even if you don't invest a cent.

It used to be said of the City of Naples: "See Naples, and die."
We say see Scott City, buy some property and settle there, and live as long as you can to enjoy the beautiful scenery and invigorating, healthful climate.

MORTON COUNTY, KANSAS.

The Eden of the Stock-Raiser and the Agriculturalist--Paradise for the Rich and Poor--How to Come--The Soil, Climate, Etc.

Morton county, formerly "Kansas county," is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the State; is about thirty miles square, and contains over 100,000 acres of the finest land in the West. The surface of the country is of a gentle undulating nature, with here and there a natural basin of beautiful shape, of which stretches off for miles in broad fertile valleys, with scarcely perceptible outlines, which blend in natural and easy grace with the surrounding table-lands, which often extend for miles without a break, and are covered with a billowy carpet of the beautiful buffalo grass. So gradual and easy are the changes in the surface contour, that the country presents the appearance of a vast plain or sea of land. But nature, as if with studied purpose to relieve the monotony of the scene, lifts the distant foreground, in mirage, and the traveler experiences the pleasing delusion of always approaching a hill, but never reaching it, or the perplexing illusion of beautiful lakes which vanish into air. Occasionally, however, small, elevated points are actually encountered, and stream beds are seen, flanked sometimes with bluffs, but usually bordered by narrow valleys which merge gradually into the broad uplands.

THE SOIL,
being a dark, sandy loam, with sub-soil composed of various grades of alluvial deposits of great depths, is the very best kind for agricultural purposes, containing just sand enough to make it easily worked. Its loamy nature gives it sufficient porosity to preclude the accumulation of stagnant water in wet seasons, and prevents it baking in hot, dry weather. This feature will prevent the drowning out of crops in excessive wet seasons, or their burning up in dry times, rendering the soil arable under all conditions of weather, which cannot be said of the soil in many other parts of Kansas.

THE CLIMATE
generally is very mild and the people are very healthy. The atmosphere is free from malaria, and sufficiently dry to be always pleasant and bracing. This is undoubtedly the healthiest spot in Kansas, and every newcomer realized an immediate improvement in health; the elevation above the sea level is about 3,000 feet.

WATER SUPPLY.
The Cimarron river, a clear, running mountain stream, passes through nearly the center of the county, and the alluvial nature of the sub-strata of the soil indicates the presence of a vast underground lake, the pure, soft water of which is easily reached, anywhere, at a depth varying from eight to fifty feet as a limit. This fact promises copious water for a sub-irrigation for crops, and also trees, for which the conditions are peculiarly adapted. The water obtained from the wells is soft as rain water and clear as crystal. Wells can be easily dug or bored. Richfield has many wells, the deepest of which is fifty feet and has thirteen feet of water in it. Surface springs are found near the river; also lateral branches of the Cimarron are filled with water nearly the year round.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.
Coal, brick clay, gypsum, lime and sandstone constitute the list of mineral products of Morton county to date. It is the general opinion that rich beds of coal abound in this county, and several parties claim to have discovered outcroppings of that valuable product. As soon as complete titles have been acquired for these lands by the occupants, the coal beds will be promptly developed. The famous coal beds of Trinidad, Colorado, lie only ninety-two miles away to the west of Richfield, the principal town in the county and the future county seat of Morton county, and as soon as railroad connection is established (a condition soon to be realized), access will be had to those beds, and then people in this county can purchase coal at less than they can now in eastern Kansas.

PUBLIC LANDS.
All the land in Morton county is that known as government land, and is subject to entry as homesteads, pre-emptions, soldier claims, or tree claims. A great portion of these claims have been filed upon, but plenty yet

remains untouched that is as good as that taken, but persons desiring locations near Richfield should come at once, as the land is being taken very rapidly and soon none will be left.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The general location of the country, the rich soil, the condition of the climate, and the average rainfall, proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that Morton county will rank with the first agricultural counties in the State. Prior to this summer very little experimental tests had been made in the way of growing crops. Parties who made the tests last year were more than satisfied with the results, and it was then safe to say that after the ground could be broken, and the wild nature subdued, grain, vegetables and fruits of every description would yield as much here as in any part of the State. Last spring the industrious settler planted corn, sowed oats and millet and every kind of vegetable seeds, and to-day the traveler can see, as he rides over what used to be called the "plains," as good corn, oats, millet, sorghum, and all kind of vegetables, as he can see in any part of the State of Kansas.

STOCK RAISING.
No other county in the great southwest presents more natural advantages, or greater facilities, for stock raising than does Morton county. The thick, matted, succulent, and nutritive buffalo grass which grows luxuriantly all over the county, renders it the best grazing section of all this herding country, and vast numbers of stock are fattened on its plains, with an abundance of water, and nature's own food, stock is kept the year round with little or no expense.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS.
Morton county is located so as to give her a number of important lines of road. The Southern Kansas, now completed to Medicine Lodge, in Barber county, is extending westward, and will reach the west line of Meade county during 1886, preliminary surveys having been made as far as Richfield. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado company propose to build at once. This line is to run direct from St. Louis west, through the southern tier of counties in Kansas to Trinidad, Colorado, making Richfield a prominent point on the line, with car shops and the headquarters of the western division of that road. The county and town of Richfield are favorably located for the acquisition of other lines of railroad, and indications point to the early completion of two or three other railroads, one of which is the Wichita & Western railroad.

The first winter term of Campbell University opens November 9th.

Prof. G. H. BRONNER,

Garden City, Kansas.

ARTISTIC

Photographer

Erisman's Block, opp. Opera House.

Fine Work a Specialty. All work done by the Instantaneous process. Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Views of Garden City

and vicinity kept constantly on hand. Views of residences made on short notice. A fine assortment of picture frames, etc. Old pictures copied and enlarged to any size desired.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to W.M. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

Important to Settlers!

H. C. ST. JOHN,

LATE PRINCIPAL LAW CLERK OF THE

General Land Office,

Offers his services to the Public as Attorney and Counsellor in cases arising under the

PUBLIC LAND LAWS

Ten Years Experience. Three Years Principal Law Clerk General Land Office.

Contests under the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Culture Acts a specialty.

Will secure patents for lands, and the corrections of entries or filings wherein the land claimed has been erroneously described.

Cases rejected in other hands will receive attention at reasonable rates.

Settlers within railroad limits (supposed) who have paid \$250 per acre for their land when it is located more than ten miles from the line of the Santa Fe road, or whose claims have been rejected on the ground of conflict with said company's land grant, should consult me at once.

The same applies to the Union Pacific grant, Kansas division of the road, except the distance is twenty miles.

The law of railway land grants, private grants and town-sites a specialty.

HOMESTEADS located on desirable lands for soldiers, their widows, or minor orphan children.

Settlers on the "Public Land Strip," known as "No Man's Land," should write to me for information concerning legislation relating thereto, and their rights as settlers.

Bear in mind that I advise correctly upon any law relating to the disposal of the public domain.

Will practice in the Larned and Wa Keeney, Kansas, land districts, and the Pueblo, Colorado, district. Address all letters to **GARDEN CITY, KAS.**

H. C. ST. JOHN.

SURPRISE!

The future County Seat of Grant County.

A BRILLIANT FUTURE.

Surprise is situated near the center of old Grant County, in one of the most fertile and well watered districts in southwest Kansas, 20 miles south of Hartland, on direct route leading from the Santa Fe railroad to Hugoton, Optima, and the Pan-Handle of Texas. An abundance of

PURE WATER,

found in a bed of gravel at depths ranging from Thirty to Sixty feet. Rains have been plentiful the last year, and an abundance of all farm products have been raised.

BUILDING ROCK,

of the finest quality abounds. Farmers wishing homes, or business men seeking locations can do no better than come to

Surprise,

and old Grant County. Come while town property and farming lands are cheap. For further information call on or address

HANDY & BOWEN,

Hartland Kansas.

Or JACOB ELLIOTT,

SURPRISE, KANSAS.

DO NOT INVEST WITHOUT INVESTIGATING.

Before You Purchase or Locate Come to

MEADE COUNTY,

The Most Fertile and Beautiful County in Kansas.

Come to Meade Center,

The Queen City of the Southwest.

READ THE INVITATION OF THE PEOPLE OF MEADE CO.

To All Strangers Within Her Gates!

We Insure a Welcome, Warm and Hearty.

INVITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF MEADE COUNTY,

The banner county of the Great Southwest, respectfully requests your presence within her borders in order that you may, if so desired, secure for yourself a home that will fully meet your fondest wish. Now is the time to come to the

Glorious Empire of Meade

Her grand rolling plains, rapidly filling up, are only awaiting the tickling of the plow, in order to laugh and shout with abundant harvests. The favored spot of not only Kansas, but the United States, invites you to come. Blessed as she has been this year with bountiful and copious rains, Meade county has been free from the torment of drought that has afflicted the portions of the country less fortunate. Crops that have been put in have astounded the farmers by their rich returns, and to-day Meade county, in her youth and incipency, stands as a producer second to no county in Kansas, the Empire State of the Union and the future storehouse and feeder of the world. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, millet, sorghum, and in fact every grain, cereal and vegetable have been grown with results that have astonished those fresh from the improved lands of the East. A fine crop in the East is a poor crop in Meade county, as can be readily demonstrated by a visit. She is magnificently watered by Crooked creek, Spring creek, Sand creek and the Cimarron river, with innumerable feeders to these streams; no lack of the life-giving fluid is felt. Crooked creek, well deserving its appellation, has alone nearly 100 miles within the county. Wells sunk find water at from twenty to sixty feet, and that of the purest and sweetest quality. To the farmer, stock-raiser, fruit-grower, merchant, mechanic, or professional man, Meade county offers inducements that cannot be equalled in the West.

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS,

was organized in November, 1885, and her total debt to day is not to exceed \$5,000, and the excess of splendid land in the county is so great as to enable this to be paid and satisfy running expenses without being perceptibly felt by the taxpayer. This splendid county can also boast of its society. Her plains are covered with an honest, temperate, thrifty and industrious people. None of the characteristics notoriously peculiar to a frontier population can be found in the citizens of Meade. The "rowdy West" is a thing of the past, and our people are an order-loving and law-abiding class. The county seat question has been permanently settled by the voters of the county, and locating it at

MEADE CENTER,

and those towns that once were her rivals she has entirely absorbed, and has brilliant prospects for the future that cannot be ignored. Only one year old, and yet to-day she has all the characteristics of a metropolis. Every line of business represented. Court house, Opera house, societies of all kinds, two banks, two live newspapers, and everything calculated to make a city will be found in Meade Center, the Infant Wonder of the Southwest. Located in the center of the county, in the beautiful Crooked creek valley, just sufficiently elevated to insure fine drainage, only fifty feet from pure sweet water, surrounded by a farming country that cannot be surpassed in Kansas, on the direct line of at least three railroads, with telegraph line soon to be constructed from Cimarron, Meade Center is destined in the near future to become a great commercial center. Her advantages cannot be told in an advertisement. When seen by the shrewd business man he at once discovers that she has a great future, and of course desires to share in her prosperity. This glorious county is absolutely sure of four railroads. The A. T. & S. F.; the Southern Kansas; C., R. I. & P., and the C., B. & Q., are all casting longing and speculative eyes upon it and ere another year has passed the locomotive will be laying at our doors those things we need and taking from us those necessities of life required by others.

Now is the time to find cheap homes. Obtain them now and secure for yourself the advance that will be occasioned by the entrance of railroads and the rapid growth of the county. Purchase your farm now at first cost and take for yourself the profits you must give to some one else should you wait. Buy your tickets for either Dodge City or Cimarron, and at either of those places take the stage for Meade Center. A ride of forty miles through, as beautiful country as the sun ever shown upon will land you in Meade Center, where you will find courteous gentlemen to receive you and to fully show you the county, its advantages and resources. Come at once.

KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 3, 1886.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.

The Southwestern Kansas Exposition, Held at Garden City, October 12-15,

PROVES A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

Fifteen Counties in the Heart of the American Desert Exhibit Products That Astonish the World,

AND MARK AN IMPORTANT EPOCH

In the History and Development of Kansas--A Special Report.

For ten days or more prior to October 12th the entire country, from Maine to California, and from the British Possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and even beyond the billowy seas, had been advised by telegraphic currents and otherwise that the greatest event of the nineteenth century would transpire at Garden City, on October 12th to 15th, inclusive, in the shape of an Exposition, showing to the world what could be accomplished in an off year throughout what was known for ages and ages as the Great American Desert, and that remained as such to all purposes and intents until within a few years past.

Time sped on, and the day arrived for the Exposition to open, and, like thousands of other people desirous of seeing and learning as much as possible concerning the new West, I embraced the golden opportunity presented me, and with a bountiful supply of KANSAS FARMERS, and a well-filled "grip," I boarded the west-bound passenger train of the celebrated Santa Fe road, and after a few hours' ride through the finest country on earth, stepped off at Garden City, 351 miles west of Topeka, the capital of all this glorious land. And from the immense concourse of people at the depot on the train's arrival, one would infer that a Chicago or Kansas City was before him; and on passing from the depot to the magnificent Jones Block, in which is located the elegant and spacious Buffalo House, one is greeted at every turn and along the way with a crowded thoroughfare of busy people going to and fro, here and there, all bent on gaining for themselves a home in the great West.

Garden City, although in her infancy, has now a population far in excess of many very much older cities, and her business blocks and dwelling houses are of a nature that would do credit to the largest cities of the land. None but those who have visited this place can have the least idea of the wonderful progress that has been made in so seemingly short space of time.

This is an eventful epoch in the history of Garden City and all the country round about. It being the first or opening day of the Southwestern Kansas Exposition, and one, too, never to be forgotten. Long before daylight had put in its appearance, the city was thronged with people who were anxious to witness every move in the historical event now disclosing itself in gorgeous splendor upon Garden City at this important juncture of Western Kansas settlement.

Every hotel and all other places where it was possible to have sleeping compartments was "chuck" full (and running over, and

hundreds, being unable to get such luxuries, remained up or seated themselves in some corner and went off into dreamland as best they could, apparently enjoying the situation to its fullest extent, realizing that under the circumstances he that could most cheerfully resign himself to modern civilized life in the "far west" would, as a result, be able to happily feast upon the thousand and more good things that were in store for each succeeding day of the Exposition.

People were present here from all parts of

ance of a young city of itself, the exercises preparatory to opening was gone through with in a very imposing manner, and consisted of prayer by Rev. Thrall, chorus by the Garden City Philharmonic society, followed by an introductory address by Hon. A. C. McKeever, who spoke in the highest possible terms of those who dared to throw aside the ties of old homes and their scenes and come West to this the best region of the grand State of Kansas. The original cantata music by Prof. Hill, and words by Hon.

all military rules, or tactics, and of orders, and I am going to have every one of you court-martialed.' In very much the same spirit I say to you, people of Finney county and of the southwest: 'Here you are, in defiance of all prediction and hope. The prophets, said all the western third of Kansas, would never produce crops. Public sentiment argued that this was a grazing country, unfit for general farming. Yet, here you are, holding an agricultural fair, and exhibiting corn and wheat, oats and rye, potatoes and pumpkins, and everything else the farmers of any other section plant and harvest or gather. You have condemned the prophets. You have blotted the Great American Desert from the face of the continent. You have established gardens in the wilderness. You have confounded the scientist, and you should all be court-martialed.

"Your triumph over the adverse forces of nature is as marvelous and complete as was that won at Mission Ridge, and as a Kansan I rejoice over and am proud of it.

"Kansas is the central State, the Sunflower State, the soldier State, and within its borders prosperity and order, intelligence and sobriety, industry and enterprise, go hand in hand. And we are yet at the threshold and in the morning of it all. Kansas is still in the bloom of her youth, and she has only fairly begun her great career. Loving freedom, and loyal to the core, believing in education, and respecting law, striving to keep her young manhood sober, clean and healthy; never a feeble imitator, yet always willing to learn, not afraid to experiment, and always ready to lead, full of energy, courage and enthusiasm, this is the Kansas of our love and our faith; this the fair mistress of our hearts, to whom, adopting the language of Ruth to Naomi, we say: 'Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried.'

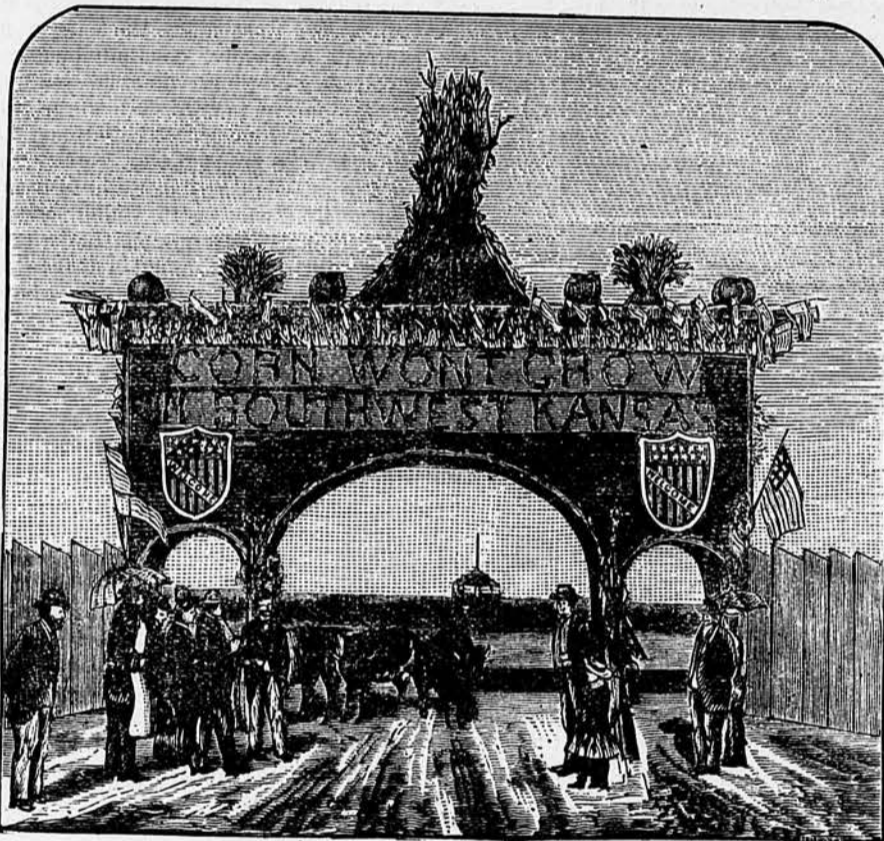
After singing the concluding song—"They are Coming to the Desert"—the Southwestern Kansas Exposition was officially declared open by the Governor, and a general dispersion took place, tending to all parts of the grounds and through the Exposition hall. This fine structure is 48 by 196 feet, having four entrance ways, and the interior divided into twenty-eight sections with an equal number of annexes on the exterior.

Beginning at the front or south entrance of this wonderful aggregation of Kansas productions, the first thing noticeable, and attractively so, is the artistic emblem-seal of our State, with motto: "Ad astra per Aspera," neatly arranged, encircling the seal, and all made out of cereals, the products of this immediate section.

Facing north, I proceed down the aisle, and the first compartment greeting me contains the

STEVENS COUNTY DISPLAY, all grown on sod without irrigation. This is a new county, being a part of what was once Seward county, and from the extra showing made here one readily concludes that it is an extremely good county, and one that will do to tie to. It borders on the Indian Territory, and is one county east

(Continued on page 4.)



ENTRANCE TO SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS EXPOSITION.

