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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Pea Vines and Rye. Winter Wheat.
PAGE 3—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Shropshires. Merits of Improved Stock Over Scrubs.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Alliance Platform. Proposed Joint Dissolution of Political Issues. Shawnee County Alliance Exchange. State Alliance. Riley County. Series of Meetings. Appointments for Speakers. Brown Doura for Dry Weather. Lump-Jaw Cattle. Central Poland-China Record.
PAGE 5—The Kansas City Fair. Notes.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Watching the World Go By (poem.) Golden Fields. How to Clothe the Baby. Serge and Alpaca.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—After Death in Arabia (poem). The Great Salt Well Near Meade and Its Mysterious Origin. Some Old Folks. Wonderful Echoes.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The Silver Bullion Conspiracy. Reciprocity With All Nations.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—An Address to Business Men. Questions to Congressional Candidates. A Fraud Exposed. A New Method of Wheat-Seeding. About Farm Mortgage Sales. About Winter Feed. Grange Picnic. Kansas History. Effect of Shortage in Crops. Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes.
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Propagation of Plants by Cuttings. Awards to Horticultural Exhibits at the State Fair. Horticultural Notes. IN THE DAIRY.—Grand Sweepstakes Dairy Test. Short-horn Dairy Cattle Test. Butter and Cheese Awards. Keeping Quality of Cheese.
PAGE 11—THE POULTRY YARD.—Poultry Exhibit at the State Fair. Consolidated State Poultry Show. Poultry Notes by a Correspondent. Addled Eggs.
PAGE 12—Gossip About Stock. The Watermelon Industry. Topeka Weather Report. The Markets.
PAGE 13—The Veterinarian.

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Agricultural Matters.

PEA VINES AND RYE.

The time is close at hand when the provident farmer will begin to cast about, in his mind, for the best means to provide winter food for his stock. So far as my observation extends, there is nothing yet tried in the South better than rye, if sowed in time, say any time in September, but the earlier the better, provided there is a season in the ground to bring up the rye.

A good way to sow, if there be plenty of seed on the plantation, is to sow broadcast in cotton fields and plow in with flat sweeps. Sowed early in September good grazing may be had by the time the cotton is gathered, or, if preferred, open a furrow in the middle of row and drill in a peck to the acre and cover with two furrows, or use a double plow to cover. Planted this way, it may be cultivated and fertilized, and, when high enough, it will be in convenient condition to cut and feed as needed. I believe in a few years more the plan of cutting it instead of grazing it will be adopted by all who understand economy. Turning in on it is very convenient, but heavy animals waste so much of it by treading on it that I am constrained to think ere long we will cut all the winter rye we raise. There is another serious objection to grazing, especially cows; they will soon have so much of it soiled by the droppings. They will not eat where these lie.

A small plot of land, well fertilized and planted in rows, will furnish an amount of feed that will surprise any one who has not tried it. It may be cut as horse millet is cut and cut three or four times during winter, and afterwards turned in the soil to assist in manuring the next crop of corn or cotton, as recent reports from the Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn show that rye and rye stubble and roots possess much valuable nutriment for spring crops.

To show the amount of green rye raised per acre, I quote from Bulletin No. 15, New Series, issued by the Department of Agriculture, R. F. Colb, Commissioner:

RYE FOR SOIL FEEDING IN WINTER.

"For the purpose of determining definitely the yield of green rye from successive cuttings during the fall, winter and spring, a plot from which summer cabbage had been harvested was sown in drilled rye 25th September, 1889. The land was well fertilized for cabbage, but none was applied to the rye. The seed sown was grown upon the station—Northern-grown seed will not answer. The rye was sown very thickly in the drills, which were two feet apart. The plot was cut four times with the following results:

	Lbs. green rye per acre
First cutting, Oct. 30 to Nov. 14, 1889.	7,067.05
Second cutting, Nov. 22 to Dec. 24, 1889.	4,323.65
Third cutting, Jan. 2 to Feb. 10, 1890.	6,437.10
Fourth cutting, Feb. 20 to Feb. 27, 1890.	3,564.70
Total.....	21,392.50

The same authority says: "No farm in the cotton States should be without its patches of rye or barley to be cut or pastured during fall, winter and spring."

I would here beg the indulgence of your readers a moment in order to make a few practical deductions from the above experiment, viz.: the 21,392 pounds were cut during the months, we might say, of November, December, January and February, making four months. This amount of rye would give four cows a daily ration of forty-four pounds for four months, and, if mixed with plenty dry feed, our cows would never know of "hard times," or know when summer ended or winter began. Some one is ready to say, "this is too much to make on one acre." I am ready to admit the amount is large, but it only shows what high manuring will do for land, as it is stated the land had been

used for summer cabbage. It may be that \$75 worth of cabbage had been raised prior to the good yield of rye. We'll suppose that \$20 had been previously spent for fertilizers, still the cost of the rye alone would be wondrous cheap, to say nothing of the value of the crop of cabbage. The butter alone from the cows would more than pay twice the expense. Of course such patches must be enclosed to prevent all stock from running over them. If only one-half the above results are obtained I still believe it would produce satisfactory returns.

The great trouble with most farmers is, they are unwilling to take the time or trouble to live cheaply. I would not give one pound of butter raised on my farm for two I can buy; the two may be equal to mine in every particular, but I don't know it, hence I never eat butter at a hotel or eating house. It may be butter, and it may be something else.

I hope enterprising Alabamians all over the State will give the subject of winter feed much mature thought as well as make the trial to see how cheaply the winter months can be tided over. All observers know how much more valuable our cows are to us in summer, when well cared for through the cold season. It's a real shame to allow cows to be poor. I've seen cows along the highways on a cold, dreary, winter day looking so hollow and emaciated for the want of food, that I could scarcely refrain from tears at seeing the great suffering inflicted upon these poor animals turned out to root hog or die. I believe he who does so commits a heinous sin in the sight of Heaven and will be held to account for it in a coming day. Brother farmers, when you see such pictures as these try to learn a lesson from it, and don't turn your good cows on the commons to starve and freeze through the winter, and if one is shifty enough to eke out a miserable existence until grass comes in the spring, and has a young calf, give her to some neighbor more humane than yourself, for I am sure you have forfeited all right to ownership in that cow. "More grass, more cows; more cows, more manure; more manure, more grass." It pays a profit to treat cows well. No argument to the contrary can refute the above assertion.

My subject, Mr. Editor, is "Pea Pines and Rye." I've treated the last part first. I did this intentionally. I wished to draw your readers' attention to the great value of rye first, and then show how good rye may be raised at small expense.

There is no longer any doubt about the manurial properties of pea vines—scientific agricultural experiments have proved their utility. Their value to land is so great that pea vines have been characterized the "Clover of the South." Scientists differ about how and when to use them to obtain the best results. I am not a scientific farmer, yet I believe I can tell how to raise plenty rye for stock in winter. If those of you who have pea patches will turn the peas under with a good plow, no matter how deep, the deeper the better, and then, if the land is not good land, spread 1,000 pounds Alabama fertilizer, or some other its equal, to the acre and harrow it in as deep as possible, then the land will be ready for the rye. If you drill, a half bushel will not be too much—rows, three feet; but if sown broadcast, two bushels will insure a quick and strong sod to hold the feet of animals from mashing it in the ground and destroying much of it. No matter how it is sown, harrow the ground until the soil is in good condition and free from trash, which will be in the way when you go to cut it. Following this method will insure a crop of rye you will have many reasons to be proud of.

Half follow these directions, half do everything in regard to the details, and then give your scribe an old-fashioned

country cussing because you fail. If you do, come to see me and we will compare results.—J. R. McLeod, in *Agricultural Journal, Montgomery, Ala.*

Winter Wheat.

There is no mistaking the fact that winter wheat is growing steadily in favor as a part of the crop rotation in the West. A combination of causes has led to this result. Farmers must have some crop of small grain with which to sow grass seed. Spring wheat is becoming more uncertain and unreliable along the entire border of the spring wheat region. For some reason it recedes further and further northwest each year. Blight and rust drive it continually before them. When farmers get down to the business of restoring fertility, they soon get the land too rich for oats, and something must be found as a nurse crop for the grasses.

After clover has held the land for a few years farmers find they can grow winter wheat even in central and northern Iowa. The uniform experience this year has been that winter wheat paid better than spring.

Again farmers are beginning to see that there is a hopeful future for the price of wheat. This arises from two entirely distinct causes; one, the advance in silver compelling the English buyer to pay 12 cents more for the silver bullion used to buy a bushel of wheat in India, and hence raising the competing point that much, and the other, that consumption in wheat has very nearly caught up with production. Our acreage of wheat has been practically the same for ten years, and has now begun to fall off, while the yield per acre decreased 12 per cent. This advantage has been neutralized by the decrease in exports until it is but a short period when, because of lack of new wheat fields, the exhaustion of the old and the increase of population, there will be no surplus for export except in unusually favorable years. Our farmers will then begin to grow winter wheat, and it is important that they begin to learn as soon as possible.

This is one of the points on which the Western farmer can learn from his Eastern brother. We regard two points as established. One, that winter wheat must in all cases be drilled in. Nothing but disappointment and vexation can be expected when farmers sow winter wheat broadcast. The fellow who keeps the scrub bull and breeds to the crossroads "hoss," will continue to sow broadcast of course, but we are not addressing him just now. *Wheat must be drilled in*, and if a drill is not to be had plow it in, but by all means get it down deep.

Next, it must be on a solid bottom. In our drying climate the capillary connection of the surface with the subsoil broken up by plowing must be re-established. If the ground is fall-plowed, it should be done early and harrowed as soon as plowed, and the bottom made compact and solid. On this point we call attention to a communication from Mr. S. W. Chambers, in the *American Cultivator*, of Boston, as follows:

"Too many cultivators of the soil fail to give the necessary time and attention in preparing a good wheat bed. After years of practice and experiment, none will dispute the good resulting from a fine, compact soil for wheat, a bed in which all lumps are crushed, and the small particles resting close together, but not fused into one mass. Moisture, air and heat can readily pass through such soil and enrich it by disintegration and decomposition. The seed will be more evenly planted on such soil, and it will not come up in patches and ridges. Fine, compact soil retains moisture better in a dry season, and allows it to filter through during a surplus. Less injury will result from freezing the finer and more compact one makes the soil.

"The labor essential to producing

such mechanical conditions is not great. It is brought about best by beginning to plow early, and following the plow immediately with the roller and harrow. It is a great mistake to omit this latter part for any length of time, for the land then gets cloggy and fused together, so that the roller and harrow will not pulverize it so easily. Too many plow the land, and then leave the rolling and harrowing of it until the seed wheat is planted."

When corn stands up well and is tolerably clean, the best chance for winter wheat in the West is to drill it in the corn. The seed-bed is already prepared. The bottom is solid, and the top loose and mellow, and all that is necessary is to use a one-horse drill which can be adapted to the width of the rows. The corn stalks should be allowed to stand and catch the snow, and then broken down late in the spring. It should be drilled in early in September so as to give time for growth before winter sets in. This plan has its objections, namely, corn is apt to blow down and the ground is left too rough for sowing grasses. One of these objections can be obviated to a certain extent at least in some seasons by sowing early, and the other has no force where the intention is to pasture and not mow the lands so seeded. The whole subject is one that demands the careful study of the Western farmer who, if we mistake not, will be a wheat-grower in the future, and to a greater extent than he now expects.—*Homestead.*

A New Departure

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This year you want to make every pound of corn fed stick to the ribs. Remember Crummer's Hog Sanitarium is warranted to save 20 per cent. of the feed. Any farmer can build it.

The Kansas City Star.

Weekly edition, 25 cents a year, payable in advance. Ask your postmaster or write for a sample copy. Of special interest to farmers. The cheapest and best newspaper in America.

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the *Weekly Capital*, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the *Capital* and the *KANSAS FARMER* one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

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., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

Hints on Dairying.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

Notices claimed only for sales which are advertised in this paper.

NOVEMBER 9—L. L. Whipple & Sons, cattle and horse, Ottawa, Kas. (Sale was postponed from September 24 to October 9)
NOVEMBER 23—H. G. Farmer, cattle, horses and horse, Garnett, Kas.

SHROPSHIRE.