(From a Photograph by Prof. G. H. Bronner.)

the country, and among them appeared many men of prominence who, by their speeches at different periods of the Exposition, declared in glowing terms the grand success of this noble undertaking so happily enjoyed by others than those residing in this immediate section of the seemingly boundless West.

It was amusing, too, to note the procession as it wended its way from the city to the Exposition grounds, composed, as it was, of several thousand people,—men, women and children, all on the *qui vive* to know what was coming next. Among the various styles of conveyances was seen several ox teams, leisurely traveling along with their expectant loads of western yeomanry—emblems of pioneer life on the frontier.

Upon reaching the Exposition grounds, over one mile north of the city, the multitude passed through an archway gate (subject of illustration) of large proportions, elegant in design, most tastefully decorated with farm products grown in the southwest,—by the skilled hand of Prof. Worrel, of Topeka. Once on the inside of the well arranged grounds, in all thirty-four acres, which, fifteen days prior to opening of the Exposition, was simply an open prairie, without any improvements whatever, but now having the appear-

A. Bennett, was a happy hit and a taking feature of this memorial occasion. A class of nearly six hundred school children sang the Fairy chorus, proceeded by the Goddess Flora, personified by Miss Gladdys Gatewood; and in their allotted space came the Goddess Pomona, represented by Miss Flora Davis, and the Goddess Ceres, by Miss Zora Halbert. Following the rendition of this beautiful cantata was a short speech by Adjutant General A. B. Campbell, who, as is ever his lot, made himself at once a favorite among the people.

After another chorus by the Philharmonic society, Governor John A. Martin was introduced and made a speech long to be remembered by the hosts of attentive listeners. His remarks were so good and so well received that you will, like myself, be glad to peruse a bit of the same, for he says: "After the battle of Mission Ridge, General Gordon Granger rode along the lines of his victorious soldiers, whose courage and enthusiasm had carried them without orders up the blazing heights, and said, substantially: 'Here you are, but how did you get here? You were ordered to take the line of works at the foot of the Ridge, and you have taken those on the summit! You ought to have known that you couldn't take this position! You are here in defiance of

The Stock Interest.

Let Us Have Better Mutton.

The demand for good mutton is increasing, and as to what is good mutton, farmers are not well agreed because they do not study the tastes of customers. The English people use a great deal of mutton, they are the best judges of that meat in the world, but they do not get much of a prime article.

Last year there were imported into London alone 778,000 carcasses of frozen mutton, and during the same period 603,000 domestic sheep were sold in the great metropolis. These figures indicate the extent to which mutton enters into the meat supply of that great center of population, and it is intimated that about the same proportion is maintained in all the principal cities where statistics are kept. It is perhaps not likely that the United States will ever become exporters of frozen mutton to England, from the fact that South America, Australia and New Zealand have advantages in this direction not offset by the trifling freights charged for ocean carriage, which will probably enable them to retain the English trade. But it is not at all improbable that an equally considerable consumption of mutton will result in this country as soon as the market is supplied with a really first-class article.

Commenting upon these frozen mutton supplies the *North British Agriculturist* observes that their quality does not fully meet the demand, the principal complaint being that there is too much fat for the lean meat. It thinks the colonies in their eagerness to get their native breeds of sheep improved upon in the matter of early maturity, size and weight of wool, have imported and used too freely the long-wooled Leicesters, Cotswolds and Lincolns, and entirely overlooked the quality of the mutton, which would have been better secured by the use of the Shropshire or some of the Downs.

The same considerations have more than likely exercised a controlling influence in limiting the consumption of mutton in this country. Our farmers cannot divest themselves of the habit of regarding wool production as the chief purpose of a sheep, and of estimating their value by the quality of wool they can be made to produce, the carcass being purely a secondary consideration. As a consequence American mutton, if fat at all, carries a proportion of fat entirely too great for the lean, and much of its weight is made up of an unprofitable blubber for which the consumer is asked to pay and which he cannot eat, and for which he has no other use. The trouble can only be remedied here by breeding from those breeds which are recognized as producing the most valuable mutton. There appears to be no lack of demand for all the really good mutton which is offered, and there is every reason for saying that the consumption here will be limited only by the supplies of such mutton as really meet the public taste. Americans, no more than other people, are fond of this excessive fat, and will be found as appreciative of good qualities of mutton, disassociated from excessive wastes, whenever supplies are offered. And it is undoubtedly true that it will pay the average American farmer, especially in the older-settled districts, to pay more attention to the production of mutton, and something less to the production of beef; and a flock bred to a basis of profit purely for the carcass can be maintained with more satisfaction than where wool is made the principal object, since there is less fluctuation in the price and a steadier demand for meat than for the other product. In the newer districts and on cheaper lands sheep for wool may possess superior at-

tractions, but in older districts, with higher-priced lands with their better cultivation and more perfect improvement, there is a place for the better grades of mutton sheep, which nothing else can so satisfactorily fill. But before there can be much advancement made toward breeding first-class mutton sheep, however, a good many American farmers must enlarge their ideas a little in reference to price. A good many of them think they ought to buy a bull for \$50, and perhaps will be a little slow in realizing that they can pay this price, and perhaps double it, for a ram.

Feeding Stock for Profit.

Although farmers in Kansas have not yet arrived at a point where it is absolutely necessary to use every kernel of corn in the best way to get out of it all there is in it in the way of flesh or fattening material, as our Eastern neighbors have, still we have got far enough along to justify us in studying all the points in profitable stock-raising in regions where the prices of land and of feed are much higher than they are here. In the old States, and particularly in those of the East, where not enough bread grain is raised to supply the necessities of the population, nor enough coarse grain to feed the animals, a large portion of the grain for supplying their domestic animals must necessarily be bought, and therefore care and feeding must be entirely different from what they are in the prairie districts of the West; but our cheaper lands and cheaper grain, and milder climate do not justify us in ignoring the methods of our fellow citizens who cannot afford to waste as much as we do. On those old high-priced lands farmers need to employ what mechanical and chemical means may be necessary to break down and alter the structure of the grain fed; for corn, at 60 or 70 cents a bushel, is a very different commodity from which to make beef, mutton and pork, from what it is in the West, in many portions of which it is only 20 or 30 cents per bushel. At 50 cents it will pay to grind feed for stock. At a higher valuation it will pay to both grind and cook the grain used; and, indeed, it is found economical in some sections even to steam the hay, straw and chaff used. In such localities the warmest of stables are provided, and in extreme cases, as with line-bred cattle, blankets are used. In this case the animals become entirely artificial and distinct in their habits and tastes from the semi-artificial cattle of the West; and the higher the price of grain the more will it pay to use every possible means, not only to get all of the substance possible from the food given, but also to save every atom of waste by keeping the stock warm by every known artificial appliance.

On the other hand, as an Illinois farmer suggests, in the great grain districts of the West, the feeder finds it more profitable either to feed the corn just as cut up with the fodder or in the ear, and including the husk, or husked as when put into the crib, the animals requiring hay or its equivalent, in proportion to the kind of feed given. The feeder simply seeks a situation where the stock may feed on clean ground and have shelter from storms. In an early day in Illinois, in order to prevent too great waste of forage, one or two good-sized pigs were provided to each steer to consume the waste. However wasteful this may seem now, the profits were sure, and as the neighborhood increased in wealth, the farmers were not slow to use every means in their power to economize.

It is true that in Kansas farmers do not feel compelled to go into the details of economy in stock-raising as they are

practiced among the Eastern farmers, but the only reason is, that we raise more grain than we need and it is low in price. But conditions will not always be the same as they are now, and we ought to learn some practical lessons from those who have less margin to go on than we have here. When farmers have to buy most of the grain they use to feed stock with they feed regularly, and do not let their animals stop growing or fattening. So, too, they take the best care of their stock, having good, warm barns, and sufficient protection against storms. These two items may be studied to advantage by every farmer in Kansas. Keep the stock always in good, growing condition, and protect the animals from bad weather.

Keep the Stock Growing.

Nothing is more important in stock-raising than to keep the animals growing all the time from the very beginning. The most successful breeders of horses, cattle, sheep or swine, know from experience that although they may possess the best breeding animals, they will not be successful in producing stock if a continuous growth of the young animals is not kept up.

And this requires constant study, attention and care on the part of the owner or other person in charge. The business must be studied in detail, and the farmer must make the care of his animals a steady, constant business, neglecting nothing. As expressed by a contemporary, in order to begin in time with this indispensable adjunct of success, the brood mares, cows, ewes and sows should be most carefully and suitably fed while with young, and as soon as the young animals make their appearance, they should be taken the very best care of; and the dams, in all instances, should be suitably fed while suckling, and when the young ones are weaned they should not want for food or drink a single hour. By this means a continuous or rapid growth is kept up, and the animals attain a large size and heavy weight at an early age. When herding animals are not properly fed and comfortably sheltered in fall and winter, the bad effect of such treatment is not confined to their own want of condition—it is shown in their progeny and can never be remedied. When young stock is not well fed and comfortably sheltered in the late autumn and winter months in this climate, then growth becomes stunted and no subsequent amount of good treatment can repair the damage.

Fattening Swine.

If the farmer has not kept his hogs growing right along from piggish up to the present hour, he has lost money on them, for it is very important that hogs be kept growing steadily, so that when fattening time comes they are large and have good frames.

But whether all has been done in this direction that ought to have been done or not, the time is here to commence the work of fattening, and we present a few suggestions on the subject as given by Mr. A. B. Allen, one of the oldest and best farmers in the country. Swine should be pushed forward, he says, as fast as possible during summer and the mild weather of autumn. And when the fattening process has begun it is found highly beneficial to feed a moderate quantity of pumpkins, for when this is done they assist the digestion of the grain or meal given the swine, and enables them to more perfectly and economically turn it into flesh, thus saving a considerable percentage in the consumption of food. Pumpkins, or, what are richer and better, winter squashes, ought to be grown especially

for this purpose by all swine-keepers. Aside from this, they are excellent for the store stock, as they will do well if fed alone on these—that is, provided they are of a good, quiet breed.

When pumpkins are not on hand, a few roots may be given raw, of which beets and carrots are better than potatoes, ruta-bagas, or common turnips. The last are very poor feed for this purpose, being better for cattle. Grass, and especially clover, is an excellent substitute for roots, so long as it remains green and growing in autumn, but when turned out to this, the swine ought to have a warm shed, into which they can come when fed and to protect themselves from dew and frost during the night, as well as from storms.

To make superior hams and bacon, corn should be mixed with oats or barley, or perhaps rye might answer, at the rate of one-half to a third of one of the latter to the former, and ground thus together. Such feed increases the proportion of tender, juicy, lean streaking the fat, which is essential to produce a fine quality of hams and bacon. If fat pork for salting and barreling alone is wanted, then pure corn, whole or ground into coarse meal, is the best feed, joined with some pumpkin or roots, barley or rye, as recommended above.

Stock Notes.

Whatever a groom may say, let a horse drink just as much as he likes, when he is not too warm.

Winter is near. Have our readers made due preparation for the care of their stock in the cold weather.

It is important that horses' skins be kept clean and that the animals are in good condition generally when winter comes.

The deplorable custom which prevails with many farmers in every community of selling off the best and keeping the poorest stock is the sheerest folly.

The most successful stock breeders of the country not only maintain the "cream" of their own establishments, but also seek to secure the superior stock of others.

The triple profits derived from the flock—wool, lambs and mutton—come in at different seasons; and for this reason sheep are better suited to the farmer of small means than any other stock.

Lambs need particular attention at this time. Good, warm quarters ought to be provided for them; they should have plenty of good feed, varied frequently, and they should be kept dry under foot as well as overhead.

The produce of the French Draft or Clydesdale upon common mares would be good style, strong built, general-purpose horse, just the kind needed for farm work and most in demand in our best markets, and the surplus would find a ready sale at remunerative prices.

The advantages of mixed food for sheep will receive more attention in the future. It is said that they do much better on grain and roots together than on either separate. The roots keep the digestive organs of the sheep in proper condition for the better assimilation of the grain and also appease the appetite for green food. Keep them contented and therefore more thrifty.

The horses should have water quite often when at heavy work, and especially while plowing and harrowing the wheat land in the dry fall season. Usually when plowing there is dust that arises from the stubble, and often from the ground also, which makes both driver and team thirsty. The driver slakes his thirst quite often, and the team should be given the same privilege.

In the Dairy.

Practical Butter-Making.

At a convention of Minnesota dairymen and dairywomen held at Owatonna, some time ago a prize was awarded to Miss Mina Holmes for an essay on Butter-making. The essayist said the way to have good, toothsome butter is to have a good pasture for cows in summer, and plenty of good hay, good feed, and pure water in winter. Give them straw for bedding and make them as comfortable as possible. Have the milking done in a clean manner. Don't let the milkers dip their hands in the milk pail and wash off the cow's bag with milk, but rub it off with a cloth in dry weather and wash it off with water in wet and muddy weather. See that the milking utensils and cans are carefully washed, scalded, and aired before using. Strain the milk as soon as drawn from the cow; the less it is agitated the better the cream will rise. Strain into cans and cool down with water to 50 or 55 deg. The water in the tank should be changed once a day, and oftener if the morning's and evening's milk is set in the same tank. Let it stand twenty-four hours before skimming and if convenient thirty-six is better. Skim the cream off instead of draining off the milk at the bottom of the can.

In winter, the day before churning, warm the cream up to 70 deg. by setting a pail of cream in warm water and stirring until it is the required heat. Then it will cool down to 62 deg. by the next morning. Stir the cream often while cooling and souring. Cream will make the most and best flavored butter when after warming it, let it stand until slightly sour. In summer commence churning at 58 deg. When you churn pour the cream into the churn through a strainer made of perforated tin; then if there is any sour milk that is not mixed with the cream it will not be in lumps in the churn. Commence churning slowly at first, until the air is all expelled; then churn faster, say about fifty revolutions a minute.

When the first signs of granulation appear pour into the churn one or two pailfuls of water at about 55 deg. according to the size of the churning; then churn it until the butter is the size of wheat kernels. Draw off the buttermilk and pour in water enough to wash it good, the temperature being about 55 deg. Draw this off and wash it in a weak brine. Let it drain dry; then take the granulated butter out of the churn, weigh it and put it on the butter-worker. Do not let the butter stand in the water or brine any length of time as it makes it salty to work or salt. Weigh out the salt, an ounce to the pound; use the best English salt and sift on the butter a little at a time, and stir with a small paddle until thoroughly mixed. Then press gently with the lever. Work it as little as possible; never giving it a drawing or rubbing motion, but just enough to work it dry and free from streaks.

Pack in a tub a little at a time, beginning in the middle with each layer and pressing toward the sides. Never smooth it off as it gives it a greasy appearance. Put on the cloth, cut it around the edge of the tub with a sharp knife, pour on a little water, and sift on some salt. This will form a paste that will help to exclude the air. Fasten on the cover with strips of tin, nail the tin on the cover; then bend the tin over the tub and nail again. If you are not ready to ship the butter put the tub in a cold, dark place, never in a damp cellar as it soon spoils the flavor of the butter. The flavor is improved by airing the

cream while souring, also by feed. I used to think that a cow had enough to eat, no matter if it was wild hay, there could be no difference in the butter; but by experiment cornstalks and pumpkins made the best flavored and finest butter; next is clover hay and for food cornmeal, ground oats, and bran mixed together.

Dairy Notes.

To carry out the soiling system in its entirety, it is necessary to have a regular succession of green crops commencing with spring and lasting until winter sets in. Rye is found to answer very well for the first crop.

Cows need more heat-producing food in winter than in summer, even to live. The fat-forming and heat-producing elements should be made to bear a certain relationship to each other, according to the season of the year.

Cows' teats that crack and become sore, should have an application of fresh lard or well prepared salve worked in thoroughly during the operation of milking. Otherwise a silver milking tube carefully smeared with fresh lard before using can be employed.

Some of the best makes of butter sold in Boston are not washed at all. Great care is used in working them down hard, fine and waxy with the wooden butter-worker. Never allow the hands to come in contact with the butter. The buttermilk is thoroughly worked out and all moisture on the butter is sopped up with a sponge carefully handled and rinsed clean. Do not use cloths, as they break the grain in ordinary handling. Butter may be kept hard in working if no water be applied and the sponge is used for removing moisture. The application of salt is always an uncertain quantity where butter is subsequently washed, since more or less of the salt is thus dissolved and washed away. The best butter in the future will be lightly salted and without washing.

The secret of packing butter and keeping it in good condition consists in making the packages air-tight or in excluding the air from the butter. In wooden tubs, of course the air will come in contact with the contents. But let the tub be thoroughly saturated with pickle, and over the top of the butter spread a thin cloth (which ought to have all starch or dressing washed out of it and then be scalded before using,) letting the edge come up a half inch or more around the tub. Then cover the cloth with a half inch or more of salt and moisten it with pure water—indeed, put on water enough to make a brine, and keep it there, but not water enough to dissolve all the salt. This will almost completely exclude the air and put the butter in the best condition to keep, but a cool sweet place to keep it in is necessary. If kept very cold, however, as in cold storage, it will soon go off flavor when exposed to a higher temperature.

In our lives moments of spiritual ecstasy are few and far between, and it is good for us that it should be so.

Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

There is no man that is knowingly wicked but is guilty to himself; and there is no man that carries guilt about him but he receives a sting into his soul.

Is it reasonable to suppose that we were placed here simply to eat, to drink and to sleep? The great plan of the Heavenly Father would be incomplete unless there were nobler things finally in store for us than mere animal life affords. The Arabs have a beautiful saying that in the better world we shall find our young years and old friends.

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Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Poland-China Hogs (O. P.-O. R.), American Merino Sheep, Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls. Young stock for sale. Write for terms.

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SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas. ONE THOUSAND FOWLS. Pure-bred, of the best strains, for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS. PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Bureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeds the Hawkins, Conger and Pitkin strains of Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

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N. E. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

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ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN.—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

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S. S. ARMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

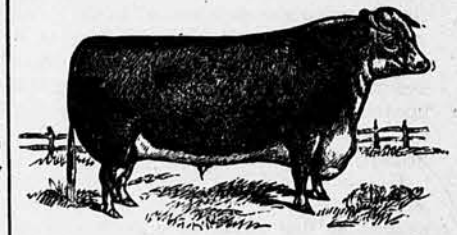
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F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS. Breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred Bulls ready for service always on hand. Grade Hereford Heifers, singly or in car lots, for sale. Will take Cows for breeding on reasonable terms. All Bulls registered and guaranteed breeders. Come and see us. We can suit you.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas, Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice Females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

(Continued from page 1.)

of the west line of the State. In this display is German millet three and a half feet high, blue-stem grass six feet high, sugar cane eleven feet high, several hills of corn (planted May 1st, 1886.) measuring eight and a half feet high and having two well-developed ears on each stalk, a forty-two pound watermelon, a pumpkin three feet long and diameter in proportion, gramma grass two and a half feet high, and a fine bunch of peanuts. In fact, anything that will grow anywhere else will grow in southwest Kansas, and that, too, abundantly, as you will perceive to your heart's content before getting through with this Exposition.

COMPARTMENT NO. 4

contains an individual exhibit from Garden City township, Finney county, and consists of mammoth specimens of various products arranged so attractively that none could pass without observing the entire showing in all its splendor. The fine bunches of sweet potatoes grown from slips cut from main vine of a sweet potato plant in June was a noted feature, as was also the large collection of forest and grass seeds.

No. 6 contains an elaborate, finely executed and neatly classified display of Finney county school work. The Arkansas Valley Business College, too, occupied a portion of this department to good advantage. Nothing attracts more universal attention than finely wrought penmanship. And happy ought every one to be who possesses this beautiful art, and those not thus favored can be put in communication to become so by addressing the above mentioned institution at Hutchinson, Kas.