The following are a few extracts from a paper by Mr. C. Hills, of Ohio, before the wool farmers' and stock breeders' convention last winter:

In Ohio, and indeed in most of our States, there has been kept until recently but one kind of sheep to any considerable extent. That is the Merino, which for the production of wool alone is undoubtedly the best of all kinds for this purpose. But since the change in our tariff the price of this product has fallen below the cost of production, and many flock-masters have been at their wits' ends to know just what to do; with tastes adapted to this business, and with their farms and buildings especially arranged for keeping sheep, it is a matter of no small moment to decide this question, and it should not be done without very careful thought and study. It is a great hardship for a man who has for years been carefully breeding, selecting and culling his flock, until it has almost attained his ideal of perfection, to find that all these years of labor and care have been lost, or the value of his flock largely reduced by radical changes in our laws, as well as at other times by the whims of fashion.

The farmer thus situated has to begin anew; more capital is required to rearrange his fields and buildings and to restock the farm; and with what shall it be—horses, cattle or pigs? His whole life-work has to be changed, the long years of persistent industry and careful study in the one direction, now pointing to large loss or utter ruin, have been entirely lost. Now, just at this point, allow me to say that light is breaking in, a new era is dawning upon us, and those now engaged in sheep husbandry can continue it profitably if they will take the tide as it flows and adjust their business in accordance with present conditions and future prospects. For this assurance I beg to call your attention to the fact that the American people are now just learning to use mutton in some localities very largely, but everywhere in the States its use is greatly on the increase.

This change has been induced largely by the improvement in its character from the introduction of mutton kinds of sheep and their use in crossing upon the common Merino. For this purpose there is no breed so valuable as the Shropshire, which, within the short period since its introduction into the States, has made the most decided improvement upon the character of marketable mutton and largely increased its value. It cannot be questioned, I think, that it is the kind more than all others combined, that has effected this wonderful revolution and improvement.

The Shropshire breed is one of recent introduction into our State, and indeed it is only within the last thirty or forty years that it has attracted special attention in its native clime. The first recognition of the breed in the show yard of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was given at Gloucester in 1853. "Since that time," in the language of an English breeder, "its reputation and popularity have extended to nearly every county in England, Scotland and Ireland; also to the United States, South America, Canada, the colonies, France, Germany, Greece, and most other continental countries whose soil, climate and surroundings differ to a great extent." Its foundation seems to have been a native flock in Shropshire and adjacent parts, where it was known and highly valued for hundreds of years, that had a high reputation for producing wool of the greatest value of any English breed, and mutton of very choice flavor and quality. Originally it was a horned breed with speckled faces, but by the use at an early date, it is supposed, of Southdown and Leicester blood, and later by careful selection, it has been transformed into a breed of the highest character for the production of both mutton and wool. It has been adopted, to a great extent, by the tenant farmers throughout Great Britain, largely displacing some of the oldest and best known varieties, and is generally

spoken of as the *rent-payers'* breed. The most active demand for them has existed during the season just closed in Great Britain, many thousands having been sold at good round prices; in several instances single rams have commanded at public sales the large sums of 100 to 300 guineas, say \$500 to \$1,500 in our money.

The general style and shape of Shropshires are not unlike those of the Southdowns, but they have darker faces and legs, are somewhat larger and clip a heavier fleece. They are of medium size; rams, at maturity, range from 200 to 300 pounds, ewes from 150 to 225 pounds. Their heads are not large, but are broader and somewhat fuller than Southdowns, with very dark-brown faces and legs; their necks are short and muscular, their backs level and broad, their ribs well sprung, hips wide and hind quarters long; their wool is dense, and good flocks will average eight or nine pounds of superior wool that is classed as medium-combing, which commands about the highest price of any in our market. It is the sort most useful for stocking yarns, flannels and common cloths, good for the masses, and which will never go out of fashion. The breed is one of strong constitution, is readily acclimated, and of remarkable adaptability to great variety of food, soil and climate. They are also very docile, quiet and easy keepers, mature early and are remarkably fertile. Large flocks of ewes can be depended upon to produce 150 per cent. of lambs, if given fairly good care. They are capital sucklers, easily raising twins and not unfrequently triplets. Their flesh is not excelled by any kind in the world, and I make this statement without qualification from an experience of twenty years or more with the famous Southdown, that has generally been considered pre-eminent in that particular. Objections to them have occasionally been made by breeders of some of the old sort, on the ground of their being a modern composite breed. This fact is freely admitted, as an English writer says: "The Shropshire is indeed compounded of all the best material that could be found, and is truly an epitome of all that is excellent in British sheep, as regards mutton, wool, constitution, prolificacy and early maturity."

While possessing these several distinctive characteristics in an eminent degree, their greatest merit, in the present depressed condition of sheep husbandry, consists in their ability to improve the produce of nearly every other kind—but especially that of the Merino, when crossed upon them, in the quality of their mutton, and this is the point of special interest to which your attention is invited, and the way in which farmers can profitably utilize their present flocks and continue their business in their chosen direction.

They must breed for flesh, good flesh—let that be the principal factor, and wool simply an adjunct. A careful notice of the daily market reports the last year or two shows that good mutton, which is furnished only by the pure mutton breeds or their crosses upon Merino, is constantly quoted at from \$1 to \$2 above that of Merino or common sheep. Cross-bred lambs have been selling at good—nay, even high prices, as compared with beef, for several years, and the markets, instead of indicating a decline, seem to be constantly upon the advance.

A breeder of experience with Shropshires and Merinos told me recently that last spring he sold some hundreds of eleven months' lambs of this cross in Buffalo, that weighed then 107 pounds, for \$7.25 per hundred pounds.

Merits of Improved Stock Over Scrubs.

No matter how much may have been said in favor of the improved stock, if it be judged from the proportion of scrubs that are found in the country, the half has not been told.

The rules and laws governing the comparison are so manifold under different circumstances that even by the same breeder and as far as possible keeping other things equal the results of two or more comparisons can be given of the profits that have been made by various parties in breeding any class of improved stock, also of what parties in breeding scrub stock have done, and the difference is easily computed. Tables of comparison are valuable and answer their purpose. If a man has no aptitude for a business he wants to, or is in need of information about live stock and for breeding as a

business, the *Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal* will supply what he needs in this direction and he will soon acquire an aptitude for the business he intends to follow.

The amount of profit to be made in breeding any class of improved stock will be in proportion to the amount of intelligence and good judgment a man has in conducting his business.

However, there is one sure thing that happens with the breeders of improved stock who commence at the bottom and intend to make it their business by slowly and prudently working their way up, it is that none after being fairly started ever go back to breeding scrubs. This is a matter which from a practical point of view shows that improved stock must certainly have merits over scrubs.

A few illustrations taken among the various classes of our improved stock may point out a few more merits in their favor.

Among draft horses, aside from the service fees, which are not more than double those of scrubs, the selling price of a well-broken draft horse at from five to eight years old in the large cities varies according to the quality of the animal from \$200 to \$250, while of scrub horses that may have received the same treatment and care sell only from \$50 to, in some rare cases, \$125.

It seems that this merit is sufficiently apparent to need no further demonstration; and not here alone, but when it is considered that the demand by our large cities will take all the improved draft horses that can be supplied for a number of years to come, not to speak of the increased demand there may soon be from the large European cities. It seems to be a mistake that scrub horses are bred at all. While for farm purposes draft horses, owing to their superior strength and weight, supply a place that no others can take, "provided the implements be adapted to their capacity." At five years the farmer may have realized work enough to pay for more than all the expenses of raising.

Among cattle there is in favor of the improved beef breeds for the same care, early maturity reducing the cost of production with the better quality of beef that stand in their behalf over the scrubs. Whilst in the improved dairy breeds there is either quality or quantity, or both, which stands in their favor.

The qualities which characterize the beef breeds of cattle are also applicable to the improved breeds of swine, and to the improved breeds of sheep intended for mutton purposes, as well as to the improved breeds of poultry intended for the table.

Especially so among the beef breeds of cattle. For a few years past, it is true that the profits have not been of the most encouraging kind, but as history, like the tide, repeats itself, this is a condition of things which must be expected to happen at some time or other in nearly all kinds of business. Of those which are indispensable to the civilized world, and particularly so of the food-producing occupations, such a depression of prices can not last very long. Better prices, which must come, were expected before this time.

There has been a considerable increase in cattle from a belief that beef will pay better than wheat and cotton and other tillage crops. There is an abiding faith in the future of the business. Grass being the cheapest and most abundant source of beef, yielding, perhaps, nine-tenths of all that is produced in the country, corn has but a relatively small share in the beef-making of any country.

The Northwestern States are giving more and more prominence to cattle and horses. The wheat interests relatively decline in the older settlements.

Experience has taught breeders who have worked their way up from breeding scrubs to improved stock that the greatest margin of profit lies in the improved stock. They are the ones who have the greatest faith in the business.

Now let us see what is said in favor of improved stock in the report of the Department of Agriculture: "In the dairy breeds of cattle there is indicated a tendency to improvement in quality."

In reference to horses: "No class of domestic animals has increased in such proportion. The tendency in the central States west of the Alleghenies is strong toward larger and heavier horses, suitable for draft purposes, the French breeds predominating in the improvement."

The price of horses is now relatively

high and furnishes a solid reason for the increase in number and for the frequent expression of correspondents that horses pay the stock-grower better than any other class of animals. There is another reason for the unyielding price of horses in a time of general shrinkage of values, viz: The improvement in quality by full-blood sires and especially the increase of weight by distribution of French and English draft horses."

All these statements from the most reliable authority on the subject indicate that the matter of draft horse breeding is receiving a marked increase of attention and that as a whole the tendency is toward improved stock-breeding and that "the survival of the fittest" will continue to supplant the scrub, as fast as its merits become known to a larger class of breeders.

As a class, breeders of improved stock are better farmers, better business men and better citizens; they live better than most other classes of farmers. Whether it is owing to their former superior intelligence and good judgment in choosing it as a vocation, or whether it is that which they need to make their business of improved stock-breeding a success, or a combination of both which leads them to their worthy ends, I cannot tell, but the fact is that, as a rule, this is the case by whomsoever improved stock-breeding is practiced.

There are many breeders of improved stock who have engaged in the business in the last few years, and more are falling into the ranks. There is room for more, even in many counties in our Western States, where but little improved stock has yet been introduced. But, thanks to the many efforts battling against the prejudices which has been the cause of preventing its introduction, it will soon come to the front all along the line. Doubtless the increase of improved stock and the interest manifested in it is due as much to our stock journals as to any other cause.—Leon Hay, in *Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal*.

If Guilty of Assault and Battery

Upon your stomach with blue pill, podophyllin or other rasping purgatives, positively despair of helping your liver. Violence committed upon your inner man will do no good. Real help, prompt and thorough, is to be found in the wholesome anti-bilious medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is, moreover, productive of happy results in malarial disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness and kidney troubles.

Information sent out by E. M. Crummer, of Belleville, Kas., with his Hog Sanitarium plans, relating to the science of feeding and management of swine, has already saved his patrons thousands of dollars.

Union Pacific for Denver.

Union Pacific for Salt Lake.

Union Pacific through to Portland.

Full Business course, superior Penmanship, at the Topeka Business College. Write for catalogue.

No change to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Pocatello, Pendleton, Portland, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., via the "Only Line," i. e., the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., J. F. GWIN, Depot Agent.

Union Pacific runs to Chicago with no change of any class at Kansas City. From Kansas City this beautiful train runs via the Chicago & Alton R. R., which has the best track Kansas City to Chicago. City office, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

Through car to Portland, Oregon. You can get into one of those famous "Colonist cars" here and make no change to Portland, via the Union Pacific. H. B. HARRINGTON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave. J. F. GWIN, Depot Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Now We Do Blow.

The New York and Boston limited train via the Wabash now leaves Kansas City Union depot at 10 a. m. and arrives in St. Louis at 6:30 p. m. No other line to St. Louis makes as fast time. This Wabash limited train is the finest train that leaves Kansas City for Boston; it is made up of free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet parlor car. About 277 miles from Kansas City passengers take the Boston sleeper, running through to Boston without change, arriving in Boston second morning at 9:50. This time is made only by way of the Wabash, "positively the shortest line to St. Louis." Sleeping car accommodation secured through by applying in person or by wire to Ticket offices 1040 Union avenue and northwest corner Ninth and Delaware street (Junction). H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Affiance Department.

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FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION
President..... L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
Vice President..... B. E. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary..... J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
Lecturer..... Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.