No. 8 contains a representation of what courage and industry will do for those not afraid to venture to the front. It is a showing from

SEWARD COUNTY,

one of the border counties to the south, and third county east from the west line of our State. This display is entirely of sod production, and from the immense size of samples here shown one cannot help but exclaim: "How prolific." Yet not a thing that has been planted or tried but what has grown to maturity, and yielded an increase far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine and enthusiastic frontiersman. In the center of this exhibit appears an elegant bird's-eye view of the town of Fargo Springs, and country adjacent thereunto. Seward county comprises the richest of lands, with natural advantages unsurpassed, and having just completed her organization as a county, with Fargo Springs as the permanent county seat, her future certainly is an assured fact, and prosperity unquestionably the allotted destiny of this richly favored county.

No. 10 is certainly the culmination of perfection, so far as township displays of farm, orchard and garden products are concerned, for here, in magtudinal glory, Garden City township has unveiled herself to the public. And the very flattering encomiums of praise and commendation bestowed upon this grand showing by disinterested throngs of people spoke volumes in behalf of Southwest Kansas, and the future now opening up so brightly before her.

Among the displays appeared mammoth corn, potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, in fact everything that would grow anywhere else, and that in profusion. The floral department was choice and greatly admired. Cotton plants, with bursted snow-white balls hanging from the numerous stems, created untold inquiries regarding same.

Alfalfa, timothy, blue stem, Johnson and other varieties of the grass family of botanical vegetation, was here seen in length and size that would astonish the "oldest inhabitant" of modern days far beyond his degree of comprehension.

Water melons, why, such monsters, almost large enough to constitute a comfortable dwelling house for those desiring to prove up on their claims. All that's necessary is to cut one of them in twain about midway and excavate the interior out nicely, cut a suitable doorway in one side, a round hole in the apex for escape of smoke, then place where wanted, right end up, and a perfect dwelling is thine. And still wonders never cease.

No. 12 contains another magnificent congregation of immensities, being an exhibit from Sherlock township, Finney county, and like her sister—No. 10—she has made an

eminently commendable showing, one that will redound to her glory beyond measure. The display in this section was simply a wonder of wonders. Among the articles shown I saw alfalfa, the sample of fifth crop produced on one piece of ground this season; three kinds of wheat, white, yellow, pop, sweet and broom corn, very large Irish and sweet potatoes, and a fine growth cotton plant, with balls perfectly filled.

No. 14 contains two individual exhibits. The first half of the section discloses something very surprising to those not yet familiar with this part of our country, being a feature of the Exposition unlooked for or even dreamed of at this stage of Western Kansas progression, and is a showing of fruits grown in Finney county, one and a half miles west of Garden City, in the extensive orchards of 'Squire Worrall.

The apples here shown are of unusual large size, decidedly perfect, luscious in appearance, and surpassed by none exhibited at the fifteen different fairs I have attended in eastern and central Kansas this autumn. One small branch had upon it, by actual count, fourteen apples of more than ordinary size, causing a continued flow of admirable commendation from those passing this eventful showing. A sample peach tree of rapid growth was another attracting feature. His corn, wheat and oats was all that could be desired. Pampas grass nine feet high so pleased the people that many wanted samples of same for keepsake. The onions shown are the largest that I have ever seen, and all produced from seed planted this last spring. When visiting Garden City be sure that you go and see 'Squire Worrall.

The second or north half of this section contains the exhibit of John H. Jones, who resides one-half mile north of Garden City. Here is seen an iron-clad water melon, weighing sixty-four pounds; a cottonwood tree of two years growth, from a cutting, measuring fourteen and a half feet in height and three inches in diameter; a Russian mulberry, one year old, eight feet high; a one-year old cottonwood, eleven feet high; sugar cane ten feet high, being a part of a lot of cane sowed broadcast for feed, which averaged nine tons per acre; German millet, five feet ten inches high. The balance of this display consisted of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, oats, peanuts, flowers, etc. Mr. Jones has one of the very best farms to be found in the southwest, and it is a pleasure to visit him at his home.

No. 20 is occupied by Syracuse township, Hamilton county, and upon beholding same one is led to say: "Is it possible that such things can be? And that a country so immensely productive exists out upon an area of lands supposed to be entirely devoid of propagating qualities?" Yet, truth of what this country will do is before me, and cannot be contradicted nor gainsaid, and to-day all the world is confronted with these facts—axioms unassailable.

Here the visitor beholds, among many other things, German millet five feet high, white and yellow corn of large growth, vegetable oysters, alfalfa from fourth crop this season, and clover ten inches high, specimens of white and blue magnesia limestone, brick, and a sample of native marl, etc.

No. 22 contains a magnificent display of artistic penwork, from the Southwestern Business College, whose advertisement appears in another portion of this paper.

Prof. Fritch was here in person, and by his courteous manner won friends on every hand, and the specimens of pen work given to all asking for same are lasting mementos of his skill, and no doubt will be treasured by each recipient as tokens of historical value in connection with the first Southwestern Kansas Exposition.

No. 26 is what might be termed a local exhibit, yet deserving of more than a mere passing note, for here was a zealous representative of the White Sewing Machine Company, surrounded by the finest possible array of beautifully designed and artistically finished needlework, all executed upon their machines, of which is claimed there are few equals and none superior.

At this juncture I came to the north of Exposition hall, and on looking up is seen a life-size portrait of the American bison or buffalo, surrounded by a beautiful garland of cereals, the product of a country once the happy stamping and grazing grounds of this

proud but now almost extinct race of the bovine specie of animal kind.

Those beholding this life-like picture longed to see the original, and their curiosity was appeased by the sight of six matter-of-fact buffaloes roaming a will in a remote part of the Exposition grounds.

Turning to the left I find No. 27 occupied with a choice exhibit from Grant county, and all the product of first breaking. This wonderful collective showing is mainly from the vicinity of Surprise—a very pretty place with a county-seat bee in its ear, and is presided over by gentlemen who take special pains, and delight in giving information concerning this particular locality and surprisingly favored portion of the Southwest.

Here I saw castor bean stalks of late planting five feet high; ple melons of average weight, thirty pounds; forty-five pound watermelons; sheaf of oats from second crop this season, and well-filled white and yellow corn, very large and firm; sugar cane ten feet high; very tall alfalfa; German millet five feet four inches high; corn-stalks seven feet high, containing large ears of corn; immense rutabagas; sample of Grant county soil; specimens of fine building stone; peach trees three feet high grown from seed planted last spring; a curiosity in the shape of a wild morning-glory root, weighing twenty pounds. In the center of this superb exhibit was a fine portrait of ex-President U. S. Grant, and above same are the words: "Give U. S. old Grant county," a request that will undoubtedly be granted during the session of the forthcoming meetings of our legislators.

No. 25 contains a brilliant showing from Buffalo county, and judging by what is here seen I would infer that it is an highly productive portion of our State, for all farm and garden products on exhibition are of sod production and exceedingly large growth. One beet weighed twelve and three-quarter pounds; mammoth rice corn; red clover fourteen inches high; the finest sod corn in Exposition hall, getting first premium as best grown from sod; blue stem six feet high; samples of fine building stone; an extra quality of broom corn, that was granted first premium above all others; specimens of brick made from clay found within the bounds of Buffalo county in an unlimited quantity. Other things being equal it is only a question of time when this county will become known far and near as a desirable place in which to acquire a good home, where man's labor will net him an hundred fold above that which he expends. The bird that gets out early catches the worm, and just so with the party seeking a home in a new country, the first comers can have the best location, providing he stays with and develops the same.

No. 23 contains a choice exhibit from South Finney, or what is better known as Arapahoe county, a section of country noted for her great fertility of soil and other essentials necessary for the rapid development of same. In this department are pumpkins weighing 130 pounds each; a cucumber weighing eight pounds; sage two feet long; rat-tail millet six feet high; sheaf of oats four feet high; squashes, weight of largest fifty-one pounds; very large corn and potatoes; a pumpkin vine measuring twenty-three feet in length, which with the prodigious pumpkins created a very marked feature of this excellent representation.

No. 21 contains the Kearney county exhibition, made famous by having within its jurisprudence the largest squash ever grown, to any knowledge. This squash was produced by J. A. Miller, south of Hartland, Kas., on section 24, township 25, range 37, and weighs 183 pounds. This prodigious over-production of mother earth is the center of attraction in this grand arena of surpassing Jumbo greatness. The "Pride of Kansas" is the name bestowed upon this immense giant, and everybody, without a dissenting voice, declares the name appropriately and meritoriously granted. I also saw in this noted department sugar cane of May planting that measured fourteen feet in height; blue stem nine feet high; Johnson grass of June sowing seven feet high, and six stalks to one stool; German millet six feet high; ten kinds of wild grasses; a fourteen pound beet; an eight pound turnip; sheaf of oats four feet high; a sixty-two and seventy-five pound watermelon, besides many other extraordinary productions too numerous to itemize, and all from the wilds of Western Kansas, at least so thought by

people who live away "Down East," and have never been outside of the narrow confines of their own insignificant States! Greeley's advice was to come West, and he who followed that sage remark certainly has no cause to regret it, for none have come to Kansas and worked as men should without reaping as a reward for their industry an abundance of this world's goods, and a full exchequer for a rainy day.

No. 19 contains the Morton county representation, an all sod production, that, on account of what is here presented, causes one to stand aloof, at first, in dazed amazement. This aggregation of nature's wonder-producing work creates surprise almost beyond conception, to think that in the extreme southwest county of our State, there exists a section of country unequalled anywhere upon the face of the earth. To behold this exhibit is but to long for a home in the land from whence it came. And in my dreams I fancy that there's no place this side of heaven so desirable for an abiding place as noble, prosperous, loving Kansas, and all people out this way think Southwest Kansas is the paradise of this celestial place. Mayhap it is true. I'm not here to say no.

In this department is sugar cane twelve feet six inches high; broom corn ten feet high; corn stalks ten feet high, with well-matured ears of corn thereon; blue stem six feet six inches high; German millet five feet high; a fine sample of timothy and red clover; castor bean stalks six and a half feet high; monster onions; samples of fine building stone, and over twenty other articles worthy of special mention had I the space. One corner of this booth was devoted to an exhibit of highly polished buffalo horns, which were for sale, making valuable mementos of this Exposition.

No. 15 contains a decidedly fine representation from far-off Wichita county, where products of extra large size re grown, from the sod, without any irrigation. The exhibit consists of over fifty different varieties of farm and garden products, besides several kinds of wild grass, among the number was a bunch of blue stem eight feet high; a cotton plant with balls nicely bursting—a pleasing sight to those not accustomed to seeing this important commercial commodity in a southern clime.

Is it any wonder that people become exultant and almost seem wild when relating what they have seen in the new West? When ample evidence of achievements won appear before our intelligent minds, is it not then time to lay aside all prejudice and superstition and acknowledge at once that the half can ne'er be told? I think so.

No. 13 contains another portion of Finney county exhibit of unusual growth. One sweet potato in this display measures thirty-three inches in length and from one-half to two inches in diameter; a watermelon weighing seventy pounds; a sample of wheat that averaged twenty-six bushels per acre—a yield hard to down, especially this dry season, and that, too, in the barren (?), rainless (?), southwest.

No. 11 contains a representation from Greeley county, a territory of country lying on the extreme west side of our State, and about midway of the State from north to south, in what a great many people have been pleased to term a desert land, but not so, for "by their fruits you shall know" whereof to speak, and I conclude from the praiseworthy showing made at this Exposition that a goodly land is Greeley county, and that the time is not far off when other and much older counties will envy this young star in our State's galaxy and long to become one among the thousands who will eventually dwell within her matchless domain.

A country that will yield such wonderful productions cannot possibly go back, to any great extent, upon the hardy frontiersmen who have cast their lot within the charmed confines of this much-sought-after section of Kansas.

Prof. Horner, the silk culturist, is using one-half of No. 11 in which to display his silk and other articles pertaining thereto. The cocoons here exhibited and reeled silk shown are the product of silk worms reared on Russian mulberry foliage in Marion county this State. He had cocoons of six different kinds, the best being the white Turkish and yellow French. His reeled silk is of white Japanese and yellow French cocoons, and said by competent French

inspectors to surpass anything of the kind yet produced in Europe or Asia. A Russian mulberry limb eleven feet three inches high, grown this season, occupied a conspicuous place.

Silk reeling on a rudely-constructed temporary silk reel, with twister for forming silk threads from the reel, drew a constantly enthusiastic crowd of eager witnesses around the Professor, who was at all times ready to explain and dilate upon the work before him. The design being to give a practical demonstration or knowledge of sericulture.

No. 9 contains the historic representation from Ness county, made so by having become the recipient of an award of the \$150 silk banner flag, donated by the Southwestern Kansas Exposition as a premium to the county making the best showing in products of the soil and natural resources, including tree growth. After a very careful examination of all exhibits, the judges—Colonel A. S. Johnson, Major Wm. Sims, and Hon. Geo. W. Watson, all of Topeka, made the award as indicated, and following same they granted the second premium, a cash prize of \$50, to Meade county, and a special cash premium of \$100 to Scott county for making the best showing of any county in the State, or world, for that matter, in exclusive sod products.

In this banner display are eleven kinds of forest trees in fine, thrifty condition, an elm eight feet high, one year old; a one-year old tamarack eight feet high; native white ash two years old, eight feet high; a one-year Lombardy poplar ten feet high; one-year peach sprout nine feet high; an "iron-clad" watermelon weighing fifty-seven pounds; a fourteen and a half pound nutmeg; a seven pound citron; a squash two feet long and weighing twenty-one pounds; a six-pound sugar beet; a seventeen and a half pound mangel wurzel; a ten-pound radish; five kinds of Irish and three kinds of sweet potatoes; black Norman oats, yielding forty bushels per acre; sugar cane twelve feet high; sample of choice syrup; blue stem six feet eight inches high; four varieties of small fruits; peaches from old trees; full cream cheese; five varieties of fine building stone—the pride of Ness county; pictures of scenes in Ness county and of business blocks in Ness City, the county seat; a sample of her soil; a miniature dwelling house erected out of Ness county stone, of latest design and architectural finish, occupied a prominent position in connection with this premium exhibit, and an hundred other articles of wondrous size complete this elaborate display, the showing of a county that some day is destined to be one of the leading centers of the universe.

No. 7 contains the gorgeous display from Meade county, and clearly proves what can be done without the aid of irrigation. The word Meade occupies an attractive position, and is executed out of cereals and grasses grown in the county, all elegantly intermingled together so as to make an exquisitely beautiful emblem of deft handiwork. This wonderful exhibit, so tastefully arranged, speaks volumes in behalf of Meade county, for here is seen in fine array an immense number and variety of farm and garden products, and as a just appreciation of same the honored judges awarded a premium of \$50 to this worthy display on same grounds as the award of Ness county was made.

The ladies of Meade deserve more than a passing commendatory notice for the excellent part they took in making this exhibit so conspicuous, by the fine display of textile fabrics and other fancy articles, the work of their skilled hands.

No. 5 contains the representation from Scott county, and of which the judges decided that in their judgment had made the best showing in the world as a sod-produced county exhibit, and in accordance therewith granted same a special cash premium of \$100, as noted in connection with the Ness county representation. This entire display being from sod, without any irrigation, conveys to the intelligent public more than any other method possible of the grand future now before Scott county, and the benefits to be derived from this magnificent demonstration are far beyond calculation, they are untold.

In this aggregation of greatness I see cotton with pretty balls thereon, that was planted July 20, '86; rice corn having ears weighing one pound each; white and yellow corn very large; five kinds of grasses; a

fifty-two pound watermelon; six varieties of beans; a radish eighteen inches around; a cabbage head grown since May 10, '86, weighing eighteen pounds; broom corn seventeen and a half feet high; an horse weed sixteen feet high; a soft maple grown from seed planted in May two and a half feet high; osage hedge two and a half feet high, from sod planted last of April; very fine alfalfa and seed clover.

The woman's department of this celebrated exhibit evinced fine skill and excellent taste, and as a remuneration for same they meritoriously received many valuable premiums, over which Scott is highly elated.

Passing on the outside of Exposition hall I find in booth No. 30 a choice representation from Lane county, of entire sod growth, devoid of any irrigation whatever. All exhibits shown here are of more than ordinary size, and people delight to stop and make a careful investigation of same. There being over forty different kinds of produce, etc., in this showing, besides a photo display of business blocks to be seen in the city of Dighton, the county seat of this excellent county. In case of a division of our State into two equal parts Dighton will be the capital of West Kansas, owing to its central location and many other favorable advantages; a move not at all improbable, but very possible from the way this section has been ignored in the matter of representation by our legislative body.

Lane is not a very large county, but, like the little woman, is made out of valuable material, with productive qualities unlimited that when tickled laughs with monster yields, in lieu of man's labor judiciously expended.

No. 31 is a vivid display of Terry township products, showing that what has been done can be done again, and of this exhibit Finney county may well rejoice and be exceeding glad, for here is shown dozens of different varieties of cereals and vegetables in great size, demonstrating fully the fertility of soil composing this section of the new West. Everything attains a growth astonishing to settlers of older States, and it will not be a bit surprising to hear those who failed to see this Exposition in all its wondrous magnitude, saying that such things cannot be as here depicted, for how can it be possible in so short a space of time, yet, seeing is believing, and I am convinced beyond any shadow of doubt that the productive powers of the west are even greater than has been claimed for. And those who now can of a truth decry this country certainly do so in actually blind defiance of their own good, and some day will awake to the realization of same to their sorrow, but entirely too late to make amends.

No. 36 contains an exhibit from the Garden City Nursery. All home grown stock, and in fine, healthful growing condition. This display is made in order to inform the people coming to this Exposition from abroad that domestic and forest trees will grow and do as well here in southwest Kansas as anywhere else, and from the interest taken in this work by Mr. W. E. Dabney, one readily concludes that he has explicit faith in the future of this Western paradise. This gentleman has 87 acres at home, 20 acres at Ivanhoe, and 20 acres at Richfield, thus forming an extensive nursery farm of no small import to this country. He has over 4,000,000 Russian Mulberry trees growing for next year's market, and for the present market he has 1,500,000 ready. By another season he will have 250,000 apple, pear, plum and cherry trees ready for those desiring same. Patronize home industries, and thus be of mutual benefit to each other, all things being equal.

Many very fine and meritorious local exhibits appeared here and there within the confines of the Exposition grounds which deserve attention, so excellent are they, but time nor space will not permit my alluding to same even, hence I hasten on.

The poultry department is the first exhibit encountered after leaving the spacious hall, and here are found thirty-two compartments filled with choice breeds of different kinds of fowls, making in all a decidedly marked attraction for this part of our State. Farther on is the sheep exhibit, consisting of eleven Merinos, eleven Cotswolds and nine grades. The swine department contains eleven Poland-Chinas and twenty-three Berkshires. Of the Berkshires Mr. Tighman showed nineteen, and got seven first,

one second and two sweepstakes premiums. The horse show was good, and among the number I noticed some very choice bred animals. A place was allotted to eighteen range ponies in order to note the difference between scrubs and well-bred stock. The contrast was self-explanatory, requiring no interpreters to convince one of the drift of public sentiment concerning the subject.

In the cattle department, Jacob Weidlein, of Peabody, had six Herefords, Henry Blakesley, of same place, eight Short-horns, C. F. Stone, of same place, ten Holsteins, H. A. Ensign, of Newton, ten Shorthorns, S. B. Rohrer, of same place, twelve Jerseys, Wm. Tighman, of Dodge City, five Jerseys and five Herefords, Eli Newsom, of Garden City, seven Short-horn and one Jersey. Besides the above there were a number of grades and crosses, making in all one of the finest displays of cattle exhibited anywhere in the State this season.