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Treasurer..... W. H. Porter, Oswego, Kas.
Lecturer..... B. H. Snyder, John Stockard, Oswego, Kas.

Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.
We want some members of every farmers' organization - Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A. - to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

ALLIANCE PLATFORM.

- The following seven demands were adopted at the St. Louis convention, December, 1890, as the platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union:
1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

Proposed Joint Discussion of Political Issues.

ROOMS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PEOPLE'S PARTY, TOPEKA, KAS., September 29, 1890.

To Hon. John J. Ingalls, Atchison, Kas.:
SIR:—The undersigned, representing the People's party in the State of Kansas, respectfully submit for your consideration the following, and express the wish that your convenience will justify an early and favorable response:

Whereas, There is general complaint among hand workers, more especially among farmers and particularly farmers of Kansas, that wages of labor are not remunerative, that farming is unprofitable, that debtors are unable to pay their debts, that homes of the people are fast passing into the hands of creditors, and that there is nothing in the business situation which promises relief; and

Whereas, It is coming to be the belief of large numbers of citizens, without respect to calling, and especially of farmers and laborers, that the depression complained of is attributable largely if not wholly to "vicious legislation," and that it can be removed and the situation permanently relieved only through a change in our laws and administrative methods; and

Whereas, By reason of the foregoing the selection of a person to represent this State in the Senate of the United States is the most important work to be performed by the Legislature which will be chosen at the coming election; and

Whereas, It would aid the voters materially in their work of choosing members of the Legislature to have published an intelligent discussion of pending political issues, and especially as they are or may be related to the causes of and to the remedies for the depression complained of,

Therefore, It is proposed that, if it be agreeable to you and convenient as well, that a series of public meetings be arranged at which pending issues shall be discussed before the people by yourself and Judge Pepper, the times and places of meeting and the order of debate to be arranged by the State committees representing the Republican and the People's parties.

A copy of this proposition will be forwarded in the mail which carries this to the Hon. W. J. Buchan, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, to whom you will please communicate your answer to this. In the meantime this proposition will be given to the press so that the discussion, should it take place, will have been well advertised. Hoping to hear from you, through the committee, at your earliest convenience,

I am, very respectfully,
S. W. CHASE,
Chairman State Central Committee of the People's party, State of Kansas.

Shawnee County Alliance Exchange.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Shawnee County Alliance Exchange Company will be held at Trades Assembly hall, 618 Kansas avenue, Topeka, October 14, at 1 o'clock p. m. It is desired that all the stockholders be present.

J. O. BUTLER, Secretary.

State Alliance.

The State Alliance meets at Topeka, at 10 o'clock a. m., October 15. The basis of representation is one delegate from each County Alliance, and one for every fifteen subordinate Alliances or major fraction of fifteen, in each county, and one delegate from each unorganized county with one or more subordinate Alliances.

J. B. FRENCH,
Secretary F. & L. A. of Kansas.

Riley County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We, the members of College Hill Alliance No. 1220, submit the following for publication in your paper:
WHEREAS, The Topeka Capital has in the past two months shown by its persistent and villainous lying about the members of the Alliance, its officers, and particularly the candidates for office nominated by the People's party.

Resolved, That J. K. Hudson, editor of the Capital, has shown himself a demagogue of the lowest type, unworthy of any political recognition.

W. H. HEPLER, Secretary.

Series of Meetings.

The State Central committee of the People's party has arranged a series of

for Chief Justice. Other speakers will be with them at different points. Local committees are expected to make all necessary arrangements, and advertise the meetings thoroughly. Let each meeting be a rally that will demonstrate the extent and power of this political revolution. The following are the dates:

- Clay Center, October 2.
St. Mary's, October 3.
Holton, October 4.
Seneca, October 5.
Hiawatha, October 6.
Troy, October 8.
Wyandotte, October 9.
Olathe, October 10.
Lawrence, October 13.
Ottawa, October 14.
Garnett, October 15.
Yates Center, October 16.
Eureka, October 17.
Fredonia, October 18.
Independence, October 20.
Oswego, October 21.
Columbus, October 22.
Wichita, October 23.
El Dorado, October 24.
Strong City, October 25.
Newton, October 27.
Topeka, October 28.
Leavenworth, October 29.
Westmoreland, October 30.

People's Party.

Headquarters People's party, State Central committee; third floor Crawford building, corner Fifth and Jackson streets.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 11, 1890.

To the members of the different organizations composing the People's party of Kansas, greeting:
We, your State committee, have made arrangements with the publishers of the Advocate and the KANSAS FARMER for a trial subscription price of 35 cents for four months to each paper, in clubs of ten or more. This will enable us to keep before you the complete campaign work in an official form; all the attacks made on our party by the partisan press will be answered, and you will be kept thoroughly posted on every movement. We feel that this is by far the best means to fight our battle and to win our glorious cause. Now, brethren, do not miss this chance to furnish your members with a means that will enable them to vote intelligently. Send in your subscriptions at once. We would suggest that the amount necessary be taken from your general fund.

By order of the State Central committee.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
S. W. CHASE, Secretary.

Mr. Otis' Appointments.

Hon. John G. Otis, candidate of the People's party for Congress in the Fourth district, will speak at the following places during the campaign:

- Coffey county.—Lebo, October 23; Waverly, October 24; Le Roy, October 25.
Osage county.—Scranton, October 20; Brown's grove, October 21; Melvern, October 22.
Wabaunsee county.—Harveyville, October 29; Wabaunsee, October 30; —, October 31.

Alliance Lectures.

In order that a place and date may be fixed, brethren desiring either open or closed lectures should write me, Topeka, Kas. It were better that several sub-Alliances join, say three to five, and bring out all the unconverted possible.

A partial list of appointments to date:
St. Marys, Pottawatomie county, October 3.
Whiting, Jackson county, October 4.
Bolling, Leavenworth county, October 6.
Larkin, Jackson county, October 7.
Havana, Montgomery county, October 8.

W. P. BRUSH,
Ex-National State Organizer.

Public Speaking--Appointments.

The demand for public addresses by the editor of the KANSAS FARMER has become so great as to make it important to publish appointments ahead, so that people in making new appointments, may know what days are already engaged. Dates now named in advance are:

- October 2, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
October 3, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
October 4, McFarland, Wabaunsee county.
October 7, Arrington, Atchison county.
October 8, Mound Ridge, McPherson county.
October 9, Clearwater, Sedgewick county.
October 10, Redfield, Bourbon county.
October 11, Pleasanton, Linn county.
October 15, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
October 16, Oberlin, Decatur county.
October 18, Coldwater, Comanche county.
October 22, Jamestown, Cloud county.
October 23, Glasco, Cloud county.
October 25, Garnett, Anderson county.
October 28, Ulysses, Grant county.

There is no charge made for these visits except for necessary expenses, and this may be made up largely, if not wholly, by subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER, when the people are so disposed.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Leavenworth, Kansas. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Terms:—Board and tuition, including bed, bedding and washing, per scholastic year, \$180. Music, painting, drawing and needlework form extra charge. For further information...

Brown Doura for Dry Weather.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has been a question with the farmers of western Kansas what to raise for grain success fully. I have farmed in western Kansas the last five years and have tried nearly every known kind of douras and made to find a plant that would produce a crop of grain in this part of Kansas, and find them all to fall short of the mark, one kind, viz., brown doura corn. Ten years ago I got a packet of seed of a plant and planted it. It did well and produced a fine crop of seed, but the chickens got at it and destroyed it nearly all, so only had a few heads for seed. Last year we planted a little more than one acre of it, and planted about thirty-five acres of Kaffir corn and milo maize, gave them the same chance, and in the fall we had more seed of the brown doura than we had of both the others. That settled the question in my mind as to which was the best plant to raise for grain. So this year I planted a good-sized field of it and a little milo maize and Kaffir corn, just to try them again. On the 23d of April we had the last good rain, and then the drouth set in. The brown doura was not planted until about the 10th of May. It was not germinate, and there was not enough rain from that time on till July to bring the rest of it up. At the time of the germination of the rest of it, the first of July was shooting for heads and some of it was in head, while the Kaffir corn and broom corn, planted right beside it, got about one foot high and just dried up on the stalk and did not even make feed. It was the driest year I ever saw, but the brown doura grew right along and produced a fine crop of grain. We would have had a big lot of it had it not been for a hail storm which struck it just before it was cut. Owing to this our crop is short. A good recommendation as it needs is that it produced a good crop of grain this year. There was not enough grain raised of all the other kinds of douras, maizes and sorghum in this county to feed the chickens. Brown doura corn is a splendid feed for poultry, horses and hogs; it is especially good for poultry. A. LINES.
Gove City, Gove Co., Kas.

Lump-Jaw Cattle.

Experiments have been recently concluded in Chicago which, it is alleged, will be of the greatest importance to the packing industry and to veterinarians, many of whom have hitherto thought that actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, was not a contagious disease and that the meat of cattle afflicted by it was not injurious. Members of the live stock boards of several States have superintended the killing of a number of cattle afflicted with lumpy jaw and examined the bodies. A dispatch states that eighty-nine head of afflicted cattle were killed and examined. The object was to ascertain to what extent the disease affected the entire system so as to make the meat of such cattle unfit for food. The result of the examination was that in about 90 per cent. of the cases investigated the disease was observed to have affected the internal organs and the flesh.

Mr. Armstrong, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, was among the distinguished experts present. Drs. Paquin and Grange, expert microscopists, took a number of specimens for examination and for experiments in inoculation. They expect to corroborate what has been asserted by German and French scientists—that lumpy jaw is a contagious disease.

Central Poland-China Record.

We are in receipt of Volume XI of the Central Poland-China Record, which has just come from the press and is now ready for delivery. This is the first volume for 1890. Compared with past issues, this is the largest ever issued by this association, having 1,150 pages. Through the superiority of the diagram form of pedigree and the method of numbering all pedigrees on their receipt, returning permanent numbers for the same, this association is rapidly growing into popular favor. The price of this volume is \$3.35 by mail. Pedigrees are now being received and numbered for Vol. XII (600 already received). Information, by-laws, rules, etc., obtained by addressing the Secretary, W. H. Morris, Room 6, Jackson Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

Shawnee County Alliance Exchange Co., wholesale grocers. Send for price-list. 1201 Sixth Ave. east, Topeka, Kas.

THE KANSAS CITY FAIR.

The Exposition Driving Park of Kansas undertook to hold an inter-State fair this year, and although they began rather in the season, success was assured. It is not been for the unfortunate weather, which is uniformly bad at this time in the year, yet as principal exhibits all lines except live stock were shown in the Exposition building. The rain did not interfere with the comfort of the visitors except when viewing the stock, however the three days' rain kept thousands of visitors at home throughout Missouri and Kansas that would otherwise have been at the fair. A large proportion of the cattle, sheep and swine that were at Topeka were here. There was a fine show of roadster and thoroughbred horses, but the draft horses were few. Joseph Watson, of Beatrice, Neb., the prominent exhibitor from the Topeka fair.

The live stock exhibits consisted of representative Short-horns shown by B. Cowan, New Point, Mo.; J. W. Dean, Maryville, Mo.; J. Henn & Son, Redmond, Mo.; T. W. Ragsdale, Paris, Mo., and Powell Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo. Hereford exhibits were made by Makin Bros., Lawrence, Kas.; C. H. Elmendorf, Kearney, Neb.; Henry Yeomans, Indianola, Ia., and H. H. Libby, La Plata, Mo. The Rockside Farm Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., had the only exhibit of Galloway cattle; and the Angus cattle were represented by J. A. McHenry, of Dennison, Ia; and the Red Polled cattle by L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo.

The dairy breeds had a strong representation in the Holstein-Friesians shown by E. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; C. F. Stone, Leabody, Kas.; Geo. Stillson & Son, Long Point, Kas., and J. B. Garth, Liberty, Mo. Jersey cattle were shown by Le Veta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka; R. B. George, Lee's Summit, Mo.; C. R. Barnes and J. K. Lawzenheiser, Kansas City.

In the swine department Berkshires were shown by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., and B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill. Poland-Chinas had the largest showing made by F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo.; Vivion & Alexander, Fulton, Mo.; B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Rankin Baldrige, Parsons, Kas.; and Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo. The Duroc-Jerseys were also represented by J. H. Modie, Independence, Mo., and the Chester Whites by W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas.

The sheep exhibit was the same as at the Kansas State Fair, with the addition of some Leicesters by Geo. Richardson, Benedict, Neb., and eight Cotswolds by J. A. Haynes, Richmond, Mo.

LIVE STOCK AWARDS.

Short-horns.—Bull, 3 years and over, first, J. Henn & Son; second, Powell Bros. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, J. Henn & Son; second, Dr. J. W. Dean. Bull, under 1 year, first and second, B. O. Cowan. Cow, 3 years and over, first and second, J. Hunt & Son. Cow, 2 years and under 3, first, J. Henn & Son; second, Dr. Dean. Heifer, under 2 years, first and second, B. O. Cowan. Best herd, \$100, to J. Henn & Son. Sweepstakes bull, to Scottish Lord, owned by B. O. Cowan. Sweepstakes cow, to Jacob Henn & Son.

Aberdeen-Angus.—W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Ia., all class premiums save second on aged bull. Truman Culver, Bolckow, Mo., second premium on aged bull.

Herefords.—Makin Bros., first premium on aged bull, and second premium on bull under 2 years. C. H. Elmendorf, first premium on aged cow. H. E. Yeomans, first premium on bull under 2 years, and second on aged cow.

Holsteins.—C. F. Stone, first on 2-year-old bull, second on aged bull. M. E. Moore, first on aged bull, first on yearling bull, first and second on aged cow, first on yearling heifer, and first on bull and five of his get. George Stillson & Son, first premium on 2-year-old heifer.

Jerseys.—La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas., second premium on aged bull, second on bull 2 years and under 3 years; first on yearling bull and first on 3-year-old cow; second on yearling heifer and second on heifer under 1 year, and sweepstakes on bull, and his get. C. L. Allen, Independence, Mo., second premium on bull under 2 years. G. H. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo., first premium on aged bull. North Side Jersey Farm, Kansas City, Mo., first premium on 2-year-old bull, and second on 3-year-old cow.

Poland-Chinas.—B. F. Dorsey & Son, first premium on yearling boar, second on boar under 1 year, first and second on 2-year-old sow and second on sow under 12 months; R. Baldrige, first premium on sow with five pigs and second on herd of boar and six sows; George W. Falk, first premium on boar under 1 year and second on boar 2 years and under 3 years. Vivion & Alexander, first premium on boar 2 years and under 3 years, first on sow 6 months and under 12 months, second on yearling sow; F. M. Lall first premium on

yearling sow, first on boar and six sows, and second on yearling boar, and first on herd of boar and six sows.

Berkshires.—N. H. Gentry, second premium on aged boar, second on yearling boar, first on yearling boar, first on aged sow and first on yearling sow; B. F. Dorsey & Son, first premium on 2-year-old boar, first on yearling boar and second on boar under 1 year; John B. Thompson, second premium on sow under 2 years and second on sow 6 months and under 1 year.

Duroc-Jerseys.—J. H. Modie, Independence, Mo.; all premiums in his class—no competition.

Sheep—Long-wools.—George Richardson, Benedict, Neb., Leicesters, first premium on 2-year-old ram, first premium on yearling ram, first premium on ram lamb, first and second on best flock of five of his get bred by exhibitor, first and second on best ram and six ewes of any age. Crancer & Bell, Leavenworth, Kas., Cotswolds; first and second premiums on ewe lambs. U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., Cotswolds; second premium on pen of yearling ewes. John A. Haynes, Richmond, Mo., first and second premiums on pen of two ewes, 2 years old and over.

Middle-wools.—Shropshires, W. T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo.; first and second premiums on 2-year-old ram, first and second premiums on ram lamb, first premium on yearling ram, first premium on pen of 2-year-old ewes, first premium on pen of yearling ewes, first and second premiums on ewe lambs and first premium on flocks. S. S. Matthews, Leavenworth, Kas.; second premium on yearling ram, second premium on 2-year-old ewes and second on flocks. U. P. Bennett & Son; second premium on yearling ewes.

Merinos.—Samuel Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas., took all the first prizes in class and one second on ewe lambs; E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., took second premium on aged ram and on flock, and H. B. Fales, Cameron, Mo., won second on yearling and ram lamb, pen of 2-year-old ewes, pen yearling ewes and on ram and ewe flock.

NOTES.

The Kansas State Fair has claimed dates for next year from September 11 to

which were surprising exhibits for this year. Mr. Rankin's farm is six miles west of Olathe, in Johnson county, this State.

Last week N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., sold a Longfellow Berkshire boar to J. F. Murphy, a boar and sow to G. F. Miller, of Topeka, and three choice pigs to J. H. Towsley, Smithville, Mo. Mr. Gentry's sales continue good at long prices. His herd will be shown at the Illinois State fair this week and next week at the great St. Louis fair.

Samuel Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas., report a good trade in Merino rams and report recent sales of one ram at \$75 and one at \$35 to P. J. Yrostle, Nickerson, Kas.; a \$60 ram to Joseph Reber, Buckner, Mo.; two ewe lambs for \$40 to H. B. Fales, Cameron, Mo.; a \$40 ram to Mr. Harrington, Welda, Kas., and a \$40 ram to Geo. W. Clark, Appleton City, Mo.

Palace Clothing House.—The enterprise of this firm is acknowledged by all who deal with them in a business way. Their fine store on Kansas avenue, this city, is well named. Here the finest fabrics made in the newest styles are presented in endless variety. Their booth at the Kansas State Fair was a very attractive display and was but a "chip" off the big "block" of beautiful goods in their up-town store.

There was no grand sweepstakes in beef breeds, but on dairy breeds there was a \$50 prize for bull and five of his calves, any age; this was captured by the Le Veta Jersey Cattle Co. of Topeka. The third prize of \$75 was captured by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., with his Holstein-Friesians. James Redheffer, of Kansas City, offered a special prize of a superior range valued



C. B. & Q. SIDE-DELIVERY HAY-RAKE.

19, 1891. The success this year insures many great improvements and more liberal premiums than ever.

An interesting exhibit by Carl J. Welck, of Ellsworth, Kas., of White-faced Black Spanish chickens, fancy pigeons and birds and eggs attracted a great deal of attention at the Inter-State fair at Kansas City last week.

Joseph Watson, Beatrice, Neb., after capturing most of the first prizes in the English Shire class, also took the grand sweepstakes on stallions over all draft breeds with his Shire horse, Den Calion, the winner of the same prize at Topeka.

The general county display awards at Kansas City were: First premium, Wyandotte county, Kas., \$600; second, Pettis county, Mo., \$200; third, Jackson county, Mo., \$100; fourth, Finney county, Kas., \$75. Missouri Agricultural college awarded premium for general creditable display.

The Roudebrush Bros. have published a system of penmanship that recommends itself to all who will stop but a moment to inspect its merits. It meets the wants of parents and teachers for a system of penmanship which is simple, beautiful and practicable. It is in use in all the schools of Topeka.

Horticultural display awards: First and second premiums divided equally between the counties of Wyandotte and Douglas, Kansas. Both counties were awarded the blue ribbon. Third, Pettis county, Missouri. Fourth, Osage county, Kansas. Both counties were given an additional \$25.

Adam Rankin, of Johnson county, Kas., the gentleman who won the \$500 prize on the best dozen ears of corn at the St. Joseph exhibition last year, also captured the special premium of a \$150 Studebaker wagon at the Missouri and Kansas Inter-State fair last week on the best five bushels of corn against seventeen entries, all of

at \$125 for the cow that gave the largest quantity of milk in twenty-four hours. This prize was captured by M. E. Moore's Holstein-Friesian cow, Josephine 3d. She gave fifty-nine pounds and four ounces, after having been in the show ring most of the day during the rain. Mr. Moore captured every premium showed for except one in grand sweepstakes.

Our Poland-China advertiser, F. M. Lall, Marshall, Mo., reports sales at Kansas City as follows: A sow to W. A. Hill, Belton, Mo.; a sow to N. B. Sawyer, Cherryvale, Kas.; a sow to Chas. Bronston, Tina, Mo.; a boar to A. M. Huber, Belton, Mo., and two sows and a boar to W. N. D. Bird, Emporia. These buyers are all breeders of fine stock, hence these sales are a significant tribute to Mr. Lall's stock.

Rankin Baldrige, Parsons, Kas., reports sales at the fair to E. Marple, North Topeka; J. W. Briggs, Topeka; J. E. Mulvane, Topeka; J. H. Horning, Grantville, Kas.; L. E. Scott, Piper, Kas.; Jno. Farrell, Perry, Kas.; E. C. Hitchcock, Cherokee, Kas.; Henry Rake, Independence, Mo.; H. C. Sydnor, Corder, Mo., and H. A. Nabor, Fairmount, Kas. Mr. Baldrige closed the season at Kansas City, but states that he can supply pigs of either sex or sows bred, as desired.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the Missouri and Kansas Inter-State fair was the display by Messrs. Wimms and Keep, of the money crops of Finney county, Kas. These gentlemen are editors, proprietors and publishers of the Garden City *Imprint*, and are doing more for the welfare and upbuilding of Finney county than all other interested parties combined, and are deserving of the united support, friendship and co-operation of all citizens in that portion of the great Arkansas valley. These gentlemen gave a free lunch, consisting of premium home-made bread and alfalfa honey, both

Finney county productions, which called forth comments of astonishment and praise.

During the Kansas City fair Poland-China purchases were made from our advertisers, Messrs. Vivion & Alexander, Fulton, Mo., as follows: W. A. Morton, Liberty, Mo., two sows and a boar; S. I. Richardson, Winchester, Kas., a boar and sow; M. W. Clay, Newton, Mo., a boar and sow; W. H. Silverwood, Mulvane, Kas., a boar and sow; H. E. Laurant, Mulvane, Kas., a boar and sow; W. F. Thompson, Carrolton, Mo., a sow; F. L. Watkins, Harper, Kas., a boar; P. Smelton, Topeka, a boar and sow, and E. M. Randall, Wamego, Kas., a boar pig.

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY.—This well-known firm had a booth well filled with blackboards, desks, maps, opera chairs, pews, dictionaries, and aids for teachers, in fact everything in the way of school apparatus and supplies. They handle only the best and most approved articles in their line, and being always at the front they have no difficulty in securing the best trade. They secured the blue ribbon at the State Fair. They issue a neat catalogue and the many readers of the FARMER interested in school management and supplies are invited to send for it. The office of the company is 628 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

O. B. & Q. Side-Delivery Hay-Rake.

In the extensive display of agricultural exhibits at the Kansas City fair, none attracted more attention than the C. B. & Q. side-delivery hay-rake, manufactured by Chambers, Behring & Quinlan, Decatur, Ill. Of all the great inventions in labor-saving machinery in the last decade, this machine surpasses them all in the matter of all-around economy. When its numerous advantages become familiar to hay-makers of the West, it will be next to impossible to supply the demand. Even the first season the makers could not fill all orders. When it comes into use in making prairie hay that product will be much more salable and more nutritious than heretofore. The advantages claimed for this side-delivery hay-rake are that the most laborious work in the hay field is made easy, and the hay is left in much better shape than when a common rake is used. The hay-loader can follow the rake, taking up the hay as fast as raked. The hay is stirred up and turned over and laid loosely in a continuous windrow. It is neither self-dump nor hand-dump. It does not dump at all. The team goes around the field the same as the mower, thereby taking up the driest hay, leaving it shook out loosely in the windrow so that the sun and wind will dry it out, if not quite dry, when raked. The rake increases the value of a hay-loader, and will take the place of spring-tooth rakes by putting the hay in continuous windrows, which avoids going over the entire field, as is necessary with spring-tooth rakes. In stirring up and turning over the hay the rake has the effect of a tedder.

The Recent Rate War

Advertised the Burlington Route probably more than anything else could have done. Her old established line, such as her line to Chicago, hardly needed this advertising, as it established years ago, way back in the old era "before the war," and has acquired a reputation for speed, safety and comfort entirely unrivalled. But her comparatively new St. Louis line was advertised as it only could be advertised by the crowds who were induced to travel on account of the reduction in rates. This St. Louis line is a recent departure of the Burlington. About a year ago through train service was first inaugurated between Denver and St. Louis via St. Joseph and Kansas City. This magnificent train of Sleepers and Free Chair Cars, leaving Kansas City and St. Joseph after supper, places the passenger in St. Louis in time for breakfast the next morning.