Each day of this Exposition teemed with successes, and the weather, save one day, was auspicious to the utmost, as if expecting this eventful epoch. The order could not have been better, the result of prohibition in Kansas. Nothing of the nature and extent of this enormous undertaking has ever heretofore been attempted in this or any other country, especially in so limited a space of time, and to those having charge of same, who, through their zealously unceasing efforts have made the Exposition what is here seen, be the honors and praise so richly deserving, and may they ever have a warm place in the affections of all people dwelling in southwest Kansas.

One of the leading attractions from day to day was the attempt at lassoing Buffaloes by a young lady named Miss Carter. She would with alacrity mount her pony, and lasso in hand, single out a Buffalo from among the herd, then hasten, by means of her subtle exertions, to bring it into camp to the delight of thousands watching the seemingly dangerous feat.

On the outside and near the entrance to Exposition grounds is the G. A. R. encampment, and all who are connected therewith are having a good time commingling with each in army style and interchanging jokes and stories of days long since gone by. All hail to the boys in blue.

I return to the city by street car and am soon off in the heart of the busiest metropolis west of Kansas City. Fine two and three story business blocks greet one on every hand, all built after the most approved style, and of brick made in Garden City, and stone from quarries not far off.

Among the new structures being completed is Stevens' opera house, with seating capacity for 1,200 people. This fine house was opened to the public for the first time this week by the celebrated Louie Lord dramatic company, who enjoyed the honor of having an overflow house each night. This is an excellent troupe, and the very fascinating rendition of their plays made them at once lasting favorites and places Mrs. Lord in the lead as a professional star of more than unusual brilliancy.

On Wednesday evening the Arkansas Valley Press Association met in the spacious rooms of the Sequoyah club, elegant compartments over the *Sentinel* office, accompanied by invited guests and members of the press from abroad.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. A. J. Hoisington, with Col. D. M. Frost as secretary, and after a few preliminaries Hon. A. Bennett, on behalf of the Sequoyah club tendered the freedom of their rooms to the Association, other members of the press and invited guests, during their stay in the city, or at any other time they may be here. While here at this time, however, all accepted the kind hospitalities so generously offered by those interested, and for all of which the people of Garden City will ever have a warm corner in the hearts of each attendant, and may their shadows never grow less.

From this place the Association adjourned to Stevens' opera house by special invitation of the Louie Lord company, and witnessed the rendition of "A Modern Godiva," acted as only Mrs. Lord and her able support can. After this was over with all concerned repaired to the club room, and upon being joined by the favored troupe, a short time was spent in conversation, etc., when attention was called and Hon. A. Bennett was introduced, who proceeded at once, in his pleasing way, to render an original ballad,

entitled "Ye Editor Man," aptly illustrated by characters familiar to all Knights of the Quill.

At conclusion of this laughable episode adjournment was made to the Sequoyah House, where an elegantly prepared banquet awaited us, and, after partaking of same to satiate, a few well chosen toasts were made and happily responded to, when repairment was again had to the club room, and remainder of evening passed in amusements agreeable to the occasion. In all of which many of the wives, daughters and lady friends of the gentlemen present ably assisted.

On Thursday night, at Stevens' opera house, occurred an event not soon to be forgotten, and all caused by the efficiently, unswerving successful efforts of one who had more to do with conceiving and bringing from its incipency up and through to a grand finale the great Southwestern Kansas Exposition than all others. That eminent person was Hon. C. G. Coutant, editor of the daily *Sentinel*, and Secretary of this historic undertaking. At the termination of first act, Hon. A. Bennett stepped in front of the curtain, and in the following well-chosen words presented Mr. Coutant, in the name of the citizens of Garden City, with an elegant solitaire diamond ring:

"Ladies and gentlemen—There never should be a moment in the life of an American in which he cannot look upward with grateful heart and thank God that he is an American citizen, neither should there ever be a moment when a Kansan cannot also feel thankful that he is a Kansan. And tonight, as I look out upon this area of faces, I feel sincerely thankful that I am a Kansan, and above all a citizen of Finney county and of Garden City. We are just on the eve of the close of our great Exposition—the grandest and greatest success that has ever been achieved by any portion of the State, and as it draws dear its close we look back and ask ourselves why it succeeded? Did we dream of an Exposition, and awake on the morrow to find it an assured fact, appearing like the mirage of a desert from nothing! No. Our success was achieved because it was deserved as a reward for the incessant toil and almost unending labor expended. And in this connection—though not appointed so to speak by the managers—allow me in the name of the people of Finney county, and of Garden City, to return my hearty and sincere thanks to all the strangers within our gates who have contributed, by their presence, toward our success. And to all from Meade county in the southeast, to Morton county in the southwest, from Ness county on the northeast, to Wichita and Greeley counties on the northwest, to all, whether they lent their presence or sent their exhibits, to all, thanks. Our success is your success, your success is ours. But from chaotic confusion came forth symmetry and system. Who did it? Were you to sit me beside this piano I could touch here a key and there a key, but only a few discordant notes would arise, giving forth a sound of neither harmony nor beauty. But a Mozart or a Beethoven could touch the keys with their fingers of genius and a glorious symphony would arise, whose harmonious notes of beauty would ascend and roll on and on, to stop when and where? Thus a hand touched the keys that brought together all the various elements that made our exhibition the grand and glorious counterpart of a beautiful symphony. That hand was the hand of Hon. C. G. Coutant. His was the master hand. His the master brain; and I am not saying too much, nor detracting from the dues of others, when I say that no other man in Kansas ever has done what he so nobly did. Now, Mr. Coutant, in the name of the people of Southwestern Kansas, I present you this slight testimonial of our esteem. It is but a trifle, yet, as you look at it may you remember that those who gave it appreciate and recognize that to you they owe the success of the first Southwestern Kansas Exposition."

Mr. Coutant arose from his seat in the left hand lower box and responded as follows: "I have felt all day as though something terrible was going to happen. It is all a mistake about my being entirely to blame for the success of the Exposition. I am ready to plead 'not guilty.' It was the enterprise of the people of Southwestern Kansas, the fertile soil and her glorious climate. I have worked hard because I couldn't help it. It is my nature to work hard. I return my thanks to the many friends who have said kind words to me, and who have assisted me in my work as Secretary of the Exposition, and who presented me with this visible token of their regard." HORACE.

THE LISTER.

In response to a request from the KANSAS FARMER, the following letters were written concerning the Lister as a farm implement and its merits in corn culture.

[The lister is thus tersely described by the Garden City Cultivator: "It is a plow with two mould boards and a kind of sub-soil attachment that digs down two or three inches in the bottom of the furrow and deposits the corn "where it will do the most good," covering it well at the same time. The ground is not plowed all over at planting time—but only where the rows are to stand, but when the corn comes up, or before if the weeds start, it is thoroughly worked with harrow, plow or cultivator, and it is claimed that corn so planted stands the effects of a dry season much better and yields a better crop than that planted in the old way. It is worth thinking about and inquiring into."]

DE SOTO, JOHNSON Co.—The lister is coming to stay. I have used one two seasons, and think it paid me to do so. My soil is bottom loam, clay sub-soil. Listed five inches in depth, think six would have been better. I prefer fall plowing, but it is not essential unless the ground is very weedy. I planted last week in April. The lister saves a rush of work in the spring, and is an implement that will be generally used as it is better known. D. PIERCE.

LEONARDVILLE, RILEY Co.—Listing in this part of the country is fast superseding the old way of planting corn. I prefer one that has a sub-soller nearly as wide as the furrow; then take plenty of horses—four are better than three—and list deep. Have sub-soller at least three inches deeper. On rolling land deep sub-soiling will usually prevent washing; but if there is just a little loose soil in the furrow then a heavy rain will carry it off. If the weather is cold, it is better to wait a few days after listing before planting, so the furrows are warmed by the sun. Plant with a drill as shallow as possible. Cultivate first time with a cultivator especially adapted for listed corn (several good ones in the market). This cultivator stirs the ground in the furrow, brings a little ground down, but is so arranged that it never covers any corn. For next operation take a large stiff harrow, or better yet, a railroad bar, and drag it over the rows. You can take three to five rows at once. This will level down the middle and kill all the weeds there. There will, however, be quite a depression in the row next to the corn. After this the corn will be big enough for the cultivator, and by cultivating twice more the corn can be laid by in good shape. M. SEMS.

EMPORIA, LYON Co.—We have been using the lister for five years, and planted from sixty-five to a hundred acres each year with it, and always raise the best corn that is raised in the neighborhood, except last year, when our ground was too wet for the depth we listed. We never plow our ground before listing, but if it is stubble we double list. That is, we list the ground first, and then when we are ready to plant corn we burst out the ridge that we made the first time listing. If the ground is dry or sandy, we set the lister to run, four or five inches deep, and the sub-soller, or follower, two inches deep. We like the ground to get warm before planting. A great many farmers make the mistake of listing corn too early in the season. We find, as a rule, the last week in April is early enough to plant corn with the lister, and a week later is still better. Sandy, or our light soils, do best for listing. After our corn is planted we roll or plank the ground the same way that we listed; then harrow, or if the ground is in good condition, as soon as the corn is six inches high, we start the plows. We use a combined lister and drill, one that has wheel four inches broad, that firms the soil over the corn. J. S.

HARLAN, SMITH Co.—The most of the corn is planted with listers here now. It costs less to raise per acre, stands the dry weather better, and yields better, especially in a dry season. The best way to plant is to list your wheat stubble as early in the fall as possible, then in the spring re-list, splitting the ridges and plant. List about four inches deep, running the sub-soiler about two inches deeper; if dry, run it

deeper; if cold and wet, not quite so deep. Make your rows about four feet eight inches apart, dropping the corn not less than twenty inches apart in the row. (Two-thirds of the corn is too thick.) As soon as the weeds start, take a harrow, float, or stick of square timber, and drag the ground lengthwise of the ridges; then take the outside beams off the cultivator, make a trough of two boards, three feet six inches long and nine inches wide, without end pieces, and hewed off in front like a sled runner, and fastened with two rods in front, one to each side of the arch, so it cannot tip over, and cultivate your corn, no matter how small, being careful to clean the weeds all out next to the row. The next time cultivate the same as you would other corn, being careful not to fill the furrow quite full, so that you can throw some dirt to the corn the last time you cultivate and still leave the ground level. My reasons for wanting the ground listed in the fall are, it does not take long to do it, covers up the most of the weeds and trash, so that they will rot; having a furrow to throw the dirt into, you can cover up the weeds better in the spring, and it mellow the ground between the rows so that it will not get so hard in extreme dry weather. The advantage over fall plowing is, that with a sulky lister and rolling coulters, the plow being in the hard ground, you can list ground that is so trashy that you could not list it if fall plowed, and it will dry out so that you can plant quicker after a rain.

C. K.

ABBYVILLE, RENO Co.—I have a field of about seven acres, of which five on one side was in oats last year and one acre on the opposite side was in potatoes, and the one acre left between oats and potatoes was planted in truck, which was not very well cultivated, and weeds and sand burs grew pretty thick. The five acres that was in oats I fall-plowed ten inches deep; the one acre that was in potatoes I also plowed when I dug the potatoes; the one acre I had in truck between the two pieces was not plowed, and the weeds and sand grass were left until I put in my corn, which was about the 12th of May, when I burnt the weeds and grass off the one acre that was between the two pieces of fall plowing and listed all crosswise. The five acres that was oat stubble will make six or seven bushels per acre; the one acre in potatoes made still less, and the one acre in weeds and sand grass will make forty or fifty bushels per acre of good sound corn, while the other is very inferior corn, not fit to feed to a horse. I listed very deep, but could not get lister below the plowing because the lister could not throw the dirt out, and at times it would roll back in the furrow and cover corn too deep. I used a Canton nineteen inch combined lister, with four heavy horses. The one acre that had weeds and grass on held the snow during the winter, while the two pieces each side that was fall plowed was swept clean of snow all winter and was the mellowest ground I ever worked on. I think the snow is one reason for the one acre being the best, and another is putting the seed on the solid ground where the pores of the earth had not been disturbed. Corn was dropped twenty inches in the rows. Soil sandy loam. S. S. MEAD.

BURTON, HARVEY Co.—My experience with the lister is as follows: I have used the lister for the last three years, on heavy land and sandy land both, and I believe it is the best as well as the quickest way of planting corn. I know that the listed corn is better as a general rule in this neighborhood than that that is planted on top of the ground, and especially this year. I have thirty-five acres of listed corn, and one of my neighbors planted some on top of the ground adjoining it in the same field; he tended his as good if not better than I did mine, and now one acre of mine will make as much as two of his. I believe you can raise corn with the lister any place you can with the planter. I never tried fall plowing before listing, so I don't know anything about that. I run my lister shallow and my sub-soil deep. I commence planting about the 15th or 20th of April. As soon as I get done planting I harrow it. The first two plowings I use bull tongues next to the corn, and the third plowing I use all four big shovels, and I can generally leave my corn clean the third plowing. Listed corn don't grow fast till it is plowed once and it gets up out of the furrows, but after it is plowed once I don't think it is any more apt to drown out than that that is planted on top,

and I know it will stand more dry weather. J. E. GIBSON.

MUSCOTAH, ATCHISON Co.—We have used the lister on sandy hills and on level black loam with equal results, but when used on hills it should be listed up and down the hills, so the water can run off, and every ditch carry off its own surplus. We run three horses on the lister and one horse on the drill. It is always best to fall-plow for any crop, and in using the lister it is the same. As to depth, the best results is from three to three and one-half inches. The best depth for all purposes in listing is about the same depth as plowing, as then you can get a rich bed for your corn to sprout in and send out a strong shoot. The time for planting is greatly owing to the season, but the first of May is the best generally. The first, after the corn is up, we harrow it; the Acme is the best harrow we ever used for this; then we boat it, or plank it, as some call it; after this comes the cultivator. In listing you get the benefit of every shower, as the water settles down in the ditches and can be covered and retained at the roots of the corn, and in wet weather the principal trouble is the ground baking. In listing, the wet ground is down where you have no need of stirring, and the ridge soon dries, so the ground can be worked sooner than if it was flat, as is the case with planting. We prefer the lister for other reasons. Among them are that the drill only puts one grain in a place, and with but one stock in a place there are no nubbins. Another is that the lister throws all the weed seeds out of where you plant your corn; and then you have more time to put in spring grain; and last but not least you get a larger yield. A. SPANGLER.

[The following is a reprint of part of the letter of Mr. H. F. Mullenbruch, Carson, Brown county, which was published in the FARMER October 13.]

The editor speaks about noticing the difference between the listed corn and that planted in the ordinary way. With us listing is the ordinary way; and the pieces not listed are so few and far between, that we have not much to compare. I have seen a few pieces that were planted "on top," and compared with other pieces of like ground and after-culture, they are not as good as the listed. As for myself, I had sixty acres fall-plowed stubble ground, listed again last spring. I have gathered a little of this, and find it yields thirty-eight to forty bushels per acre, except about five acres of it that is too thick, and which falls much below. I have one piece that we spring-plowed, and then about a week later listed and planted, the corn on which is at least five bushels better to the acre. The plowing was shallow and listing deep. Another piece was simply listed, and well cultivated afterward; yield estimated at about twenty five or thirty bushels; but as it was planted last, about May 25th, it had some disadvantage in that respect. Still another piece of twelve acres of good ground we double-listed, and planted about May 10th. This is our best corn. We have fed from it some three weeks, and find it yields about fifty bushels per acre. The same piece was plowed and put in with planter last year and yielded less than forty bushels. Guided by this year's experience, we shall try to double-list and spring-plow as much as we can. The next most favorable is the early fall-plowing and followed by spring-listing.

WELLINGTON, SUMNER Co.—Between the dates of April 10th and 19th, 1886, I listed twenty-seven acres in corn. Five acres of it was plowed in the fall and the balance had been in corn. The stocks were raked and burned. It was upland, and in fine, mellow condition. The Bradley lister and drill combined was used, and it worked well. Some of the corn was listed eight inches deep and some four. Before it came up it was brushed, the brush being arranged so that it dragged in the furrows without filling them. Owing to the cold and a crust that had formed in the furrows, the plants did not come up well, and the ground was replanted. It was harrowed twice, plowed with the double cultivator three times, and we run through it with the double cultivator twice. The result is, I got an abundant crop of fodder but only nine or ten bushels of corn to the acre, while in a field adjoining, planted the first days of April with a common planter, I got twenty-five bushels to the acre. There was no material difference between the fall plowing and no plowing, nor between the deep and shallow planting. It was too late for the season. And right

here is where the lister fails. It makes medium or late corn, never early, and late corn generally means failure. The further advanced our corn is when July drouth sets in the better. To get this early and rapid growth I know of no better way than to plow and plant early with the common planter. In my opinion it will not do to plant with the lister until the ground is well warmed, and even then it makes a slow growth at first on account of the unpulverized condition of the sub-soil in which it is planted. I expect to experiment further with the lister if I have medium or late planting to do. S. S. ROBERTSON.

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The Home Circle.

A Ride Through the Woods.

The sound of wheels is echoed from the trees,
The snapping twig resounds again upon the breeze—
Away, away, till lost among the leaves.

Each jolt is heard again, and when we sing
Some hidden forest elves our own songs bring
Back to us, with a purer, clearer ring.

Sweet odors greet us from the left and right,
The flowers, half hidden, nod as if in fright,
Because we are an unaccustomed sight.

Bright eyes from furry faces, curious led,
Peer at us from the scattered branches dead;
Birds twitter 'mong the green leaves overhead.

Faint sounds come to us from the water's brink,
The brooklet ripples, and the horses drink,
The peaceful time seems into eve to sink.

We leave the wood and come to higher ground,
And there the glad bright day again is found;
We gaze behind to catch a glimpse and sound

Of things that in the forest depths abound.
PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Hidden Gold.

"The carpet is old," they said; it is worthless,
And worn, and gray;
We will have it taken up, and a new one put
down to-day.
Old things should be revered, no doubt,
but only when owning some grace,—
Which this old carpet does not, and a new
one shall take its place."

So they went to work, as they said, at the
carpet, worn and gray,
That had covered the office floor of the mint
for many a day;
But now it was worthless, they said, worth-
less and worn, and so
A new one should take its place, and this
old thing should go.

When, lo! as they took it up and shook out
each dusty fold,
The whole of the floor beneath it was cov-
ered with shining gold!
For years and years it had gathered the
crumbs of a mighty wealth—
Caught by the heavy carpet, hid in its folds
by stealth.

They gathered the shining fragments, sift-
ing the gold from the dust,
A precious harvest, truly, pure and un-
touched by rust;
And the carpet they folded away, smiling to
think that they
Had called it worthless and graceless only
that very day!

Ah! what a lesson lies hidden in the folds
of the carpet gray—
A lesson we meet in life constantly, day
after day;
If we would but look for the good, ere con-
demning it worthless and old,
We would gather many a fragment of per-
fect, untarnished gold!

—J. K. Ludlum, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Women Following Vocations Fit Only for the Strongest Men.

Whether it be the existence of enormous standing armies, the havoc of centuries of war, the absence of practical educational facilities, or the lowness of laborers' wages, that compels so many women on the continent of Europe to seek to gain a living in occupations which we deem fit only for the strongest and rudest of men, certain it is that one of the commonest and, to American eyes, the strangest sights there is the number of women engaged in agricultural and other severe manual labor. In France women are still occupied in the mines, dragging or pushing the heavy trucks of coals through the narrow tunnels that run from the seams to the shaft. Of course, in such work they adopt the ordinary costume of working miners, and at the first glance are not to be distinguished from the men, by whose side they are working.