The cut rates also increased the bulk of the St. Paul travel, but here, as with the Chicago line, the added advertisement was unnecessary, for in this business the Burlington is not much troubled by competitors. One or two lines systematically advertise St. Paul and Minneapolis business, and then go tacking across States like a ship against a head-wind, or sending a spur from a Chicago line, call it a through St. Paul Route.

The Burlington's through trains from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph include the following:

First in the list stands the "Eli," the famous Chicago flyer, leaving Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison in the early evening. It makes the run to Chicago in a little over twelve hours. This train has Dining Cars enroute.

St. Louis is reached by the evening train, of which we have already spoken. Omaha and Council Bluffs are put into rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb trains daily, one leaving Kansas City in the late morning and the other in the evening, make the run from Kansas City to Omaha in about eight hours; the morning train carries through cars to Minneapolis and St. Paul, placing passengers in these cities within twenty hours of the time they left Kansas City.

It should be borne in mind that all these trains carry Palace Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Many of them are vestibuled and where it adds to the convenience of passengers, have splendid Dining Car service. For further information, call on or address H. C. ORR, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

Watching the World Go By.

Swift as a meteor, and as quickly gone,
A train of cars darts swiftly through the night.
Scorning the wood and field, it hurries on,
A thing of wrathful might.

There, from a farmer's home a woman's eyes,
Roused by a sudden jar and passing flare,
Follow the speeding phantom till it dies—
An echo on the air.

Narrow the life that always has been hers
The evening brings a longing to her breast;
Deep in her heart some aspiration stirs
And mocks her soul's unrest.

Her tasks are mean and endless as the days,
And sometimes love cannot repay all things;
An instrument that, rudely touched, obeys,
Becomes discordant strings.

The train that followed in the headlight's flare,
Bound for the city and a larger world,
Made emphasis of her poor life of care,
As from her sight it whirled.

Thus from all lonely hearts the great earth
rolls,
Indifferent though one woman grieve and die;
Along its iron track are many souls
That watch the world go by.

—Meredith Nicholson.

If the vain and the silly blind thee
I cannot unlock thy chain;
If sin and the senses blind thee,
Thyself must endure the pain;
If the arrows of conscience find thee,
Thou must conquer thy peace again.

—Julia Ward Howe.

GOLDEN FIELDS.

Mrs. Lew Wallace on Summer Life Along the Bosphorus.

The Cheregan is the largest of the many palaces of the Sultan; a memorial towering above the tomb of a canonized dervish. It is built nobly of marble, snowy white, with balustrades and columns graceful and elegant. A row of cormorants sits on the roof, moveless, like a cresting; bright-winged birds flit through the shrubbery, and doves coo and flutter tamely about the windows. The gates are freshly gilded, and, though delicate as filigree, are strong and well locked. As we float along you may hear hints (not from me, dear reader) of a high-born prisoner held in regal state within; and whispers that it is the abode of a remnant of an aged harem entailed for maintenance on the present Sultan since the death of his father. Having once belonged to royalty, the wives must live in perpetual widowhood, monuments sacred to the memory of the dead and gone father of the king of kings of the world. Let us not inquire too closely; questioning is impertinent.

Fishermen cast their nets from a kind of cage upheld on beams of wood buoyed on gourds or corks. In wailing cadence and swell they answer each other across wide spaces, sometimes with broken time and long intervals; weird notes, making strange effects on ear and fancy—a vague reminder of the ancient Greek chorus; a strain well calculated to raise the ghosts of heroes who sailed the Propontis in the dateless years before the Odyssey was written.

Look at the White Castle, founded no one knows when or by whom—a grim fortress famous in war, whose tragedies many a minstrel has harped and many a troubador sung to the thrumming of his two-stringed guitar. In its horrid dungeons Christian prisoners have languished, and through its narrow windows the captive has stretched his skinny hands, praying for help, and has worn away slow years, till his poor heart broke, waiting for the ransom which might never be paid.

On a ruinous tower the silent stork lays her eggs and broods her young—a sacred bird, which makes every winter the pilgrimage to Mecca; and her nest, though left empty on a chimney, secures the owner of the house against fire and pestilence.

Spectral forms hover about these hoary turrets, and mysterious voices blend with the sounding sea as deep calleth unto deep. Here Persian armies in barbaric pomp marched over their pontoon bridge to invade Europe; here Crusaders crossed into Asia; and here, type of our higher civilization, the underlying cable joins the two continents, making the shortest route to India.

One poetic tradition softens the rugged front of the battlement walls of the White Castle. It is of the son of Amurath, who first planted the Crescent on St. Sophia,

and over the city of the Holy Trinity proclaimed the oneness of God. At the White Castle he met by accident and loved at once, and with his whole heart, a Grecian princess of transcendent loveliness, a near kinswoman of the Emperor Constantine. When the city of Constantinople fell she was taken prisoner and kept in honor and safety till order was restored; then the conqueror, Mohammed Second, sent for this fascinating Giaour, and thus runs the ancient chronicle: "He took in her Perfection such delight and contentment as that in short time he had changed state with her, she being become the Mistress and Commander of him so great a Conqueror; and he in nothing more delighted than in doing her the greatest honor and service he could. All the day he spent with her in discourse; all time spent in her company seemed to him short, and without her nothing pleased; his fierce nature was now by her well tamed, and his wonted care of arms quite neglected. Mars slept in Venus' lap, and now the soldiers might go play."

A reedy little stream called Sweet Waters of Asia empties into the Bosphorus; its margin is bordered with sycamores, chestnut and oak trees, and overlooked by the exquisite kiosk of the mother of Sultan Abdul Medjid—a gentle, smiling landscape in a sunny atmosphere of peace. Yet it is never safe to go without shawls, for the land of citron and vine has its cold shoulder, and, like a spoiled favorite, sometimes suddenly turns it on her lovers.

The sexes do not mingle in picnic. Carpets are spread on the grass, and women and children, in dresses as gaudy as tulip beds, eat sweets and loll on cushions of down, in simple enjoyment of earth, sea and sky. The ladies have their black guardsman, called a bolt of the door, keeper of the lilies, watchman of the hyacinths, etc. The whip of hippopotamus hide in his hand is the sign of his office, and its lash is ready for him who gazes too curiously at the paradise eyes, or tries to peer under the misty white veils.

Sellers of melons, fruit, cakes, move about crying their wares, and slaves are in waiting who are such only in name. They are part of the household, free at the end of seven years and eligible to any position. More than half the marriages in Turkey are with slaves.

The men, who are comparatively few, smoke, drowse, and take their pleasure solemnly. A tiny cup of coffee, sipped drop by drop, will last through hours. Here and there a solitary under the sad cypresses ponders the deep mysteries, murmurs the ninety-nine beautiful names of Allah, and dreams the rose-door of Paradise that shuts in the golden pleasure fields kept for the faithful.

In some out-of-the-way place, under a plane tree, may be seen a group, reverend as patriarchs, enjoying the story-teller. One tale consumes the whole day, the listeners sitting motionless in rapt attention. Orientals revel in accounts of buried treasure, and the poorer the reciter the richer the mine, the deeper the enchanted cavern where jars of inestimable jewels and bags of gold are locked under the spell of wizard or evil genii. Sinbad, Aladdin, the never-ending Arabian Night stories, are familiar and charming to them.

One of the central figures in their legends is Solomon, wisest of prophets, who was learned in the language of beasts and birds, and heard secrets whenever he walked in his gardens of spices. He had three talismans: First, a signet ring, at whose touch thrones crumbled and mighty spirits rose from the dead; on this stone was engraven the Nameless Name. The second, less potent, was a magic glass which revealed the movements of his enemies, and showed the laws of all things; and the third was the east wind, which was the great king's horse.

An unskilled musician, with a reed, pipes a desert strain to the lean, swart Bedouin; and if you have the gift of tongues you may hear of many sorts of treasures—of a radiant glance which throws the sun and moon into shade—when Leila lifts her white eyelids the stars grow pale; of flower-soft lips and voices sweeter than the bulbul's; and of a gallant steed; the wind lagged after him, and between his hoofs his master slept as in a safe tent.

The literature of the Turk is scant, and his poetry is borrowed mainly from the Arabic. Come near and you hear something like this little story from the Persian. I have seen it rendered into verse,

but the literal translation gives best the fine essence of the original:

"One knocked at the Beloved's door, and a voice asked from within, 'Who is there?' and he answered, 'It is I.' Then the voice said, 'This house will not hold thee and me;' and the door was not opened. Then went the lover out into the desert, where there is nothing but Allah, and fasted and prayed in solitude, and after a year he returned and knocked again at the door; and again the voice asked, 'Who is there?' and he said, 'It is thyself,' and the door was opened to him."

Here is a favorite chant given with droning accompaniment on the tambours:

"Clear as amber, fine as musk,
Is life to those who, pilgrimwise,
Move hand in hand from morn to dusk,
Each morning nearer Paradise.

"Oh, not for them need angels pray!
They stand in everlasting light;
They walk in Allah's smile by day,
And nestle in his heart at night!"

I regret that want of space excludes more than a few lines of the

[Message from under the cypress tree in the Garden Green.]

"I had gold robes, and greatness, and sweetness,
I was queen of the land.

In my palace shone pride of completeness;
On my lips sate command.

But the heart of my Lord was my glory,
Not the crown on my brow,

And my garden is green with Love's story,
And my Tomb is Love's house."

The tranquil enjoyment lasts till twilight. All are sober, none noisy; laughing children now and then clap hands and make a little stir, but if there is anything like vivacity, be sure it is in a Greek or Armenian. There is no color line drawn, and an Ethiope girl in tinselled slippers may sing to an enraptured audience the "Frantic Lay of the Night-black Lover," and with mad gesture shout, rather than hymn, the praises of love and wine.

Through the sunset sky we have a vanishing glimpse of the invisible and heavenly. Ten thousand voices thrill the air calling to prayer from ten thousand minarets. Then is the witching hour. As darkness deepens the flood calms; the unresting birds—a species of halcyon—hush their screams, and, in wing-worm flocks, seek their nests at the entrance of the Black sea; a quickening breeze fans the cheek; voices of serenaders, not Moslem, are wafted through the perfumed dusk; innumerable wavelets, faint pulsations of the sea, unite in lulling monotone. Beneath yon latticed balcony a flower drops on a dark upturned face. Romeo is breathing the eternal tale of which the world never tires, begun in Eden, new every morning and fresh every evening as when the evening and the morning were the seventh day.

The words, in Greek or Italian, run on the same tender theme—the bliss of meeting, the pain of parting. The lovelorn watcher under the sentinel stars calls the bright powers of heaven to hear his lament and witness his woe: I weep not for the ship, I weep not for the sails, but I weep for the fair one, the lily bud who is sailing far away.

In sweetness and grace our festal day is dying. Of the balmy eve softly following, I hardly trust myself to speak. Nine months of the year the pleasure lover may find it such as I have tried to describe—the indescribable. With a feeling of unreality we float between blue and blue, past gardens blossoming with jasmine, heliotrope, lavender, groves of pine with tall dark crowns, and harken to the secrets in the nightingale's song. Of the myriad melodies of nature it is the saddest, and, listening to the wondrous plaint, we cannot doubt that she is telling to her beloved rose how her breast is pierced with cruel thorns.

Like an uplifted mirage looming on high rise the towers and domes of old Stamboul; beyond them in a glad radiance, changeable as fire-opal, drift the Happy Isles of the Marmora. Night and day, truth and fable, are blent in absolute harmony, a perfect chord. It is all a witchery, a spell fleeting as some æolian strain enchanting us in sleep; it haunts our waking, but is doomed to remain forever unsung, and now is so dim and distant I sometimes wonder which was dream and which reality.

"I asked myself, is this a dream?
Will it all vanish into air?
Is there a land of such supreme
And perfect beauty anywhere?"

"Linger until upon my brain
Is stamped an image of the scene;
Then fade into the air again,
And be as if thou hadst not been."

SUSAN E. WALLACE.



HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful curative powers won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; size for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

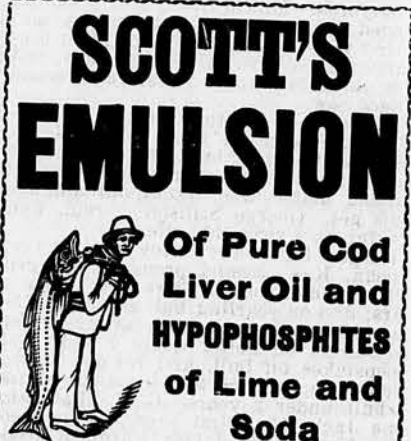
How to Clothe the Baby.

A baby's clothes should be sufficiently long to cover its feet, but without the superabundant length that we are accustomed to see it wearing. The dress should not be low-necked, for that exposes the throat and chest, and flannel should be worn next the skin. The long clothes should be discarded, if it were for no other reason than harboring dirt. Such clothes do not serve the purpose of keeping the heat of the body. Besides, it is an extra expense, which, with poor people, is a consideration.

But baby is growing, and soon it reaches a period—that of shortening—which marks an epoch in babyhood. Then what do we find? The child wears a frock, low-necked, reaching little lower than the knees, and the sleeves are tied up with pieces of ribbon. Such a dress at once exposes the arms, legs, throat and chest to draughts, and it is small wonder if the most disastrous results follow. And to finish the costume baby wears the merest semblance of a sock, that still leaves the legs bare, or more frequently it wears no socks at all. By a law of nature it is well known that small bodies cool more readily than larger bodies. Here, then, at a time when the child should be kept specially warm, the best means of cooling it are afforded by improper clothing.—Mrs. F. C. Pressler.

Serge and Alpaca.

Serge is the economical woman's material. She delights in its gloss and its freshness. When it loses these she puts it into the washtub and it comes out new again. For the summer outing it is incomparably better than flannel. The only material that approaches it for every-day outdoor vacation wear is a good alpaca, and alpaca has a surface which is not becoming to all complexions. For women who can wear it, alpaca is very cool, very durable, very light, wonderfully considerate about shedding dirt—this is a point for the economical woman's consideration—and more to be relied on when caught in the rain than most materials, though in this respect serge is its superior.—New York World.



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The Young Folks.

After Death in Arabia.

He who died at Azan sends
This to comfort all his friends:

Faithful friends! It lies, I know,
Pale and white and cold as snow;
And ye say, "Abdallah 's dead!"
Weeping at the feet and head,
I can see your falling tears,
I can hear your sighs and prayers;
Yet I smile and whisper this,
I am not the thing you kiss;
Cease your tears, and let it lie;
It was mine, it is not I.

Sweet friends! What the women lave
For its bed of the grave,
Is but a hut which I am quitting,
Is a garment to more fitting;
Is a cage from which, at last,
Like a hawk my soul hath passed.
Love the inmate, not the room—
The wearer, not the garb—the plume
Of the falcon, not the bars
Which kept him from those splendid stars.

Loving friends! Be wise and dry
Straightway every weeping eye—
What ye lift upon the bier
Is not worth a wistful tear,
'Tis an empty sea-shell—one
Out of which the pearl is gone;
The shell is broken, it lies there;
The pearl, the all, the soul, is here.
'Tis an earthen jar whose lid
Allah sealed, while it hid
That treasure of his treasury,
A mind that loved him; let it lie!
Let the shard be earth's once more,
Since the cold shines in his store!

Allah glorious! Allah good!
Now thy world is understood;
Now the long, long wonder ends;
Yet we weep, my erring friends,
While the man whom ye call dead,
In unspoken bliss, instead,
Lives and loves you; lost, 'tis true,
By such light as shines for you;
But in the light ye cannot see
Of unfulfilled felicity—
In enlarging paradise,
Lives a life that never dies.

Farewell, friends! Not yet farewell;
Where I am, ye, too, shall dwell.
I am gone before your face,
A moment's time, a little space.
When ye come where I have stepped
Ye will wonder why ye wept;
Ye will know, by wise love taught,
That there is all, and there is naught.
Weep awhile, if ye are fain—
Sunshine still must follow rain;
Only not at death—for death,
Now I know, is that first breath
Which our souls draw when we enter
Life, which is of all life center.

Be ye certain all seems love,
Viewed from Allah's throne above;
Be ye stout of heart and come
Bravely onward to your home!
La Allah illa Allah! yea!
Thou love divine! Thou love alway!

He that died in Azan gave
This to those who made his grave.
—Edwin Arnold.

The Great Salt Well Near Meade and Its Mysterious Origin.

Running near the town of Meade, in southwestern Kansas, are two trails, which, in the era of their usefulness, were among the most famous on the plains. Each has its initial point at Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas, and leads into No-Man's-Land, the Panhandle of Texas, with radiating branches into New Mexico. One is known as "The Jones and Plummer," and the other as "The Adobe Wall" trail. Not a great distance from the mouth of the Stump Arroya, a beautiful stream of clear water, a tributary of the Cimarron, the two trails almost meet. About eleven years ago freighting was at its height on these prairie highways.

On a certain evening in October of that year, as the legend hath it, an old "bull-whacker," as teamsters were called on the plains in the days before railroads were dreamed of as among the probabilities, camped on a beautiful piece of level bottom land that is now almost within the corporate limits of Meade City. He had two "prairie schooners," as the heavy freight wagons were termed in those days, each drawn by six mules, which, with one other man, comprised the whole outfit. It was late when he made his accustomed halting place at that spot; the stars were already twinkling; the hundred varieties of insect life that make the lonely prairies of Kansas sonorous with their nocturnal serenade had begun their droning songs, and the lynxes were stealthily promenading the thinly-scattered cottonwoods fringing the small banks of Crooked creek and making night hideous with their caterwauling. The old man had just completed his frugal supper of rusty bacon and slapjacks, when suddenly the whole earth began to vibrate; it seemed to pulsate in regular rhythm, like the waves of the ocean, until the old man and his assistant could with great difficulty keep on their feet. The mules became terribly frightened and in a few moments stampeded, running two or three miles out on the prairie, and then, alarmed by the un-

and the side of their drivers, as if they thought that they could protect them, for animals will do this at times when thoroughly demoralized. The old man said that a few moments after the ground began to rock there came the most awful noises he had ever heard, and he had been on the plains for more than twenty-five years. The stampede of 10,000 buffaloes was nothing in comparison. The commotion and the strange sounds seemed to come from below—from the very inside of the earth itself—then an unusual darkness seemed to settle over all, and then, while he was looking up the trail which he declared he could still distinguish, there came another sudden shock, accompanied by a series of horrible sounds more awful than the first, and he felt the ground settling under his feet. In another moment there emanated from the fissures in the earth a phosphorescent light, and then, thoroughly frightened and demoralized himself, he and his man mechanically harnessed up their teams and started down the trail as fast as their scared mules could haul the heavily-loaded wagons, nor did they stop until they had reached Stump Arroya, seven miles away.

Whether the old freighter was really a witness of all the wonderful sights he claimed to have seen, or whether it was the result of a frightened imagination, no one can determine, but on that memorable evening in the month of October, 1879, a curious phenomenon occurred. Then fully thirteen acres of ground suddenly disappeared, and what a few moments before was a perfectly level prairie, entirely vanished, leaving an immense hole big enough to bury a caravan of freighters. It is now known as "the salt well," whose depth has not been accurately determined. Seven hundred feet has been reached with a line, but no bottom at that distance. Of course, the State, under the constitution, claimed the salt, and for a time operated works very successfully, for about a year, but they were then abandoned in consequence of the great distance to fuel, and now the salt well is one of the attractions of Meade, the county seat. The salt water lies forty-one feet below the well's nearly circular banks, and into the hole, beneath the water, the two acres of earth has evidently disappeared. For some time before the trails were abandoned, the teamsters of the freight caravans used to declare that they could see strange lights and hear curious noises at the uncanny spot, and soon such a web of superstition began to weave itself around the place that it was abandoned as a camping place and avoided by all trains. About seven years after the appearance of the well, it is claimed, terrible noises were heard by people who lived within a radius of eight or ten miles of the place. The country was then settled. The next day, upon many of them gathering there to learn the cause of the disturbance, they found seven immense rocks that were not there the day previous lying on the top of the well's bank. The rocks, it was conjectured, were thrown up by some force in the well. I have sat and wondered at the strange metamorphosis of the earth at that point many an hour, for I can remember when the deep hole was a piece of beautifully level prairie.—Henry Inman, in Kansas City Star.

Some Old Folks.

Mrs. Phoebe Trapis, of Hornellsville, N. Y., lived 104 years, and Matilda Riley, of Raywick, Ky., died at the age of 115. Mrs. Sarah Horne, of Dover, N. H., is 99, and never fails to visit her friends every day, walking two miles. Patrick Dalley, of Meriden, Conn., is well and hearty at the age of 102 years. Mrs. Bridget Eagan, of Rondout, N. C., is in good health at the age of 106. Mrs. Rachel Hicks, of Oyster Bay, L. I., lived to be 104. Bridget Feeney recently died at the Home for the Aged in New York city at the age of 104, and "Uncle" William Sullivan, of Richmond, Canandaigua county, N. Y., is strong, healthy, and in possession of all his faculties at the age of 104. Mr. Sullivan's mind is clear, his memory good, and he frequently walks from his home to the village of Honeoye and back, a distance of ten miles. William Shirley, a neighbor of Sullivan, and a native of England, is 103 years of age, and was one of the stalwart soldiers of Wellington's army in the battle of Waterloo. Mrs. Annie Gaines, of Walton, is a century old, and so is Thomas Sanders, of the same place.—Herald of Health.

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In the Roman Campagna, at the sepulcher of Metella, the wife of Sulla, there is an echo which repeats five times in five different keys. It will also repeat a hexameter line, or any other sentence which can be spoken in two and a half seconds. An echo which repeats seventeen times is to be found between Bingen and Coblenz, on the banks of the river Nahe. A peculiarity of this echo is that although the speaker's voice may be almost inaudible yet the volume of sound apparently increases in the echo.

In the chapel of the Abercorn family at Paisley the shutting of the door produces an echo which sounds like distant thunder. The echo of the "Eagle's Nest" at Killarney is said to repeat a bugle note at least 100 times. The effect of firing a cannon is to give the impression of thunders of artillery which die in the distance.

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Calves are now feeding in the new wheat pastures in many parts of the State.

Indications are that a larger wheat acreage will be sown in Kansas this year than was ever sown in the State any previous year.

The conference report on the tariff bill, as we expected and predicted, substantially adopts the McKinley bill with the Aldrich reciprocity amendment. Plumb's commission feature is ruled out.

Farmers in New York State have taken steps to organize a People's party on the St. Louis platform. A "State organizing convention" is to be called to meet on or before September 1, 1901.

Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, announced his intention, Monday, to vote against the conference report on the tariff bill. Wonder how our Kansas Senators will vote on that question.

The editor of the **KANSAS FARMER** requests friends not to advertise his presence at public meetings without first having an acceptance of invitation direct from him. It is disappointing to the people and annoying to him.

President Harrison has promised to be in Topeka the 10th day of this month. He comes ostensibly to attend a soldiers' reunion, but really to assist the brethren in heading off the People's party. He will have to bring Baby McKee with him in 1892.

September 25 a Chicago dispatch reported the sale to an English company of the largest exclusively pork-packing establishment in America, that of Fowler Bros. Four days later the place was burned out at a loss of nearly \$700,000 worth of property. The carcasses of 6,686 hogs took fire and burned. It was all insured.

"It seems to be an admitted fact that organization is the only hope of the farmer." That is what was said by C. W. McCune in the Shreveport Alliance convention, October 12, 1887, and the *Capital* quotes the words to prove that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is a "Southern Democratic aid society operating in Kansas for the benefit of the mother organization and the defeat of Senator Ingalls in particular and the Republican party in general."

A recent dispatch from Berlin gives encouraging news concerning the importation of American pork into Germany and France. Our Ministers to those nations have been long at work to effect some modification of the tariff laws in force there as to our pork, and the prospect now seems to be good for an early removal of all restrictions in this respect. It appears, however, that complaints of high prices of meat urged by the work people had more to do with the proposed change of policy than the intercession of the Ministers.

THE SILVER BULLION CONSPIRACY.