Some of the entries in the French census as to the laboring population are strange enough. In Paris there are nine female boat-builders and 245 "wheelrights, farriers and saddlers," eight sawyers, forty-six carpenters and joiners, eight masons and one plumber. It is, however, in Austria that we find the greatest proportion of women engaged in heavy physical labor, not merely in agriculture or the mines, but in paving or

cleaning the streets, or in carrying huge trays of mortar or hods of bricks up to the workmen on the scaffolding of buildings in the course of erection. These women do not seem to complain of their lot; they have been bred up to hard work from their infancy, and are used to nothing better; their language and manners are as coarse as those of the male laborers, whom in figure they resemble—high-chested, broad-shouldered, no trace of a waist, and possessed of great strength. To such "stout daughters of the plow" it is an easy task to wheel a street-sprinkler or pull about a hand-cart laden with milk, as may be seen any day in Antwerp, where the milk-woman, with her neat white cap and kerchief and her assistant dog, is a striking picture.

In Prussia about 6,000 women are workers in mines, quarries and foundries, and about 2,000 are classified as "drivers, postillions and railway laborers," and about 1,000 as "ship's crews, sailors, boatmen and ferrymen;" in this last category will come women employed in towing canal boats. It has been asked, why do not women adopt callings more adapted to feminine hands? The reason seems to be the industrial condition of a great part of the European continent, which affords to them no better means of earning a living, and the fact that these occupations which are so utterly unfeminine are just those in which unskilled labor can be employed. A change, however, is slowly coming about by the growth of important industries in every country. The factory system has been found in Germany to have a strong tendency to improve the condition not only of the women immediately employed in them, but of those working in the country around.

A large employer at Freiburg, after thirty years' experience, said: "The condition of the agricultural laborers is not a satisfactory one. There is much misery among them, especially moral misery. When mothers apply to us for work for strong, healthy girls, we tell them such girls are more fit for labor in the fields, but too frequently receive an account of the hard and immoral life associated with such service. The scene changes when a well-managed factory comes into the village. The poor girls must then either receive better treatment and better wages or they go into the factory. The moral benefit of a well-ordered factory is still greater; it affects the whole village."—*Harper's Bazar*.

Cashmere Shawls.

Cashmere shawls are precious to every gentlewoman's heart, and belong to the same category as diamonds. The love for these products of the oriental loom is scarcely a century old. The shawls left by Tipoo Sahib's ambassadors at Paris, in 1787, were regarded as curiosities by the magnates to whom they were presented, and were used as carpets or cut up for dressing-gowns. It is said that Mme. Gaudin, a lady of Greek parentage and a celebrated beauty, wore the first shawl in Paris. Not until after Napoleon's Egyptian expedition did the Cashmere shawl become fashionable. The Empress Josephine's love of these superb webs of oriental beauty is as well known as her passion for flowers. The wealth acquired by the great men under the first empire was lavishly spent by their wives for India shawls. It was a matter of little importance whether the shawls were clean or soiled. It may have done duty as the robe of some priest high in office, or as the turban of one of the mogul's soldiers. If it suited the taste of the *grand dame*, it was purchased, cleaned and worn. The shawls are woven from the wool of the Thibet goat, and for those of the highest grade only the finest of this fine wool is used, one goat yielding but half a pound of this first quality wool at its annual shearing. The shawls are all made upon hand looms, and sometimes thirty or forty men are employed for a year and a half, or even two years, upon a single shawl. The gold and silver thread used in the embroidery of the shawls is made at Boorham-poor, a Deccan city. A piece of pure ore is beaten into a cylinder the size of a thick reed, and is again beaten out until it will pass through an orifice the eighth of an inch in diameter. This wire is then wound upon several reels, which work upon pivots, the end of the thread being passed through still finer holes and then fastened to a large reel, which, when set in rapid motion, attenuates the thread still further. The thread is then

flattened upon a steel anvil, highly polished, by a skilled workman. A silk thread is then covered with this fine wire. It is said that if a lump of silver be gilt before it is put through any process it will retain the gilding through all the severe hammering, winding and drawing to which it is afterwards subjected, and emerge a golden thread that will never tarnish. Queen Victoria receives as tribute each year a certain number of cashmere shawls of fine quality from certain Indian princes. These costly wraps she bestows as marriage gifts upon ladies of rank connected directly or remotely with her court.

Among the sheaves, when I beheld thee first,
That happy harvest morn a year ago,
A thought crept through my heart with sudden glow,
That never sunny mountain top had nursed
A fresher, fairer flower—the very air
Kissed thy dear face and seemed to feel it fair,
And the serene, deep, summer heaven above
Leaned down to gaze on thee with looks of love.
Oh! child-like woman, that hast kept thine heart
So pearly with the morning dew, my flower,
My flower!
How passing dull my thought was in that hour,
Owning thy beauty, yet devoid of art
And insight to discern, that by God's grace
My life's best angel met me face to face.
—T. Westwood.

The fall of waters, and the song of birds,
And hills that echo to the distant herds,
Are luxuries excelling all the glare
The world can boast, and her chief favorites share.
—Cowper.

The Young Folks.

The greatest glory of a free-born people
Is to transmit that freedom to their children.
—Havard.

What mortals think they know of God
A thousand times rehearse;
What mortals do not know of God
Fills all the Universe.
—Henry Paterson.

Three velvety, busy, buzzing bees
Once plunged in a thistle plant up to their knees.
Alas! Though plucky and stout of heart,
They bounded away with an angry start.
For thistle's the touchiest thing that grows;
It's the firework plant, as every one knows,
And every buzzer should pass it by
On the day that is known as the Fourth of July.
—M. M. D., in *St. Nicholas*.

One little grain in the sandy bars;
One little flower in a field of flowers;
One little star in a heaven of stars;
One little hour in a year of hours—
What if it makes or what if it mars?

But the bar is built of the little grains;
And the little flowers make the meadows gay;
And the little stars light the heavenly plains;
And the little hours of each little day
Give to us all that life contains!

Seal Hunting.

Seal hunting on the ice is another standing source of amusement. During the entire winter these animals keep holes open through the shore ice, but on account of the depth of the snow they are not seen until the mild weather exposes their hiding places. The Eskimo, however, has a way of finding them out before this. He harnesses a dog, that has been trained for the work, and leads him out to the snow-covered field, where the two walk back and forward, making a zig-zag course over the ice. Probably before long the dog catches the scent, and then takes his master straight to the seal's house. Under the hard thick crust of the snow there is quite a large room, which at the time of discovery may or may not be occupied, but if occupied, will very soon be vacant on the arrival of the hunters. In either case, the Eskimo ascertains by means of his spear the exact position of the hole, and then, placing a little pinnacle of snow over it, awaits the arrival of his victim. The native becomes aware of the seal's return by hearing a peculiar blowing noise, and as soon as this commences he thrusts his spear down vertically through the snow into the hole and secures his prey. Sometimes when the snow is very deep the dogs are not able to find the holes, and then it is that the poor Eskimo has his hard times. In the spring, snow disappearing from the ice, the seals are exposed to view. Then the hunter takes another way of getting at them. First of all he no-

ting the direction of the wind, and then keeping his enemy in it walks to within four or five hundred yards of him. From there he begins to crouch down and to advance only when the seal is not looking. The wary animal is in the habit of throwing up his head quickly every few seconds and looking about, and so when within about two hundred yards the native lies down flat upon the ice. It is only now that real sport commences. Seal takes Eskimo who is able to talk seal perfectly, to be one of his brothers; and indeed there is a great deal of resemblance between the species, for the genus homo is dressed in sealskin, and, living largely upon its flesh, is similarly odorous. The two lie on the ice for perhaps half an hour, keeping up a sort of broken conversation, part of which is conducted in the ordinary way and part by means of peculiar gestures, until the Eskimo has crept to within about thirty yards of his unwitting companion. The animal's eye, then being clearly visible, is no sooner turned from the hunter than he presents his rifle and fires. The seal, if shot through the head, is killed instantly; but if hit in any other place defeats his enemy by disappearing through the ice.—*Hudson Bay Letter to Toronto Mail*.

One of the forest curiosities of the Isthmus of Darien and lower Central America is the tree-killer (matapalo). This starts in life as a climber upon the trunks of large forest trees, and, owing to its marvelously rapid growth, soon reaches the lower branches. It then begins to throw out many shoots, which entwine themselves all around the trunk and branches, and also aerial tendrils, which as soon as they reach the ground take root. In a few years this gigantic parasite will completely envelop the trunk of the tree which has upheld it, and kill it. The whole of the inner dead tree will then rot away, leaving the hollow matapalo standing alone and flourishing.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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GREAT SPECIAL OFFER!

The KANSAS FARMER One Year at Bottom-Rock Prices, if Ordered Before January 1st, 1887.

ONE DOLLAR.

The KANSAS FARMER is well worth to every farmer ten times its regular subscription price of \$1.50 a year, but in order to give everybody a chance to get acquainted with the best farm journal for Western farmers, we have concluded, on account of prevailing low prices and the shortage of certain crops, to offer the paper one year to all who subscribe during 1886 at the "bottom-rock" price of **ONE DOLLAR!**

Our Supplement.

The pressure upon our columns this week is so great that it is necessary to add four pages to the paper. Advertisers are always clamorous for outside pages, and we have accommodated them this week by giving them all the space in our supplement. The reader will find a good many things in the supplement that will interest him. Advertisements are often of great interest to the people at large, and we believe some of that kind are presented in the FARMER this week.

In the President's proclamation designating Thursday, the 25th November inst. as Thanksgiving Day, he says: "On that day let all people forego their accustomed employments and assemble in their usual places of worship to give thanks to the Ruler of the universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, for a renewal of business prosperity throughout our land, for the return which has rewarded the labor of those who till the soil, and for our progress as a people in all that makes a nation great, and while we contemplate the infinite power of God in earthquake, flood and storm, let the grateful hearts of those who have been shielded from harm through Divine mercy be turned in sympathy and kindness toward those who have suffered through his visitations. Let us also in the midst of our thanksgiving remember the poor and needy with cheerful gifts and alms, so that our services may, by deeds of charity, be made acceptable in the sight of the Lord."

The Lister.

The letters we print this week concerning the lister as a farm implement present some interesting facts. They were all written by practical farmers, men who have used the implement about which they write. They confirm the statements made by our crop correspondents a few weeks ago, that the lister is an improvement in corn-planting. It appeared from the brief statements then made, and also from the letters we now publish, that those farmers who have used the lister longest and most, are the best pleased with it. This comes from the knowledge gained by practice in the use of the machine. A listing plow is an extremely difficult implement to make work well. It is often a troublesome matter to get a single plow to scour and the difficulty is more than doubled when the two are joined together. Then the drill has to be made to operate satisfactorily and the subsoiler to do its work well. And no lister will give satisfaction unless the subsoiler does good work. It should break the hard ground well, leaving it lie in the bottom of the furrow, just where it was, so that it may be crushed and pulverized by the wheel or roller which follows the drill. It requires careful study as to the principle of the implement and what it ought to be and do before a farmer knows a good lister from a defective one or how to use even a good one.

As to description, the lister or listing plow is a plow with a double share and mould board, or a right and left hand plow joined together so as to throw the dirt to both sides. The method of listing was first tested in northwestern Missouri and in Brown county, Kansas, about nine or ten years ago. Since then it has gradually grown in favor until particularly in portions of Kansas and Nebraska it takes precedence over any other method of corn-planting. Listing corn differs from ordinary drilling or check-rowing in that the land is not plowed, but the farmer with his double mould board plow opens out a series of furrows about three and one-half feet apart. In this way a field can be prepared without stirring all of the surface. If it is old corn ground, the stalks ought to be cut with a stalk cutter or disc harrow, and as soon as it is warm enough to work on corn three horses are attached to the lister, a long double-tree or even being used so that the horses will walk three and one-half feet apart, (the width between the rows, whatever that is to be,) one in the furrow and two on the land. The subsoiler attached to the plow thoroughly stirs the ground for two or three inches below the bottom of the furrow.

The use of the lister is becoming more general every year. It is used in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska more than in any other States and in the last two named it is more popular than in any of the others. This is shown not only in correspondence of farmers in newspapers, but by reports of sales which show a steady increase. One firm in Kansas City sold nearly two thousand of them last year, and from a member of that house we learn that other houses did equally well.

Among the important ideas brought out in our letters may be mentioned the necessity of pulverization of the subsoil in which the seed is planted. Loose ground is as necessary for the new corn plant as air is for the living animal. It is imperative that the follower, whatever it is, should be heavy enough to completely fine the ground and press it compactly. Then, there is the double listing, which seems to be a help, and deep plowing, where plowing is done,

and fall plowing. These matters are presented by our correspondents in form to be of great service to the general reader, and they will well pay careful perusal and study. Farm produce is low in the market; any implement or device that will lessen labor or increase the product will be of use in solving the problem of cheaper production. These letters will be of great service in both studying and selecting the instrument.

The Great Statue.

Some years ago, in 1876, a few Frenchmen, warm friends of the United States, conceived the idea of asking the French people to present to the people of the United States some testimony of their friendship. They consulted a noted artist and sculptor, named Bartholdi, and he advised the building of an immense statue representing Liberty enlightening the world. The suggestion was adopted, a subscription was started, and the work begun. A year or so ago the statue was completed and it was brought to New York. A pedestal was made to receive it, on Bedloe's Island. Last Thursday the statue was unveiled with great pomp and ceremony. A number of prominent French gentlemen and ladies were present, and the President of the United States and some members of the cabinet took part in the proceedings.

The statue is that of a woman, representing liberty crowned, with right arm, upraised, holding a lighted torch. The figure is made up of an almost infinite number of small pieces of iron and copper. The weight of the statue is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 are copper and the remainder wrought iron. The height of the statue is 151 feet and that of the pedestal 150 feet. The cost of making it was \$40,000, which does not include making models, etc., but simply the manufacture of the statue. The pedestal, which was built by American subscriptions and an appropriation of Congress for putting up the statue, has cost \$250,000.

The pedestal will contain elevators to convey sight-seers up and down, and the look-out on the torch may be reached by stairs through the statue. To give some idea of the size of this enormous statue, it may be stated that twelve persons can stand on the torch at one time. The width of the eye is twenty-eight inches, and the length of the nose is three feet nine inches, and the forefinger is seven feet eleven inches long.

The statue will be lighted by electric lights in and around it. The electric lights in the torch will be so arranged that the flames will not be seen, but a strong reflector placed under the lights will throw powerful rays of light skyward that may be seen far out at sea. Another series of similar lights will be placed in the torch with another reflector that will throw the rays of light in the face of the statue. Electric lights will also be arranged at each of the four corners at the top of the pedestal. The effect of the combination of these lights will be to illuminate the statue at night, so that it will loom up grandly in the surrounding darkness.

The President in receiving the statue in the name of the people said: "This token of the affection and consideration of the people of France demonstrates the kinship of republics, and conveys to us the assurance that in our effort to commend to mankind the excellence of a government resting upon popular will, we still have beyond the American continent a steadfast ally. We are not here to-day to bow before the representation of a fierce and warlike god filled with wrath and vengeance, but we joyously contemplate instead our own

deity keeping watch and ward before the open gates of America; and greater than all that, instead of grasping in her hands thunderbolts of terror and of death, she holds aloft the light which illuminates the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that liberty has here made her home, nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. Willing votaries will constantly keep alive its fires and these shall gleam upon the shores of our sister republic in the east, reflected thence and joined with answering rays, a stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression until Liberty Enlightens the World."

Southwestern Kansas.

We present a great deal of matter this week relating to southwestern Kansas. As our readers know, the KANSAS FARMER has taken a deep interest in the settlement of that part of the State. We have all along believed that some day the western part of the State would be as well developed as the eastern part and that agriculture would prosper there as soon as the people get a good hold. We are much encouraged by reports from that section this year. A lady now in Topeka spent some three months in Morton county during the growing season, and she was delighted with the climate and entertains hopes of a bright future for all that region.

It was a happy thought of Coutant, Jones and others, of Garden City, to get the people in the new counties to come out and show what they are doing. They did come, and their coming was the wonder of the year. The fair held at Garden City was an astonishment to every one who saw it or heard of it. It was a collection of the first fruits of the pioneers. And they came as Kansans and talked like Kansans over Kansas products. There is something about Kansas, her air, her skies—nobody could ever tell just what it is, that fills the people brim full of enthusiasm. These western people talk just like the rest of us did when we were pioneers three or four hundred miles east of them.

But we need say nothing here except to ask the reader to study the facts related by "Horace" in his description of the fair and of other things he saw and heard out on the desert.

Silver and Gold.

A Washington dispatch dated October 22d, stated: "It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the ultimate issue of the new one and two dollar silver certificates may aggregate \$50,000,000, and the five dollar silver certificates, \$60,000,000." Is not that an astonishing statement, when we all remember how much talking has been done about the insurmountable obstacles in the way of utilizing silver? It has been a bug bear with gold monometalists several years. They declared positively, and they claimed to know all about it, that this perpetual coining of silver would ruin the financial interests of the country, and especially it would drive out gold. Bimetallists, on the other hand, insisted that silver is good money, and that when the people would rather have paper, they would as willingly take certificates based on silver coin as any other money in the world. Here now we have the statement that as soon as they begin to make the kind of certificates the people want—small ones—the demand runs above 100,000,000 and that immediately.

Then, too, we were to lose our gold, yet, after the announcement of this great demand for the small silver certificates, *Bradstreet's* business article says that importations of gold from Europe perceptibly affected rates of interest in New York city and that more gold is expected soon from the same quarter. How these accurate money theories do get upset sometimes.

KANSAS CITY FAT STOCK SHOW.

The fourth annual Fat Stock Show, held at Kansas City last week, was a commendable success so far as the exhibit was concerned, and Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, proved an efficient secretary. The weather was very favorable for a large attendance, but as heretofore the attendance was small and consisted mainly of breeders. The location of the show is evidently very inconvenient, for the attendance from the city was not worthy of mention. An exposition building is needed in a convenient part of the city where this show may be held, and like the Chicago show, kept open at night. In this way some revenue can be obtained from the increased gate receipts, sufficient to encourage if it does not defray the entire expenses of the exhibition. This Fat Stock Show is such a worthy and important institution for Kansas City and West, that the burden of sustaining it should not fall upon so few out of the many directly and indirectly interested in this great industry, which it represents and benefits.

The exhibit consisted of only a fair showing of sheep and swine, with an excellent display of cattle, represented by the breeds as follows: Short horns, 26; grade Short-horns, 24; Herefords, 4; grade Herefords, 35; Aberdeen-Angus, 8; grade Angus, 18; Galloway, 2; grade Galloway, 11, and Sussex 1.

Short-horns were shown by Colonel W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.; L. O. Swope and J. T. Smith, Independence, Mo.; S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo.; B. F. Winn, Edgerton, Mo.; U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo.; Morrow & Renick, Clintonville, Ky.; Jas. Richardson, Roanoke, Mo.; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; J. W. Pickett, Plattsburg, Mo., and J. R. Peake, Winchester, Ill. Herefords were shown by Ned Price, Williamsville, Ill.; Fowler & Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind.; F. P. Crane, Independence, Mo.; J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas.; Lucien Scott, Leavenworth, Kas.; W. Morgan & Son, Irving, Kas.; G. W. Henry, Askum, Ill.; F. W. Smith, Columbia, Mo. Galloway cattle were shown by M. R. Platt and Inter-State Cattle Co., Kansas City. The Angus breed shown by T. W. Harvey, Burlington, Neb.; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; R. B. Hudson and W. J. Turpin, Carrollton, Mo.; A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, and Estill & Elliott, Estill, Mo.