The **KANSAS FARMER** charges that the recent Congressional legislation concerning silver bullion was the culmination of a conspiracy to (1) defeat free and unlimited coinage of silver, and (2) to put money into the pockets of bullion gamblers. The history of that legislation and its connections is a dark page. In the first place, the common people of this country—the "great middle class," as Senator Ingalls calls them—have been long asking for a free silver coinage law. Whether and to what extent it would have helped the people out of their difficulties need not be here discussed; it is sufficient to state the fact that the masses wanted free coinage. Every body of organized labor petitioned Congress on this subject. It is safe to say that fully 90 per cent. of the people favored the measure. And it is not only of recent origin. The Democrat national platform in 1884 declared in favor of "honest money"—gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin. Mr. Cleveland's well-known opposition to silver coinage prevented a repetition of the party doctrine on this subject in the platform of 1888. An overwhelming majority of the membership of that party favors free coinage. The Republican national platform in 1888 declared in favor of bimetallism—the use of both gold and silver as money. Both of the parties, as parties, are pledged in favor of the use of silver as money the same as gold, and in response to the petitions aforesaid, a large number of free silver coinage bills were introduced during the session of Congress which began its work in December, 1889. President Harrison and his Secretary of the Treasury, however, like President Cleveland and his Secretary, are opposed to free coinage, and accordingly all these bills were pigeon-holed, and a bullion bill was reported from the coinage committee in each house. It was made a party question, and the caucus ruled. A majority of Republican members of the House were opposed to free coinage, but a majority of Democrats were in favor of it, and their majority was large enough, with the help of the free coinage Republicans, to carry through a free coinage bill. Mr. Conger, chairman of the Committee on Coinage, called attention to this fact in caucus, and argued that in case free coinage Republicans should unite with free coinage Democrats and together pass a free coinage bill, it would go to the country as a Democrat measure; he hoped, therefore, that the party alignment would be preserved, so that whatever the party members should agree upon by a majority, that and nothing else should be adopted as the party measure. And it was so ordered. The House by nearly a strictly party vote passed the party bill, and it was sent to the Senate.

In the Senate, through the efforts of Senator Plumb, a free coinage amendment was adopted, and in that condition the bill was sent back to the House, where, instead of acting on the amendment in the usual way, it was put in charge of the Committee on Coinage by the Speaker without authority of the House, and every effort of free coinage members to get a fair and direct vote on the Senate amendment failed. When a vote was reached, all but fifteen of the Republican members voted against it and all but thirteen of the Democrats voted for it; so the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment. The matter was then submitted to a conference committee of both houses, and that committee reported the bill which is now the law.

The reader will observe that although a large number of free coinage bills were introduced in each house, not one of them was reported by the committee to whom they were referred, nor was any free coinage bill reported, and though a majority of members of the House favored free coinage, caucus rule prevented them from voting together. On the contrary, the House bill and the Senate bill which were reported by the committees of the respective houses provided for the repeal of the coinage section of the law then existing, and the same provision is found in the new law as approved by the President.

Under the provisions of the old law the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase every month \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion and coin it into standard dollars, but the President says the Secretary did not deem it safe to coin more than the lowest limit of the law—\$2,000,000 worth of bullion every month. The President informed us further (in his message,

December, 1889,) that silver bullion at that time was selling in the open market at 91 cents an ounce, and that gave us silver dollars containing only 70 cents worth of bullion, a fact which he regarded as menacing to the financial interests of the country. In the bill which Secretary Windom prepared for Congress, and which the President approved, it was provided that the old law should be repealed, and in the debates upon the subject in both houses it was frequently stated that the President had intimated to members and Senators that he would not approve a free coinage bill.

The law which was repealed was much better than the new one, as the following analysis shows. Under the old law the Secretary was required to go into the open market and purchase from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of bullion every month and coin it all into standard dollars, and if he had purchased and coined as much as the law authorized—\$4,000,000 worth a month, and if he had paid for the bullion just what the President said he was paying in December, 1889, that is, 91 cents an ounce, he could have turned out 68,000,000 standard dollars in a year, at an outlay of only \$48,000,000 for the bullion. That is to say, \$48,000,000 paid out of the treasury for silver bullion at 91 cents an ounce would pay for bullion enough to make 68,000,000 standard dollars. Thus the government would have obtained \$68,000,000 in silver money for an outlay of only \$48,000,000, a saving of the difference—\$20,000,000—to the people.

Now take the new law. It provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, or so much thereof as may be offered, every month, and it is to be paid for in treasury notes. The law does not require this bullion to be coined; it is simply stored. If holders of the notes desire to have them redeemed, and if the Secretary wishes to redeem them with silver dollars, he may coin enough of the bullion to answer that purpose. At the highest price yet paid for bullion under the new law—\$1.15 per ounce, and if the full amount named in the law were purchased, the total amount for a year would be \$62,000,000 added to our stock of money, while under the old law, as shown above, we would have had \$68,000,000. Under the old law we saved \$20,000,000 on the transaction, while under the new law we pay out as much as we take in, dollar for dollar. Under the new law we take in \$62,000,000, and we pay out for it \$62,000,000—no saving; while under the old law we could have taken in \$68,000,000 by paying out only \$48,000,000—a saving of \$20,000,000.

As to the bullion conspiracy, let it be noted first that as soon as the President's policy of getting rid of further silver coinage was put before Congress, the price of bullion began to rise. As the bill was finally adopted it did not require the Secretary to go into the market and purchase at the lowest selling price, but he is to purchase what is "offered," thus affording an opportunity to the bullion gamblers to corner the market and then "offer" what they choose and at their own prices. And, indeed, it has worked just that way. The Secretary does not purchase at market sales in competition with other bidders, but he issues notice that he will receive "offers" on a certain day, and he refuses to receive any but large offers. The first of his circulars for offers put the limit at 10,000 ounces—about \$12,000 worth, thus shutting out the poor miner whose pile falls below this quantity. The poor fellow who had only \$20 worth of bullion could sell it under the old law in the open market in competition with other persons whether poor or rich; but he is now put at the mercy of a syndicate or of rich men who can buy up all the little "piles" from the miners and then "offer" to sell to the government at their own price.

There is a great parade made in party platforms and in party literature and platform utterances of the fact that the price of silver bullion has risen under the operation of the new law, as if the people are to receive any benefit from it. What interest have the people in the rise of bullion value as long as it is treated as a commodity, like wheat or corn or cotton? The people were benefited by a fall in the price of bullion under the old law; but it matters not, under the new law, what is the price of bullion except that the higher the price the more notes are issued in payment for a given quantity. The particular persons benefited by the new law are the bullion gamblers. The people will get

no relief from it. It was not intended for the people. The power which has dictated our financial legislation ever since the great war engineered this latest act through Congress. The President was so much concerned about it that he did not read a word of the bill when it was presented for his approval, but signed it at once, having been fully advised in advance concerning its provisions.

RECIPROCIITY WITH ALL NATIONS.

The **KANSAS FARMER** has long advocated reciprocal commercial relations with the people of all nations. The recent movement in favor of reciprocity with American nations only is right in principle as far as it goes, but the policy of limiting it to particular nations and those the American nations, is narrow and selfish. We have studied the subject and find that the island of Great Britain, which is but little larger than the State of Kansas, and a free trade country, too; is now receiving from this country more than five times as much produce as is taken by all the nations of South America and Central America, with the West India Islands. And what is more important, nearly all our exports to Britain are products of the farm, while nearly two-thirds of our exports to the American nations consists of manufactured articles. A question is suggested at the very beginning: Is the American reciprocity policy a scheme to open new markets for our manufacturers while doing little or nothing for farmers? For example: Cuba and Brazil take more of our wheat than all the other American nations combined, and they take only a little over 4,000,000 bushels, while Great Britain takes an average of 75,000,000 bushels annually. The American nations take but little of our beef and pork and other animal products; while immense quantities are taken by our British brethren. Germany and France, a few years ago, took a great deal of meat from us, but lately they have discriminated against us, going so far as to prohibit the importation of American pork. We understand this policy is about to be superseded in both of those countries by a more liberal one.

But why not apply the reciprocity doctrine on the other side of the Atlantic as well as on this side? We know what the objecting argument has been, viz.: That the people over there are largely engaged in manufactures, that what they export to this country consists of manufactured goods, and that labor is not as well paid there as it is here; that therefore reciprocity with European nations would operate to the injury of our manufacturers and their work people. But how is it on this side? Is labor in South America or Mexico or in Cuba any better paid than it is in England, Germany or France? And is the manufacturer alone to be taken care of while the farmer is left to shift for himself? Are our manufacturers to be protected against the cheap labor of Europe while our farmers are to be kept in sharp competition with the cheap labor of nations south of us? Horses, cattle and sheep are raised in nearly all the American nations; the Argentine Republic exports wheat, cattle, wool and hides, and corn and potatoes grow in every part of America south of the United States. These things all compete with farm products of the United States.

Mr. Secretary Rusk issued a report recently in which he gives the figures showing the extent of our commerce with the six states of Central America, the twelve states of South America and with all of the West India Islands. It appears that our exports to all of those countries during the year 1889 amounted to \$68,104,983, of which amount \$28,405,904 represents farm products, leaving \$39,699,079 representing manufactures and other articles not produced on the farm. Our imports from all of those countries last year amounted to \$178,692,377, most of which represents sugar and coffee. We get, also, a great many hides and some wool, with medicinal barks, dye woods, valuable timber, etc. We are now receiving \$110,000,000 annually from those nations more than they are receiving from us, and they all collect duties on what we send them, while our exports to Great Britain, on which we pay no duty, amounted to \$382,981,674 last year, and our imports from that country amounted to \$178,269,067, leaving a difference in our favor of \$204,712,607. Let us have reciprocity with all nations.

AN ADDRESS TO BUSINESS MEN.

The Citizens' Alliance of Emporia have issued an address to business men, concerning their interest in existing political conditions and in pending issues. Every business man in the State and in the country ought to have a copy, and it can be obtained by addressing a request to J. R. Graham, Secretary, Emporia, Kas. We append a paragraph in the conclusion of the address:

The significance of this great movement, and the opportunity it presents for effective action, should not be disregarded by thoughtful men. Partisans will regard the movement as an ordinary contest for office, but intelligent citizens who are themselves victims of the present financial system, cannot with impunity refuse their assistance and support to others who, in this movement, are battling for prosperity and good government. The Citizens' Alliance of the State of Kansas is an organization of voters, who, acting in union with the Farmers' Alliance, are pledged to the support of the legislative and Congressional nominees of this movement. It is opposed to the re-election, and favors the retirement of all Congressional representatives who owe allegiance to either the Republican or Democratic parties. It holds the Congressional representatives of these two parties responsible for the present depressed condition of industrial pursuits, and charges that the Congressional legislation of the past twenty-eight years has made the industrial classes of the United States a body of interest-payers, the fruits of whose labor is enjoyed by the beneficiaries of such legislation. An earnest appeal is hereby made to all citizens for their co-operation in this movement to secure impartial State and national legislation. Only by the concerted action of those whose interests are identical can the object be accomplished, while by united action in the manner proposed, the object can be attained.

QUESTIONS TO CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Congress being about to adjourn, the Congressional campaign in this State will be enlivened by the presence of those candidates whose public duties have thus far detained them at Washington. The KANSAS FARMER now, in compliance with a promise made some months ago, submits to every Congressional candidate in Kansas the questions following. They are the same that were submitted last February to Senator Ingalls by the editor of this paper and elicited no response. A copy of this issue with the questions marked will be immediately forwarded to the home address of the several candidates. They will please regard the act as personal, and if so inclined forward for publication in the KANSAS FARMER at the earliest date possible before election, a brief statement of their views on the questions submitted. The request is made on behalf of the farmers of Kansas in general, and of the readers of this paper in particular. The questions are these:

1. What legislation, if any, do you recommend by way of relief to farmers in the present depressed condition of agriculture?
2. Do you favor an increase in the volume of circulating money? If you do, to what extent, in what way do you propose to effect the change, and how get the money in circulation?
3. In what respect, if at all, and for what purpose, do you favor changing the national banking law?
4. Do you favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at present weight and fineness?

A Fraud Exposed.

The following note explains itself:
THAYER, KAS., September 23, 1890.
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please pass him around—a fraud, liar and thief. One, Chas. E. Wellborn, of Birmingham, Ala., who had more brass than brains, has been engaged for some time in dead-beating stock breeders. At last, casting his eyes to sunny Kansas, he coveted a herd of Jerseys. No scrubs for him—only St. Lamberts. He failed to come to the mark, but as a last resort he sent a real estate mortgage. The owner of the herd in a quiet manner began to have him investigated and had him traced up by our Uncle Sam's specials of the Postoffice Department. As a result, Mr. Bad-born found himself in a cage, jailed, and the herd of Jerseys are quietly pasturing Kansas grass. Thieves should not try their hands on Kansas breeders. As a rule, the man who breeds pure stock for seventeen years makes a poor victim. When arrested this sneak had in his pockets bills of lading for carloads of oil meal, several separators, and property of other kinds. Stir him up.
T. C. MURPHY.