On account of so much special matter in this issue we have no room for the detailed awards, but give herewith a list of the premium winners and the most important sweepstakes prizes. The addresses are given above.

J. H. Potts & Son, five firsts on cattle, two sweepstakes on cattle, three firsts on sheep, two sweepstakes on sheep; specials, one corn-sheller and one ton of oil cake.

T. W. Harvey, four firsts and two seconds on cattle, two sweepstakes on cattle; special, one corn-sheller.

Morrow & Renick, three firsts and two seconds on cattle.

J. R. Peake & Son, two firsts and one second on cattle.

Gudgell & Simpson, two firsts on cattle, two sweepstakes on cattle; special, *Breeder's Gazette* challenge medal.

Fowler & Van Natta, two firsts and one second on cattle; one sweepstake on cattle. Ned Price, one first and two seconds on cattle.

H. W. Elliott, one first and one second on cattle.

George W. Henry, one first on cattle, one sweepstake on cattle.

J. S. Hawes, one first on cattle.

F. P. Crane, one first on cattle.

James A. Funkhouser, one first and three seconds on cattle; special, Studebaker wagon.

W. S. White, one first on cattle; special, Belle City feed-cutter.

B. F. Winn, one first on cattle, one sweepstake on cattle.

James Richardson, three seconds on cattle, one sweepstake on cattle.

A. B. Matthews, one second on cattle.

John F. Smith, one second on cattle.

R. B. Hudson & Son, one second on cattle.

Inter-State Galloway Cattle Company, specials, one corn-sheller and one Halladay wind-mill.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., four firsts and one second on sheep.

W. H. Curtright, Columbia, Mo., one first on sheep.

Thomas Taylor, Waynesville, Ill., three seconds on sheep, two firsts and three seconds on sheep.

U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., one second on sheep; special, one Diamond feed mill and horse power.

Jesse Taylor, Waynesville, Ill., two firsts on hogs.

W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., one second on sheep.

W. P. Hayzlett, Bolckow, Mo., one first and one second on sheep; two sweepstakes on hogs; specials, one corn-sheller and Rock Island clipper steel beam plow.

The following exhibitors received premiums on dressed carcasses: Inter-State Galloway Cattle Company; Fowler & Van Natta, one first and clear sweepstakes; J. H. Potts & Son, one first and special, one corn sheller; R. T. McCulley & Bro., one second.

The grand sweepstakes for best animal in the show. Animals of any breed that had taken any premiums in their class competing. This prize, a solid silver water service, value \$100, was awarded the Angus steer, Sandy, owned by Gudgell & Simpson. This steer's age in days was 939, weight 1855, average daily gain in pounds since birth 1.58

The class sweepstakes for best carcass of steer, spayed or barren heifer or cow, of any age, a prize of \$100, was awarded to the Hereford, Gentle Lady, owned by Fowler & Van Natta. This animal was 805 days old, weighed 1,325 pounds, average daily gain in pounds 1.64; 67½ per cent. dressed meat.

As to the business situation, a special dispatch to the *Kansas City Journal*, dated New York, October 30th, says: "The week preceding the fall elections seldom has so much in it of interest to the investor and speculator as that which closes to-night at an average of prices that are higher than have been known for much more than three years. The feeling is not one of uncertainty, feverish anxiety or doubt, and the issues that are to be decided next Tuesday seem to have been lost sight of. Instead of worrying whether the incoming Congress will be Republican or Democratic, free trade or protection, or whether the government of the greatest city in the country is to be administered for the next two years by a Democratic free trader, reform Republican, or an apostle of the Knights of Labor, there seems dominant every where a feeling of confidence that a movement of the industrial development of the country is so irresistible that it cannot be checked or even hindered by political agitation."

The *Farmers' Review*, Chicago, has crop returns from 140 counties of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota. The average of thirty-three counties of Illinois is 23 bushels per acre. This report fully includes one-half the great corn-raising counties in the State. In Iowa the average in twenty-five counties is 28½ bushels.

In thirty-six counties of Indiana the average yield is 36 bushels.

In fourteen counties of Missouri the general average is 26 bushels.

In fourteen counties of Minnesota the yield is 32 bushels.

In nine counties of Michigan the average yield is 55 bushels, but the reports do not cover a sufficiently wide area for accurate estimates.

In nine counties of Nebraska the yield is placed at 33 bushels.

In six counties of Ohio the yield reached 45 bushels.

Jewelry.

The well-known jewelry establishment of C. E. Buhre, 203 Kansas avenue, Topeka, has on hand a first-class stock of watches, jewelry, diamonds, silverware, etc. Any of our readers needing anything in the line of jewelry can do no better than to purchase of Buhre, who will sell reliable goods at reasonable prices. Remember Buhre's when in the city.

Finney County and Garden City.

Finney county was organized in October, 1884, and Garden City made the County Seat November 5th, of the same year. The county is 48 miles wide by 60 miles long, less 6x12 miles in the southwest corner, and contains an area of 2,808 square miles, or 1,797,120 acres, which divided into farms of 160 acres each would make homes for 11,232 families, and taking an average of five members to a family would give Finney county a population of 56,160 people. Again subdivide these farms into tracts of 80 acres each and you have ample land enough for 22,464 families, and allowing them five members would give unto this county the enormous population of 112,320 people, with room sufficient for their increase in years to come.

Will this unexaggerated statement come true? Some time, perhaps. In that event what will be the population of Garden City? Figures fall to enumerate. 'Tis beyond the comprehension of man. He who moulds the destiny of man alone can tell.

Garden City was unknown eight years ago and up to within three years past was a mere trading point and country postoffice, with a population not exceeding 250. Less than three years ago witnessed a phenomenal change in the progress of Garden City. A new life was before her and people stood ready to see that she was not hindered in developing same. Emigration was heading westward at a rate never before heard of, and lands that people thought were valueless and unproductive had come to be sought after in great earnestness. For the pioneer had fully proven by actual facts that, instead of having a valueless and an unproductive country, there was here in Southwest Kansas one of the finest, most valuable and productive expanse of prairie lands ever sun shown upon. Her real estate interests rose rapidly in value, and business transactions of large amounts were of frequent occurrence. Handsome business blocks and elegant dwelling houses made their appearance so fast that the early settler ceased to keep a list of same, and to-day as a result of free expenditure of money, properly applied, stands one of the finest young cities west of the Mississippi, having a population of over 4,000 people, with nothing in the way of debarring her from increasing that number to 20,000 before the expiration of five years hence. The business men of this city are wide-awake, energetic and alive to their present and future welfare, and from what has been done I infer truly that by concentrating all forces harmoniously together for the common weal of Garden City's future there need be no fear of her not becoming the wholesale and retail center west of Kansas City, Mo., Wichita unexcepted.

The soil of this section is a rich, sandy loam, overlaid with marl in an unexhaustible quantity. This marl is very pure and rich in fertilizing powers, and a country or claim possessed with such a commodity can never fail in yielding large returns over amount invested.

Choice water is found in great abundance at a depth of from 25 to 175 feet, and no danger of getting out, for in this country water flows in an undercurrent, or sheets, and when once reached cannot fail of its bounteous supply. The Arkansas river and other streams give this part of Kansas a never ceasing flow of living waters, a thing not enjoyed by many parts of the west.

The altitude of Garden City and Finney county is over 3,000 feet above sea level, making it a desirable health resort. For pulmonary and other troublesome diseases have no existence here, and the climate is so bracingly salubrious that once becoming a citizen of this place causes said party to anxiously want all his friends to locate here too; and it is stated that people never die in this country but live to a ripe old age, then like the prophet of old are taken hence.

Only a small per cent. of vacant lands remain untaken in Finney county to date, still those seeking homes can procure relinquishments at reasonable figures, which is far better than to go too far west into parts of country not yet having been tested.

The main line of the great Santa Fe railway system spans Finney county from east to west, passing through Garden City and making of it an important objective point, where is transacted annually "millions of business."

The Kansas, Texas & Southwestern is a new railway now being built and which, when completed, will open a new avenue of

commerce for this place of inestimable value. The road extends south into Pan Handle of Texas, and thence southwest into the coal fields of the Raton mountains. Concordia, Kansas, will be the east terminal of this enterprise. The machine shops, round houses, etc., are already located in Garden City, and will be the means of an annual outlay of large sums of money.

Other railways are heading this way and it only remains a question of time when Garden City will become the Indianapolis of the new west.

The educational and religious interests are wisely and amply provided for. Large and commodious brick school houses, trimmed with native stone, attract the attention of people seeking homes. And five churches completed, with three more soon to be built, gives high moral tone to this metropolitan city. The denominations represented are, Methodist Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Christian, Baptist, Congregational and Episcopalian.

Among the fine business blocks adorning Garden City is the Jones block, a two and three story edifice built of white magnesia limestone, in the latest modern style. The famous Buffalo hotel is a part of this magnificent block, and the proprietor, Mr. Phillips, has won for the hotel an enviable reputation as being the best place at which to stop in Southwest Kansas. The Steven's block is another very handsome two and three story building, erected out of pressed brick and native stone. In this mammoth block is situated the Sequoyah hotel, a new enterprise recently opened, and from the way Messrs. Hickman and Joseph cater to their patrons wishes, at once places it to the front as a first-class hotel. They, like the Buffalo, have the best of everything in its season.

Every branch of mercantile industry is represented, in all 270, and among this number is the United States Land Office, a place of great activity, and to all homeseekers of vast importance.

Choice building stone abounds in many parts, and no better brick can be procured anywhere in the west than is made from material obtained in this county. A street railway, one and a half miles in length, is in successful operation.

The citizens are kept posted as to the world and their own doings through the columns of three daily and four weekly newspapers, namely, *Sentinel*, daily and weekly; *Herald*, daily and weekly; *Irrigator*, daily and weekly, and the *Cultivator*, weekly.

The past of Garden City all are cognizant of, the present is full of bright and glorious deeds, and everything the future can possibly promise is for her possession.

HORACE.

Finney County Population.

In a few days Major Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, will issue a report, in which is shown that Finney county has increased her population within the past year far beyond that of any three other counties in the State. According to the census of 1885 Finney county had dwelling within her borders 1,487 people, and a year later another census was taken, showing a population of 13,662, or an increase in one year of 12,175 inhabitants.

The three counties ranking next to Finney county in increase of population during the past year are: Sedgwick, with an increase of 3,479 people; Wyandotte, with an increase of 3,249; Harper, with an increase of 3,228, making a total of 9,956 people, and yet lacking 2,219 in number of coming up with this young giant of the "plains."

Where, oh, where is the city of Wichita? Echo answers where. Never mind, let the "infant wonder" lie still and slumber. She in her arrogance has said that no other place on earth was like unto her; therefore, let her sleep, for where "ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," and Southwest Kansas, with Garden City as the gateway, will continue in the future as in the recent past to grow and still keep growing, and eventually be the only city of prominence this side of the Rockies.

Be sure that your tickets read by way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway when coming to Southwest Kansas, and then there will be no delay in reaching the land you so much desire to see. Stages with kind and accommodating managers meet trains at Garden City and other railway points on the "Santa Fe" for interior towns, so get on board and come right along, as there's room for many more.

HORACE.

Horticulture.

Preparation for Orchards and Gardens.

Careful and thorough preparation for a garden or an orchard is a large part of the necessary work. New ground is not as good for trees as old ground, nor is it for most vegetables. This is true especially of prairie ground; but by a little hard work in the beginning this adverse difference may be largely overcome. It is not good to set trees of any kind in the wild, unplowed prairie. Fruit trees might as well be thrown away as to set them in such ground. But wild prairie can be so prepared as to produce good trees and fruit in a few years. The writer of this saw an experiment of this kind in 1871 in Kansas. The sod was first turned over about three inches in depth, and then it was covered by a fallow plow that went six inches deeper. The sod was thus entirely covered by a body of earth that had lain beneath it. The top earth was then completely broken and pulverized by harrowing, and the trees were set in that. Apples grown on those trees in 1875 were exhibited in Philadelphia in 1876.

Ground to be used next spring for orchard or garden ought to be prepared this fall as much as possible. If it is raw prairie, let it be prepared as above, only, we would suggest, that a two-inch sod would be better, and add one inch to the depth of the furrow below the sod. Harrowing need not be done until spring and a short time before planting.

As to old ground, that ought to be broken up very deep and subsoiled if possible; but in subsoiling do not throw the lower soil on top; simply break the under soil and let it lie there. If there is any rotten manure about the place, spread it on the ground before plowing so that it will get into the soil and be thoroughly mixed by the harrowing in the spring. Let the harrowing be done just before planting and let it be well done.

There is one very important fact about preparation for an orchard that should not be forgotten: The ground should be thoroughly drained, either naturally or artificially. If the ground is flat and has not good drainage naturally, let deep furrows be drawn by the plow, enough of them and deep enough to carry off all surplus water as low down as the roots of the trees; let the ditches all run into one that will carry all the water away when collected.

A garden needs to be very rich. The ground may be prepared the same as for an orchard, but it ought to have a great deal more manure mixed with the soil. There is no danger of getting a farm garden too rich. If the manure is all well rotted before being mixed with the ground, it will pay for all the time and trouble taken to put it there.

Keeping Apples.

To have apples keep well all that have worms in them should be rejected and packed with those that are to be consumed early in the season; it is true, occasionally an apple will keep well in spite of the worms, but as a rule wormy apples will not keep much beyond the first of January.

Apples that are to be kept for the spring market should be assorted so as to have two sizes, large and medium, for while the medium size will bring, to retail out by count, as much or more than if mixed with large ones, all large ones will command an extra price.

In putting up apples for home use it is not so important to separate the sizes, but it is important to separate the qualities; only good sound apples should be put up for winter use, and

while, as a rule, apples for the market should be put up in barrels, those for home use, never should, for a barrel is a very unhandy thing to take apples from. In a small family where several varieties of apples are put in for winter use, it is a very wasteful practice to put them in barrels, because of its being necessary to have several barrels open at the same time; by thus exposing them to the air, more rot than are used; but if the different varieties be put in bushel boxes, with covers to them, any particular variety can be easily obtained, and yet not disturb what are left, or exposing them to the air but a few moments.—*Practical Farmer.*

Anent the tree peddler question, Prof. Budd writes the *Iowa State Register*: "With a view to the protection of the interests of our home nurseries and of the people, who are anxious to grow a home supply of fruit, I will again suggest the idea of furnishing responsible agents with certificate of agency signed by the firm and verified by statement and seal of a county or State official. We know of a few careful and honest agents, armed with an official paper of this kind, who are acting as true missionaries for the public good.

A well-known horticulturist says he had an apple tree which bore fruit every alternate year only, and the fruit was very small. He made it a yearly bearer—and also greatly increased the size of the apples—by thinning out the small branches after the fruit had formed, so as to remove about half of it. The apples were fully doubled in size and improved in flavor. Its year for non-bearing would find it full of blossoms, and by removing half the embryo apples a good crop would result. This is a good thing to remember and try next spring.—*Practical Farmer.*

Strawberry plants set this fall will produce fruit next spring, and will make a much better growth than if the planting be postponed till next spring. One year's gain in time is quite a point with those who have no berries, and it is no inconsiderable item even with those who have berries. The beds should be made by cultivating the ground deeply, and putting on well-rotted manure, and, where possible, some sand, if the soil itself is not sandy. Set the plants in three-foot rows, and eighteen to twenty inches apart. This will allow the use of a horse cultivator. If the plants are to be cultivated by hand, they may be set closer. When plants are received from a distance they should be set as soon as possible after taking up. Disturb the roots as little as possible. If from a distance it is well to put them in a pail of water or thin mud, and take them from it to set out. As soon as freezing weather comes, cover the beds to the depth of three inches with straw or other litter. In the spring this should be removed from the plants and left between them, to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean.

A young gentleman of 8 years, who had already five brothers, was told one day that he had a sister. As the news seemed to affect him rather badly he was finally prevailed upon to tell what the trouble was. Sobbing, he told his mother he wanted all brothers, as he was in hopes of having a base ball nine.

The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

Send for a Catalogue of Campbell University (Holton, Kas.)

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.

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A General Stock of Greenhouse and Seedling Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Send for Price List.
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Also all the older Small Fruits.
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A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.
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World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York



The Poultry Yard.

About Turkeys.

Kansas Farmer:

It is hardly necessary to say to the experienced that turkeys are exceedingly delicate during the first two months of their lives, and require very careful attention and management at this time; but after they are two or three months old they gradually become hardy and soon need less care than any other variety of poultry.

The first thing to do upon starting into the business of raising turkeys, and one of the most important points which bear on the future success, is the proper selection of the breeding stock. Too much cannot be said in regard to this, for it is of the greatest importance that the parent stock should be perfectly strong, healthy and of good size. The variety has but little to do with the case so long as they are large, healthy and well-mated.

When young and tender they should be kept on dry, elevated ground, and always have a good shelter to use when necessary. They are not ducks. Water is fatal to them, and they should be kept away from it as much as possible during their early life.

Turkeys, when full grown, are perhaps the hardiest variety of poultry we have, and it is rather a strange fact that this hardy variety is among the most tender when young. During the cold winter weather the turkeys will generally be found perched up in some high tree or on the ridge of the barn, and seem to be contented, and take it in preference to a lower and warmer perch. It would, however, be better if they could be taught to roost in some certain fixed place, sheltered by some building or at least have a partial protection from the cold north winds, and thus during some of the zero weather of winter the turkeys will be saved from having frost-bitten feet.

They are of American origin and, although domesticated, their natural habits are but little changed, and it is yet their delight to wander off through the woods and be in a measure free from civilization and all its signs.

From my experience with turkey raising, I would say that the turkey hen is not a good setter nor a good mother, and I had rather trust the turkey eggs with the common hen for incubation. Of course the common hen cannot hatch out many turkey eggs, but after they are hatched she is better calculated to give them the careful attention they so much need when young.

There is but little expense attending the raising of turkeys, as they pick up a great share of their living in their daily roamings, and the amount of bugs, grasshoppers, etc., that they will pick up is really wonderful and surprising to one who is not acquainted with their habits. It is quite amusing to watch them when a load of hay is being stacked in the meadow. I have seen ten or twelve half grown turkeys gather around a load of hay which was being thrown off, and it is a curious sight to see their eager exertions to find all the insects and grasshoppers which were necessarily raked up with the hay. In this way they pick up a great part of their living, and the expense of raising them after they once get a good start is very trifling indeed, and when Thanksgiving time comes a brood of turkeys will always bring a good round sum, the greater part of which is clear profit.

One important feature, which should be attended to carefully, is to get them hatched out as early in the spring as possible, that is, where the farmer is

conveniently situated to care for them at this time, not forgetting that it is during their early life that they need the most care. By getting a good start early in the season they will grow more rapidly during the warm weather and be much larger at marketing time, and the extra profit realized will more than pay for the trouble of getting them started earlier in the spring.

GEO. F. MARSTON.

Denver, Col., October 28.

Poultry Notes.

Fowls should be well sheltered and fed when moulting or shedding their feathers; and the male birds should be separated from the hens, especially when there is quite a number of young crows around.

Good oats, peas and wheat, are a better food for fowls during moulting than corn, as they contain more of the elements needed for the production of feathers. Again oats are a splendid food for keeping up the animal vigor.

Chickens should never be allowed to roost till ten or twelve weeks old. If allowed to perch, their breasts often get crooked and their growth and appearance at table are spoiled. Occasionally we see an otherwise fine turkey most unsightly from this cause. Falling down is often injurious to large birds.

The perches have a great deal to do with the style and shape of the eggs. Narrow poles, on which the hens have to balance themselves with difficulty, make the eggs small and unsymmetrical; flat roosts, six or eight inches broad and near the ground, are much better. The fowls do not injure themselves by jumping off, and the eggs laid at night do not break and get the hens in the habit of eating them.

One-half the care and labor required to earn fifty dollars tilling some crop, will produce that amount for the farmer if bestowed upon his flock of fowls. If you propose to him to persistently neglect his best cow from one end of the year to the other, he will set you down as a candidate for a lunatic asylum; yet a common-sized flock of fowls, such as are kept at most farmsteads, will yield as much value yearly, if properly treated, as a first-rate cow.

I have kept an accurate record of the receipts and expenses of my henyard for 1885. I began with 25 hens, representing at 75 cents a plant of \$18.75. During the year I sold 3,040 eggs for \$60.80. I set 340 eggs and I got 250 chickens. In October I sold 150 chickens for \$75. In January I sold 50 more for \$37.50. The 50 that are left I value at \$50. My expenses during the year for feed, repairs and the rest were \$125, so that the net profit on the \$18.75 plant was about \$100.

We used to hear that cotton was king or that corn was king, but take the official report for 1883 for instance. The wheat product of that year was worth \$448,000,000; the cotton product, \$410,000,000; the dairy product, \$24,000,000. But the poultry product was worth \$560,000,000, almost half again as large as the cotton product, and larger than both the iron and steel product together. Still it is not half as large as it ought to be. In 1883 we imported 15,000,000 dozen of eggs worth \$2,677,000. Think of Germany sending us over 2,000,000 dozens, and China over 1,000,000.

While the mother hen broods her chicks they cannot crowd and trample upon each other to their damage; but when she leaves them and flies up to roost, if they cannot reach her they huddle together in a corner or beside some coop or box, and often smother some at the bottom of the pile. The best remedy for this trouble is to put

only broods of the same age and size of birds together, and to allow not more than two or three broods to mingle until they get over their brooding habit. When you are ready to break up their huddling by encouraging roosting, prepare your perches not more than six inches from the ground to begin with.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

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Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

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OUR SPLENDID COMPLETE OUTFIT ONLY \$22.75. Our Peerless Double-Barreled Breach-Loading Gun and the following necessary and valuable outfit sent for only \$22.75: Our Peerless Outfit (including Gun) consists of 1 Fine Ash, Brass-Jointed Cleaning Rod, with complete instruments; 1 Automatic Closing Crimper for Paper Shells; 1 Capper and Decapper for Reloading brass or paper shells; 1 Powder and Shot Gauge for accurately measuring charges; 1 Shell Extractor; Complete Instructions how to load to shoot hard or to make shot scatter—in all, everything needed for reloading and cleaning this handsome gun (will send this set alone if ordered separately for \$1.75); 12 Heavy X.X. Brass Shells, can be easily reloaded 100 times, making the ammunition as cheap as for a muzzle-loader (price alone 75c.); 1 Box Reloading Primers; 1 Waterproof Gun Case (price alone \$1.00); 1 Buff-Webbed Cartridge Belt with Straps (price alone 75c.); 1 Canvas Hunter's Coat, light and nearly waterproof, complete with cartridge and game pockets. No sportsman should be without one of these. (Price of this alone \$2.75.)

THE PEERLESS DOUBLE-BARRELED, BREACH-LOADING SHOT GUN and this splendid, full, and complete sportsman's outfit sent to any address on receipt of \$22.75. Sent by express C. O. D. with privilege of examination on receipt of \$1.00 advance payment, balance to be paid express agent if goods are as represented. Twelve extra brass shells given if Cash is sent with the order. Order now and do not miss this chance. Address **RENNIE & ALLSON MFG. CO. 721 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA PA.**

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To the Women!

Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing-down pains in the abdomen, flashes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, meagry and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three packages of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

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Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimness of sight, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

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Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for ever thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice.

Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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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.

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Will quickly cure any case of hernia or rupture. Explanation and testimonials free. Address O. FRINK, 234 Broadway, New York.

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The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle of its size made. Can be heard up to one mile. The exact size of a 50 calibre U. S. Government Rifle Cartridge. Made of burnished brass with nickel bullet. Invaluable as a signal for teamsters, farmers, sportsmen and all who wish to attract attention at a long distance. Call your men to dinner with it! Every one who sees it wants it! You should have it. To introduce our full, expensive, and interesting catalogue of guns, knives, novelties, and useful articles, we will send this whistle and catalogue by mail, post-paid, for only 25 cents in stamps.

THE PEERLESS DOUBLE-BARRELED, BREACH-LOADING SHOT GUN and this splendid, full, and complete sportsman's outfit sent to any address on receipt of \$22.75. Sent by express C. O. D. with privilege of examination on receipt of \$1.00 advance payment, balance to be paid express agent if goods are as represented. Twelve extra brass shells given if Cash is sent with the order. Order now and do not miss this chance. Address **RENNIE & ALLSON MFG. CO. 721 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA PA.**

The Business Situation.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's, while recording a somewhat improved movement in merchandise at Chicago, Burlington and Davenport, Iowa, Kansas City and New Orleans, reflects on the whole a continuance of the late check to the general trade. While this appears to be of a seasonable character, after the recent period of active trading, there is little in sight at the moment to suggest an immediate improvement, although public confidence in its appearance in the near future is unabated. From a number of points word comes that mercantile collections are made with less cases, which is attributed in part to the low prices of staple farm products. At most of the cities reporting a better business, cooler weather preceded it. The practical holiday in many lines in New York on Thursday, cut into the total volume of transactions, and is reflected in the week's bank clearings, together with about one-third loss in trading on the stock exchange, in a loss of about \$125,000,000 from the total of \$738,300,000 last week.

The Western money markets generally continue quite firm, with the current of funds still to the West. The demand for funds for general commercial and industrial enterprises at most large cities continues marked. The stock market was hesitating and somewhat lower during the early portion of the week with considerable bear talk and selling short. This was followed by a revived bull movement, and considerable advances in certain stocks. Bonds were generally strong and advancing. Money was much easier, the arrival of a large amount of gold from Europe tending to give a less stringent tone. Call money was quoted at 4 to 6 per cent., and time loaned at about 6 per cent. Exchange continues weak and low, with prospects favorable to further gold imports. Commercial paper is in poor supply, but rates are still well sustained.

The distribution of dry goods from Eastern centers has been noticeably checked, though prices are strongly held. The demand for raw wool from manufacturers is not so large as in September, though the decreased demand from Eastern knitting mills has caused no weakness yet.

The strength recently shown in iron and steel is maintained.

Wheat has been stronger and higher again, after a reaction from the advance made early in the week. Speculation, foreign war rumors and the growing opinion that importing nations will have to buy largely from the United States, are underneath the most recent advances.

Rains and frost in many sections of the cotton regions this week have not resulted in widespread damage.

Louisville reports the weather favorable for curing the tobacco crop.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 1, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York. BEEVES—Receipts 4,100. Market active and firmer. Common to strictly prime native steers 4 00a5 35, a few tops at 5 50a5 60. SHEEP—Receipts 11,600. Market dull at 3 00a 4 50 for sheep, and 3 75a6 00 for lambs. HOGS—Receipts 14,400. Market dull and weak at 4 40a4 60.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 9,000, shipments 2,000 head. Market demoralized and 10a20c lower. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 40a5 20 stockers and feeders 2 00a3 16, through Texas cattle 2 5a3 05. HOGS—Receipts 2,900, shipments 13,000. Market steady and strong. Rough and mixed 3 60a 4 00, packing and shipping 3 75a4 10, light 3 00a 4 05, skips 2 20a3 20. SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Mar-

ket slow. Natives 2 00a3 80, Texans 2 00a3 00, lambs 2 75a4 50.

Kansas City. CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,061. The market to-day was slow but steady at about Saturday's prices. Nearly all the cattle on the market were rangers, with a liberal percentage of cows and heifers. The steers ranged from canners worth about 2 30 up to good heavy, 1100 lb. killets sold at 3 25, good to choice 4 10. HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 2,890. The market to-day was strong to 5c higher. Extreme range of sales 3 35a4 00, bulk at 3 90a3 95. SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 1006. Market steady. Sales of 62 natives, av. 75 lbs at 2 15.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York. WHEAT—Steady. Ungraded red, 79a87c; No. 2 red, 84c in elevator, 84 1/2a84 3/4 f. o. b. CORN—Steady. Ungraded, 42a46 3/4c; No. 2, 45 1/2 a45 5/8c in elevator, 46 1/2a47c afloat.

St. Louis. WHEAT—Active and firmer. December, 76a 76 3/4c. CORN—Fairly active and strong. No. 2 mixed cash, 34 1/2a34 3/4c. OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 26c. RYE—Easy at 48c bid. BARLEY—Unchanged.

Chicago. The wheat market opened slow and steady, but gathered strength as the session advanced and closed for the day 3/8c higher than Saturday. The report of the visible supply of wheat showed an increase of less than 800,000 bushels, which was considerably under the former estimates, and was one of the features imparting strength to the market. The export clearings were larger than usual. The market closed on the latest trading at nearly outside figures.

There was a good speculative and shipping demand for corn, and the market ruled firm at higher prices. The decrease in the visible supply imparted a firmer tone, which was caused by the reports that the crops are not yielding as largely as was expected. Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 68a 66; No. 2 red, 74 1/2c. CORN—No. 2, 36a36 1/2c. OATS—No. 2, 26a26 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 50c. BARLEY—No. 2, 53c. FLAX SEED—No. 1, 96 1/2c.

Kansas City. WHEAT—The market was somewhat stronger to-day on 'change. No. 2 red cash and December were nominal, November sold at 62 1/2c. No. 3 red was entirely nominal. No. 2 soft was nominal except for November, which sold at 69 1/2c. CORN—There was a very quiet market to-day on 'change with values nominally higher, as there were no sales on the call, either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. OATS—No. 2 cash, November and May, no bids nor offerings. RYE—No bids nor offerings.

LAY—Receipts 4 cars. Market firm. Fancy, small baled, 8 50; large baled, 8 00; wire bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 1 ton, 21 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 20 00 per ton.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 55c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50 per bus. BUTTER—The oleomargarine law went into effect to day and values are somewhat unsettled in consequence. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 26c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15a18c; store packed do., 12c; common, 8c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 17c per dozen for candied. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 18 1/2c, partskim flats 7a8c, Young America 13 1/2c, Kansas 6a7c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, natives, 40a45c per bus.; northern, 60a70c; Greeleys, 70a80. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a1 00 per bus.; red, 70c.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Short, 1a4 1/2c; green hurl, 5c; self working, 4 1/2a4 3/4c; long coarse, 3a 3 1/2c; crooked, 1 1/2a2 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 10c, breakfast bacon, 8c; dried beef, 10c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 6 25; long clear sides, 6 15; shoulders, 4 75; short clear sides, 6 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 75; long clear sides, 6 65; shoulders, 5 75; short clear sides, 7 00. Barrel meats: Mess pork, 9 00. Choice lard: Tierce lard, 5 75.

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.

SEND TO TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

FOR ALL KINDS OF Garden and Field Seeds and Garden Implements.

Address DOWNS ELEVATOR & SEED CO., Topeka, Kansas.

And to the TOPEKA MEAL and BUCKWHEAT MILL for Pure Buckwheat, Rye and Graham Flour and Roller-Process Corn Meal. If you have Grain of any kind to sell, write to DOWNS MILL & ELEVATOR CO., TOPEKA.

GREAT BLUE RIBBON COUNTY OF EASTERN KANSAS. Jefferson county don't owe a dollar. Price List of Farms, etc., free. Address Metzger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Kas. Cut this out.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., OF CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A few Wyandotte Cockerels. New blood in your flock at a bargain. Also sell a fancy-bred Cock. Call, or address A. Gandy, 206 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

FOR SALE—Holstein Bull, Sereno 1024 H. H. B., 2,000 pounds. I. S. Barnes, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice young Thoroughbred Jersey Bull—42. A. B. Smith, box 130, Topeka, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Eighty acres good Land for Cattle. Address Box No. 54, Quenemo, Kas.

EIGHT COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE—Address W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

APPLE SEEDLINGS—For sale. No. 1, \$2.75 per 1,000; No. 2, \$1.50. All kinds of nursery stock at low rates. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. (October 1, 1886.) Wm. Plasket & Sons.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Eligible to record, \$7.50, if taken by September 20. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. A. Stephens, Havana, Kas.

135 THOROUGHbred MERINO SHEEP—Cheap for cash, cattle or horses. J. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kansas.

SHORT-HORNS—Bred and for sale by L. A. Knapp, Dove, Kas. Several very fine young bulls of good colors on hand. Also one three-quarters Percheron-Norman Stallion Colt, 2 years old; color dark brown.

\$5,000 will buy an Improved Farm of 160 acres of first-class land in McPherson county, Kas. Terms easy. Address DeMotte, 273 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

\$10 REWARD—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two-year-old Mare Colt. Star in forehead, has strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 15th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H. Rowley, Trail P. O., Lyon Co., Kas.

STRAYED—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh-made, long mane—clipped under collar pad. Also one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, sup on nose, leather strap around neck. he is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

UNEMPLOYED MEN—Can make money fast as Agents for the Great Northern Copying House, headquarters for fine Portraits in India Ink, Water-Colors and Crayon. Samples free. Address N. L. Stone, Potsdam, N. Y.

I HAVE FOR SALE—The following Hogs, bred from selections from M. B. Keagy's Berkshire herd, viz: One Boar, 20 months old; three sows of same litter; five Glits, 8 months old. Choice Pigs; prices low. Orders solicited. Address J. H. Dougherty, Wellington, Kas.

Too Late to be Classified.

S. R. EDWARDS, breeder of pure-bred Partridge S. Cochius and Plymouth Rocks, Emporia, Kas.

THE LITTLE GIANT FENCE-WEAVER

Excels them all. Simple, durable, cheap and easily worked. Salesmen wanted. Particulars free. WM. F. JESTER, Lock box 932, Wichita, Kas.

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced. J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law, Florence, Kansas.

ESTAB'D 1869. A. D. FERRY & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS IN BROOMCORN

225 & 227 Kinzie st., CHICAGO. We are not General Commission Merchants, handling everything, but are exclusively Broomcorn Dealers, and have an established trade with Eastern and Canadian Manufacturers, and can get best market value. Liberal advances. Correspondence solicited. Reference—Atlas National Bank, Chicago.

BROOMCORN.

We make liberal advances on consignments and charge no interest. Returns sent promptly, and market prices guaranteed. Write us and we will keep you posted. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Farwell & Co.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets. THE STOCKMEN'S HOME. Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day. Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City. W. F. OBOUTT, Proprietor.



W. H. REED & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE

156 KANSAS AVE., (Between Fifth and Sixth),

TOPEKA, :: KANSAS.

One of the Largest and Best-Selected Stocks in the State, and Prices Guaranteed to be as Low as the Lowest.

We make a specialty of all orders for shipment. Goods packed and shipped without extra charge at lowest freight rates.

C. W. WARNER & CO., Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,

Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc. 397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

J. D. BEST & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants.

Dealers in Fruits, Butter and Eggs. Agents for "Silver State Flour." 373 Holliday St., DENVER, COLORADO.

BARTELDES & PATCH Hay and Grain Commission Merchants.

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited 403 Holliday St., Denver, Col.

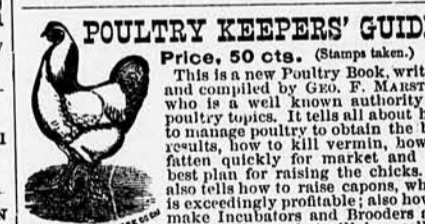
POULTRY FOR SALE.

FINE-BRED FOWLS.

Large White Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair. Cockerels and Pullets—Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per trio. Leghorn Cockerels—White and Brown—rose or single comb, good, 75 cents each; very choice \$1.00. Eggs in season. References—Any business man in Valley Falls, J. W. HILE, Proprietor Kansas Poultry Yards, Valley Falls, Kas.

POULTRY KEEPERS' GUIDE.

Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.) This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by GEO. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which is exceedingly profitable; also how to make incubators and brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 25 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail post paid. Address the author, GEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.



KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the Ball in the cup presses back the Intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING

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

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The owner of any stray, may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Oct. 20, '86.

Cheyenne county—J. M. Clark, J. P.

STEER—Taken up by P. O. Volght, of Hourglass tp., July 26, 1886, one red and white 2-year-old Texas steer, branded O N.; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—By same, one red 2-year-old Texas steer with white nose, branded L's H. M. with bar beneath; valued at \$12.50.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Beeraft, of Glencoe tp., one cow, supposed to be 10 years old, red neck and white spotted sides and rump, branded C. on left hip; valued at \$12.50.

Morris county—G. E. Irwin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. W. Rader, of Ohio tp., one red-nose cow, about 10 years old, blind in right eye; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by T. H. Haskel, of Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), one bay mare with colt at side, mare about 8 years old, letter F. on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. A. Cole, of Fairmount tp., May 27, 1886, one light gray mare, about 15 hands high, about 12 years old, a slight scar across the nose, no brands; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Michael Cavanaugh, of Stranger tp., one bright bay horse, 10 years old, some collar marks; valued at \$60.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, 12 years old, collar and saddle marks; valued at \$60.

Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F. W. Carroll, of Detroit, in Center tp., about the middle of June, one bright bay horse colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white, about 15 hands high; valued at \$45.

Strays for week ending Oct. 27, '86.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Peters in Sheridan tp., one 2-year-old heifer, red and white spotted; valued at \$18.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

7 CALVES—Taken up by Sumner Preston, of Blue Rapids tp., September 27, 1886, seven late winter and early spring calves—one red and white spotted heifer, and six bulls, two red and three mostly white and one red and white spotted; all valued at \$35.

Thomas county—James N. Fike, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. J. Williams, of Colby, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands.

HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, about 10 years old, one white hind foot, white strip in forehead; value of both animals \$150.

Strays for week ending Nov. 3, '86.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by P. B. Phillips, of Burlington tp., one dark brown mare mule, 10 years old, some harness marks, white spots on root of tail; valued at \$30.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Reuben Lewery, of Greeley, in Walker tp., September 28, 1886, one deep red steer with small white spot in face, bush of tall white hair on left flank; valued at \$16.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. M. McDaniel, of Rosalia tp.,

October 9, 1886, one 1-year-old steer, left ear off and half right ear off; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Forrest Savage, in Wakarusa tp., four miles southwest of Lawrence, September 14, 1886, one nearly white cow, red on neck, about 4 years old; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one white cow with red streaks on neck, about 6 years old; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by James Carel, in Wakarusa tp., two miles east of Lawrence, September 11, 1886, one white cow with red spots on right hip and left side, red neck and face with white across face, slit in left ear and swallow-fork in right ear, about 6 years old; valued at \$15.

JOHNSON BROS.

Garnett, - Kansas,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

French Draft Horses.

Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

J. L. HASTINGS,

Wellington, - - Kansas,



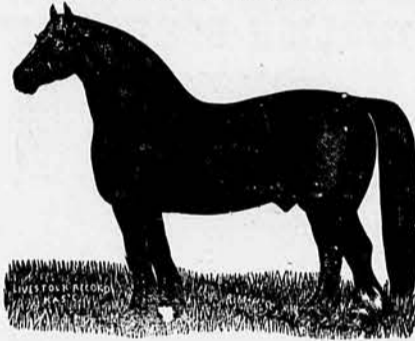
Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade

FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

E. BENNETT & SON

TOPEKA, KANSAS,



Importers and breeders of PERCHERON, CLYDESDALE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. 100 head will arrive from Europe, July 28th. Homes sold on terms to suit purchasers. Write for illustrated Catalogue.

TIMBER LINE HERD

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit, At Prices to Suit the Times.

In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS,
Andover, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN PARK.

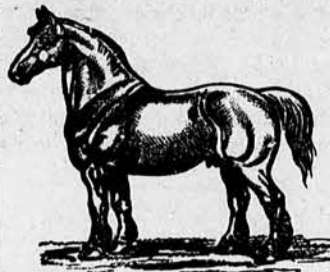


W. A. TRAVIS,
HOLSTEIN BREEDER.
TOPEKA, KANS.

WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS,
BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.



Sexton & Offord,

In connection with MR. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of

English Shire (Draft) Horses

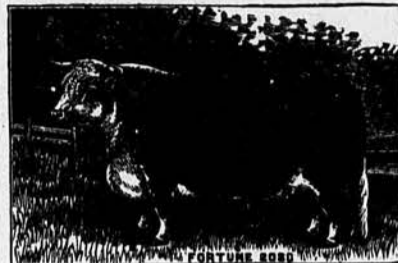
RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited.

34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

First-Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords, headed by the following first-prize and sweepstakes Bulls:

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080, SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.

GROVE 4TH 13733, by the noted Grove 3d, DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Grades Bought and Sold.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1616 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

Choice, Highly-Bred

HEREFORD

BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

SHOCKEY & GIBB,

Lawrence, Kansas.

STRAYED.

From the premises of the subscriber, at No. 26 Monroe street, Topeka, on or about the 15th of September, 1886, a light bay Mare Pony, all her feet white, nose and face white, mane roached, a few white hairs close together on left side of neck. Pony was 5 years old, weighs about 650 pounds, was perfectly gentle. Suitable reward will be given for the pony or information leading to its recovery.

J. H. KELLY,
No. 26 Monroe street, Topeka, Kas.



GRIND YOUR OWN Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, Graham Flour & Corn, in the E. Wilson's Patent \$5 HAND MILL. 100 per cent. more made in keeping Poultry. Also POWER MILLS and FARM FEED MILLS. Circulars and testimonials sent on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

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THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

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M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz:

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

J. H. PR SCOTT, Pres't.
ED. C. [unclear], Secretary.

C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't.
M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

remium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$120,000.

Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

W. H. BARNES, Pres't.
J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't.
C. C. WOODS, Treasurer.

GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death

BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

Incorporated under and complied with all the laws of the State of Kansas, furnished bonds as required, and received certificate of authority from Insurance Commissioner to do business. Your Insurance solicited. Agents wanted. Mention KANSAS FARMER.



Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK. Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 29 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

INFLUENZA.—I have a mare that will not eat, and I see that her eyes are running water. She coughs, making a dry sound like a grunt, and it seems to hurt her. She has not laid down since she showed that she was sick. She is weak across the back and swags to one side when she walks. [She is affected with pink-eye, and weakness is ever-present in all cases. No two cases are affected alike. The lung and lumbar muscles are affected in this case. Give her one tablespoonful of oil of tar every morning before feeding and camphorite spirits of wine and aconite, 1 ounce each, mixed, 20 drops three times a day. Feed little and often. Rub over the kidneys turpentine, aqua ammonia, 1 ounce each; linseed oil, 1 pint, mixed. Apply twice a day.]

SORE FEET.—I have a cow eight years old taken about the 1st of May with one sore foot, a breaking out on the edge of the hoof outside. It first seemed to turn out like a little rose the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and now it has formed something similar to a thimble, and has a cone of puss one-half to one inch deep, and very sore. She has three such. The foot is hard all around the side affected, which is only one hoof, and not sore below the hoof. There is one yearling also with sore foot, with only one piece as described on the same hind foot, but not of so long standing. I have been applying pine tar mixed with sweet oil and a little carbolic acid, but it does not cure. Can you tell me what is the name of the disease, and if contagious. They seem to feed well, and the cow gives a usual mess of milk. I should be under obligations to you if you can give a cure, or tell me what to do for them. [Dress the sore twice daily with a mixture of acetate of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; water, 1 pint. Mix and afterwards apply a linseed poultice. When the discharge ceases discontinue the poultice and keep on with the solution till a cure is effected. The disease is not contagious, has no particular name, and is probably contracted by the animals standing for a length of time in filthy places.]

GARGET.—I had two cows taken very sick six days ago. One of them got into a corn field two days in succession and she was very full, but when she came home at night she seemed to be all right. I sometimes pasture the cows in an old orchard, and put them in there the next day. There did not seem to be many apples there, and I thought there was no danger, but the following day the cows refused to eat anything, and the second day the milk left them entirely; one of them was previously giving eighteen quarts. The Ayrshire looks as if she had been sick for six months, she is so empty and thin; before that she was in fine condition. I gave one a general cow drink, and in three days gave her another. I think she seems as if she would get better. The other cow got 12 ounces of salts and one pint of linseed oil. She don't seem any better yet. Would apples make them so sick? They blow and cough as if they would choke when they are driven. [Apples will produce just such conditions as you describe. The disease is called garget in England, and is sometimes denominated apple-founder. The treatment consists in removal of cows from orchard; full dose to each, of Moore's general cow drink; then half doses every forty-eight hours. Also dose of the following prescription three times a day: The udder should be rubbed

twice a day with alcohol, and plenty of tea made of whole flax seed, steeped in hot water, given as drink, and seed mixed with food. Powdered iodide of potass., 6 ounces; powdered chloride of potass., 12 ounces; powdered colchicum root, 10 ounces; mix. Dose, large tablespoonful.]

Eels to the value of three-quarters of a million dollars are consumed annually in England. The consumption amounts to about 1,650 tons a year, and of this amount Holland sends 1,000 tons, and Ireland 500 tons. Germany sends nearly all the rest. The native eel doesn't seem to be relished.

FOR NEARLY 34 YEARS—I have been a victim of Catarrh. I have tried many remedies, receiving little or no relief. I bought one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and derived more real benefit from that than all the rest added together. You can recommend it as being a safe and valuable medicine.—A. L. FULLER, Danby, N. Y.

AS ONE HAVING USED Ely's Cream Balm I would say it is worth its weight in gold as a cure for Catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. LOVELL, Franklin, Pa. (See adv't.)

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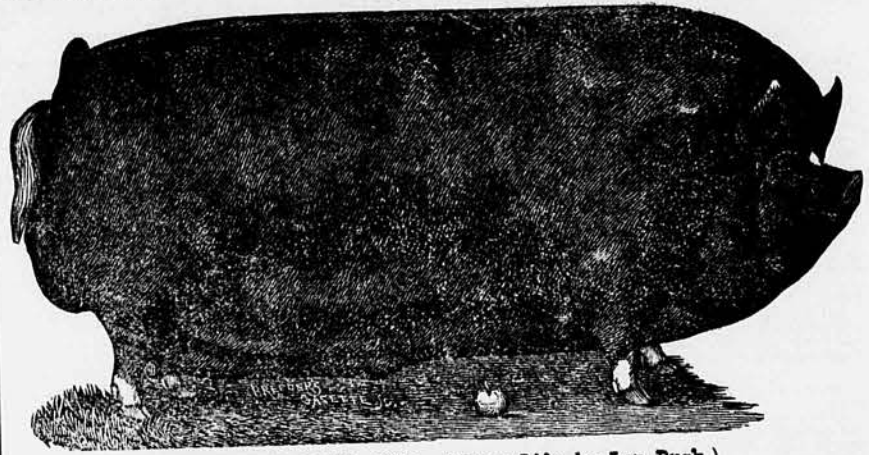
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References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Welsle, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Volaw, V. S., Douglas, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., St. Marys, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the State. [Mention this paper.]

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MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



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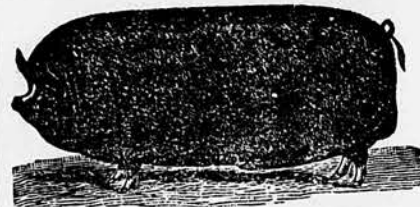
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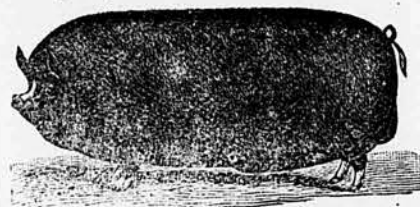
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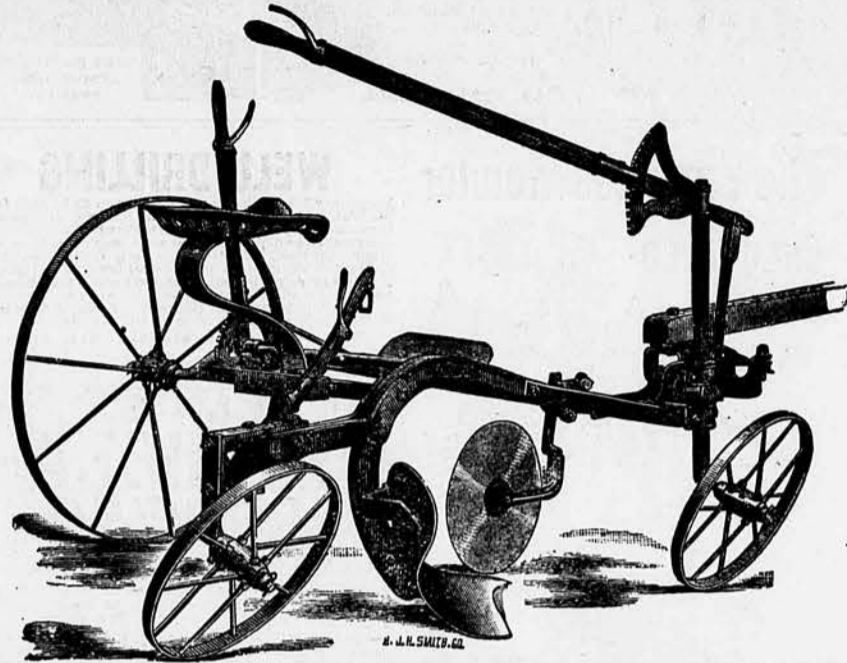
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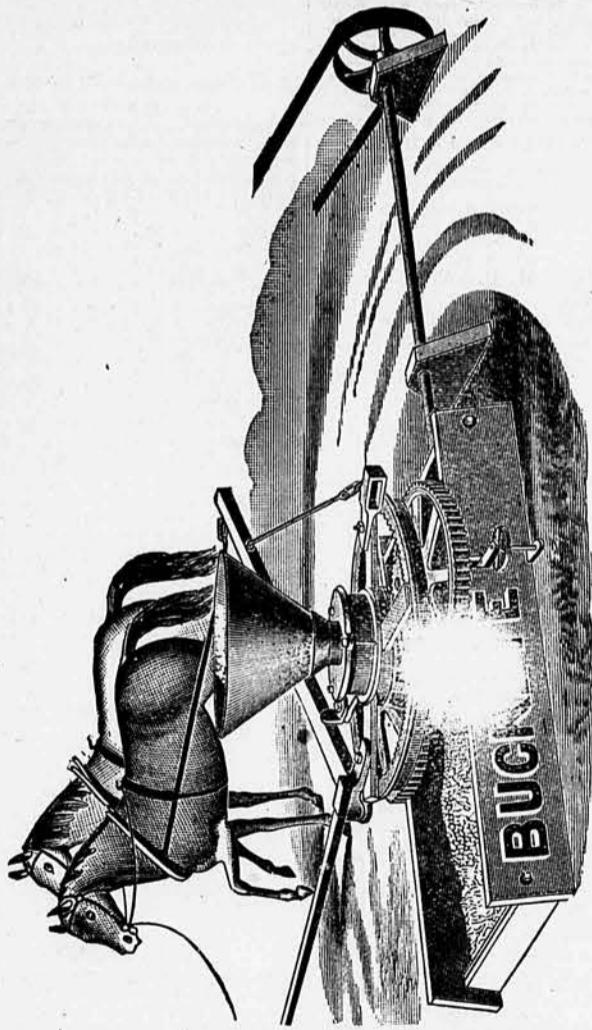
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—AND—

HOME-SEEKERS.

Hear what Col. Johnson, Land Commissioner of the A., T. & S. F. railroad; Major Sims, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, and G. W. Watson, Esq., Vice President of the National Real Estate Dealers Association, say of Ness county:

"We, the Committee on Products and Resources, after carefully examining all the exhibits at the Exposition, find that

"NESS COUNTY"

"makes the best showing in products of the soil, including tree-growth, and therefore award Ness county

"THIS BANNER PRIZE, A SILK FLAG."

Such is the Judges' verdict!

Such is the People's verdict!

The people of Ness county will vote on proposition for two railroads November 1st, one of which is the Kansas, Texas & Southwestern, the other a Santa Fe extension from Great Bend. Bonds have already been carried for the D., M. & A. in the southeast township of the county, and the Missouri Pacific extension from Salina must be completed to the east line of Ness county by December 1st, in order to secure the \$120,000 bonds voted in Rush county. It is almost certain that the four roads above mentioned will be completed through Ness county within twelve months. With such products as Ness county exhibited at the Exposition and such prospects for competing lines of railroad, is it not the best county in Western Kansas for the Home-Seeker? Is not Ness City destined to become the railroad and commercial center of Western Kansas?

It Will be to Your Interest to Visit

NESS CITY

The Future Capital of West Kansas Before Investing Elsewhere.

The Gem City of western Kansas. Only seven months old, and at the present rate of settlement will contain

600 INHABITANTS,

within the next sixty days. Built up entirely on the merits of the surrounding country, and being the only Town in the County with a perfect title, it is certain to become the

COUNTY SEAT.

of Wichita County. Coronado has a splendid location, perfect drainage, substantial buildings, is on the line of three proposed railroads, and is the place for *Investors to make quick money.* Plenty of choice government land within a reasonable distance of town. To reach Coronado take the hack at Garden City on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., or at Wallace on the U. P. R. R. Daily hack from both places.

D. W. WEILER,

Resident Agent Coronado, Wichita Co., Ks.

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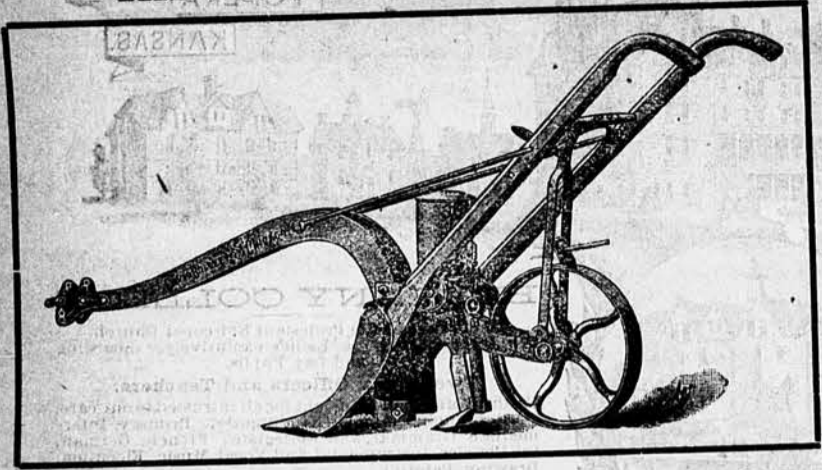
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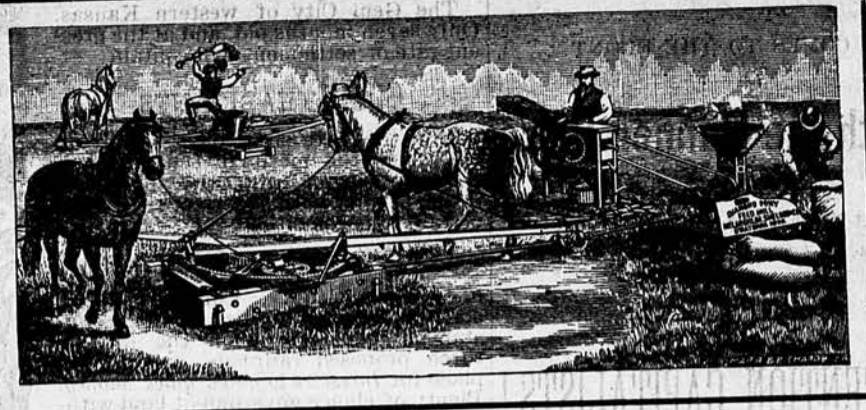
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	12 1/2c. Each	One year old.	Per 1,000	SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL—SIX-FOOT TREES.	
Apples.....	12 1/2c. Each	Russian Mulberry.....	\$4 00	Russian Mulberries.....	25c. Each
Apples, 1 year.....	8 "	Catalpa.....	4 00	Catalpa.....	25 "
Plums, 2 years.....	40 "	Allanhus.....	4 00	Soft and hard Maple.....	50 "
Plums, 1 year.....	30 "	White Ash.....	4 00	Chestnut.....	50 "
Pears, 2 years.....	60 "	Black Ash.....	4 00	Lombardy Poplar.....	25 "
Pears, 1 year.....	50 "	White Elm.....	4 00	Evergreens, from.....	35 "
Cherries, 2 years.....	60 "	Red Elm.....	4 00		
Cherries, 1 year.....	50 "	Black Locust.....	4 00	BERRIES.	
Crabs, 2 years.....	30 "	Yellow Locust.....	4 00	Blackberries, per dozen.....	\$1.25
Crabs, 1 year.....	25 "	Honey Locust.....	4 00	Raspberries, per dozen.....	1.25
Quince, 2 years.....	40 "	Box Elder.....	4 00	Dewberries per hundred.....	2.00
Peach.....	6 to 25 "	Soft Maple.....	4 00	Gooseberries, per dozen.....	1.25
Grapes, 2 years.....	50 "	Hard Maple.....	4 00	Strawberries, per hundred.....	1.5
Apricots, Russian.....	30 "	Basswood.....	4 00	Currants, per dozen.....	1.25
Apricots, American.....	50 "	Cottonwood.....	4 00		
German Prunes.....	50 "	Coffee-bean.....	4 00	Pieplant, per dozen.....	\$1.00
				Hedge Plants, per thousand.....	2.50

A WORD OF ADVICE TO ALL!

In presenting to the people of Southwest Kansas, and elsewhere, my Price List of Fruit and Forest Trees, a word of advice might not be out of place. Most of my trees are grown in Garden City, Finney county, Kansas, and none of which are grown outside the State of Kansas, and all are guaranteed true to name. And all trees that die which are sold by me, will be replaced free of charge, if said trees are properly taken care of.

I do not employ strange, irresponsible, slick-tongued canvassers. I employ none but local agents, and would advise all who want what they pay for to be very careful of these men who profess to come from the best and largest nurseries of the West, or world, with lots of bogus references. They will, as a rule, gull you into buying a bill of trees that you will be sorry you ever had anything to do with, and throw you back two or three years with your orchard, etc.

You can always find me in Garden City, at the Nursery, ready to rectify any errors and replace any stock that dies, and I guarantee to give satisfaction to all who purchase of me at the GARDEN CITY NURSERY, either by letter or otherwise.

I do not sell new-fangled varieties which neither grow nor do any good.

AS TO MY STANDING - I would respectfully refer you to any business firm in Garden City or Ivanhoe.

Hoping to receive your patronage, I remain, respectfully,

W. E. DABNEY, Prop'r, Garden City, Kas.