A New Method of Wheat-Seeding.

A great many Kansas farmers, especially in the western half of the State, have adopted a new method of wheat-seeding. Instead of plowing the ground and otherwise preparing it as formerly, a disc harrow, heavily weighted, is drawn over the ground, cutting it up four or five inches deep, and then follow with the drill. In fowl land this is a very slovenly method, a fact which farmers freely admit; but they say it is much better than the old method,

and for several reasons. The trash serves as a protection against wind. The soil is not as easily blown away as it is where the surface is clean and mellow, and snow remains longer where there is something to brace it against the wind. Besides, it is argued that the wheat plant needs a firm seed-bed, and that is secured by this cutting plan.

The writer of this has seen a great many wheat fields seeded in this way in the last thirty days, and while he scolds the farmers a good deal for their seeming slovenliness, they insist that they have learned a good deal about farming in Kansas and that this plan is one of the results. They say that this far they have experienced no serious trouble from excessive weed growth the following year, but we venture to express the opinion that unless a rotation system is adopted, the land will soon be too foul for use.

About Farm Mortgage Sales.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been a reader of your excellent paper for many years, and have occasionally bothered you with communications which you have kindly accepted and published. In your issue of September 24 is an article signed by L. A. George with the above caption. In it he says (with reference to computing the amount of sales of farm lands by legal process in hands of Sheriff): "Try and cast it so you can hurrah for Kansas and Kansas homes, and not for Shylock and Kansas tenants." This sentence caused me to undertake just such a proceeding, and to do it I use as a guide the old advice—"look at home first." Now, I live in Shawnee county, and having had a curiosity with reference to this matter, I have inquired of the Sheriff of our county and examined the court records somewhat. I am told that not one farm has been sold by mortgage sale in this county, during the past year, which was occupied by the owner.

I resided ten years in western Kansas, and, though a farmer, business calls me in that direction several times each year. In Trego, Ellis and Russell counties I have found the same fact as in Shawnee county, viz.: that the instances where mortgaged farms have been sold by Sheriff, while occupied by the owners, are extremely rare; in Ellis county none, in Trego county none, and in Russell county not more than two in past twelve months. I would like to have Mr. George tell the KANSAS FARMER how many farms have been sold by the Sheriff of his county during the past year, in cases where the owners were in possession and were trying to make a living on the same. Now, if all farmers who are interested in this matter to know the actual facts "about farm mortgage sales" will "look at home" and find out how many farms have been sold in their own counties, where such were actually occupied by their owners who were trying to make homes for themselves, I think we will find we can still hurrah for Kansas, and hurrah with a big H.

Another suggestion occurs to me. Let the question be asked at every Alliance gathering: "How many in this crowd have suits pending against them for foreclosure of mortgage on farms occupied by themselves?" Let such ones stand up; they need not be afraid, for if suit is brought it is already a public matter. By making such examination we will learn the facts much better than by taking them from any political speaker, who will (whatever his party) distort the facts to suit his argument, for it is a sad fact that very few of the rules laid down in the decalogue find place in a political campaign. Some French author, I believe, remarked something like the latter asserted fact.

No one doubts that many, many mortgages have been foreclosed, and lands sold thereunder, during the past year; but it was very often the so-called "Shylock" who was bitten. He had loaned good money on land he never saw, but the owner of the land had, and had the advantage; he received the money and left "Shylock" to hold the vacant quarter section of land which to-day cannot be sold for the amount it cost the last-named gentleman. He will be very shy about trying to lock up his money in such enterprises in the future, so he is now well named "Shylock."

I have long labored under the impression that Mr. "Shylock" was an individual who lived somewhere in New Jersey and didn't care to take the money loaned and let the merchant go, and that he was

a chump as to refuse even "thrice" the amount he was out and release his mortgage. He was after meat.

Now, these people who are styled Shylock in Kansas are a different sort of personage. Would they refuse thrice their investment, or twice, or even just their actual outlay of cash and cost? To find out the answer to this last question, and not leave it to a political orator or "partisan" newspaper, go into any loaning company's office and offer them just the exact amount of money they have paid out on the loans taken during the past five years, upon which interest has "defaulted," and see how gladly they will accept. They don't want meat nor quarter sections.

To carry out Mr. George's calculation, we might say: If 2,650 square miles of land in Kansas have been sold in six months, then 5,300 square miles have been sold in the past year, and in three past years 15,900 square miles of Kansas has been knocked down by the Sheriff; therefore at the same rate the whole of the farming lands of the State will be sold in the coming six years, by order of foreclosure courts, to Mr. Shylock, and we will all have to go to Texas or some other bad place. Who believes that? Certainly no true Kansan, be he Democrat, Republican, or People's party partisan.

JAMES CLINTON.

Tecumseh, Kas., September 25.

About Winter Feed.

A friend sends us a clipping from the *Drovers' Journal* of a late issue, as follows: "Never in the history of the live stock business has there been such a rush to market cattle as in the two weeks just passed. The scarcity of feed, and above all, the lack of sufficient water, have been the primary cause of the unusual flood. Not only Chicago, but the Western markets, have been completely overwhelmed with cattle receipts, and the decline in values was as disastrous as it was sudden. Nor was such a condition of affairs totally unexpected. The general drouth throughout the cattle-raising belt was a well known fact, but the great majority of the cattle were unfit for market, and farmers and stockmen held on as long as possible, hoping that a refreshing rain might fall before it would become necessary to ship their stock in this semi-fat condition. The drouth continued and the crisis came. There was no alternative to the farmer but to ship, and the losses entailed thereby would be hard to estimate. If there is a famine in food it can be imported from sections that are more fortunately blessed, but a failure to get water is a problem which defies our swiftest means of transportation. It must come from the skies or not at all, and man's ingenuity is baffled when it comes to reviving a region of parched and dried-up vegetation."

The KANSAS FARMER has been urging its readers to save all the corn fodder they can, because feed will be in demand. It is too late now for anything in the way of new crops except rye and wheat. There has been a very large acreage of wheat sown in the State, and soon we shall have wheat pasture. Late rains have brought out grass pastures, so that now cattle are doing better than they did at any time during the year.

There is still a great deal of corn standing that ought to have been cut up, but is too dry now for use in that way. These stalk fields will help some. Then there is a great deal of late corn which is yet green and growing, and this, if well preserved, will make a good deal of very good rough feed; it will, if cut up before killing frost, do to keep stock cattle through the winter. By all means, let plenty of feed be saved.

Grange Picnic.

The Secretary of Capital Grange hands in the following notice:

Members of Capital Grange are hereby notified that there will be an open meeting at Brother Scott Kelsey's, on Saturday, October 4, 1890, at 10 o'clock. Bring your friends, also your lunch baskets well filled, and have a good time. Each member is expected to have quotations from favorite authors. Take cars to Belmont avenue, Oakland. By order of Grange.

H. R. CLARK, Secretary.

Our Ravanna correspondent, who has been advocating the dairy interests of western Kansas, writes us, referring to "Brother Z.," as follows: "Kansas can and Kansas does make good cheese. Kan-

the best of milk, the skill to handle it, and it (the milk) is converted into the best of cheese, so pronounced by good judges both East and West as well as in Kansas, and so says the price in the markets on some makes, while others are not worthy of the name cheese."

Kansas History.

The fourth volume of the Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society has been issued, a book of 819 pages. The volume includes the fifth and sixth biennial reports of the society, before issued in pamphlet form, and shows the business of the society and its accessions during a period of four years, 1886-1889, thus containing a permanent record of the work of the society for that period. The book also contains the addresses delivered before the society at the annual meetings, from 1886 to 1890. Besides, half of the volume is occupied with the official correspondence pertaining to the office of Governor of Kansas Territory during the latter part of Gov. Shannon's administration in 1854, and of Gov. Geary's administration from September 9, 1856, to March 10, 1857, including the official executive minutes kept by Gov. Geary. These documents relate to a considerable portion of the most stirring period of Kansas Territorial history. They have been gathered by Secretary Adams from Congressional documents published about that period. These documents have hitherto lain hidden from the general public, and much of what they contain will be found to be new to students of Kansas history. The book has an alphabetical index of sixty pages, pointing to every subject and almost every name contained in it; also a chronological index to the contents of the public documents. As a book of historical reference, it is one of great value.

Effect of Shortage in Crops.

As suggested by the *Buffalo Morning World*, according to recent estimates by men who have gathered information, the total wheat crop of the country will be about 400,000,000 bushels, and the corn crop will not go above 1,600,000,000 bushels. These figures mean nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat less than the crop of last year, and about 400,000,000 bushels of corn less. To these great shortages must be added a remarkable shortage in fruits, as the apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, and other fruit crops of the country are a failure everywhere outside of the Pacific coast region. It is a remarkable country that can bear such shortages without actual want among the people. Bad weather and insect pests may wipe out enough wheat, corn and fruits to feed a large nation for a year, but the United States is in no danger of famine. In reality this shortage affects Great Britain and some other countries more directly than it affects the United States, for it means increased cost of living in countries that draw a large part of their breadstuffs from us.

Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes.

We are in receipt of Bulletin No. 4, Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes. It makes a book of 352 pages, a hand-book of agriculture, containing a verbatim report of the closing Institute of three days, short, pithy experience in all branches of farming, and the hundreds of questions are answered resulting in a general discussion, making the richest publication upon dairying, horse breeding, swine and sheep husbandry as given at sixty-six two-day Institutes held in the State last winter.

This book is sent at cost price to encourage farmers to read, think and band themselves together in similar meetings for mutual improvement and benefit. Wisconsin for twenty years has been holding farmers' meetings.

Send 30 cents to W. H. Morrison, Madison, Wis., who is Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute work of that State, and you will receive a volume that will bear reading and re-reading.

Senator Plumb, speaking to a bill to aid national banks by authorizing the issue of notes to the full amount of bonds deposited, instead of 90 per cent. as now, said that while he agreed that the national banking system, as a system of discount and deposit, was wise and ought to be continued, it was plain to be seen that it was not long to be a system having relation to the currency. The banks themselves wanted to get out of the business, and the public also had some rights in the matter. Congress could not afford to let the national bank currency disappear without supplying a currency in its place. He believed that the business of the country was in greater peril than it had been for years from the lack of a sufficient circulating medium. Disaster might be avoided, but the country was dangerously near it now, and would continue so until it had a larger volume of currency.

Our farmers do not sow enough rye for pasture. It is good not only for pasture, but for hay; the ripened grain is first-class feed for horses, and the green stalks are

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Horticulture.

Propagation of Plants by Cuttings.

A large number of plants are more readily grown from cuttings than in any other way. As now practiced, there is no difficulty whatever in multiplying plants of the most desirable kinds, and a child may succeed as well as a grown person if the simple necessary rules are followed. The only preliminary point to be particularly cared for is that the parent plant is in good and vigorous health. Weak or diseased plants will not furnish healthy cuttings, and unhealthy ones will fail to throw out strong roots, because of their want of vitality. This first requisite then secured, the rest is simple and easy. The right condition of the parent plant is when the young shoots snap off with a clean fracture, instead of bending or being torn or twisted off with difficulty. When the young shoot snaps off cleanly it is at the right age for rooting freely and making a vigorous plant, but if it bends and can only be torn off by torsion the wood is too old. Young, soft, tender wood is therefore to be taken for the cuttings, and this is most abundant just at this time, when the plants are growing vigorously.

It is not necessary that a cutting should be severed at an eye or joint or immediately below it. This takes old wood, which will not root well and will make weak plants. The cutting may be snapped off clean, leaving only one or two leaves, and immediately potted. An excellent method with roses is to cut the wood of a young shoot half through along the stem for an inch and a half, and bend it down into a pot, pressing the cut part into the soil and holding it down with a hooked peg. The branch continues to grow and throws out roots at the cut surface, and when firmly established, the lower part of the branch may be severed, leaving the rooted plant in the pot, when it may be cut back and left to grow. The pot should be supported in its place, or the branch may be so bent down as to permit the pot to rest upon the ground. Care is to be taken to keep the soil in the pot always moist. Or the branch may be bent down and pegged into the soil so that the cut part is covered, and when rooted the new plant may be transferred to a pot.

The soil for rooting cuttings should be very light. For soft wood cuttings clean sand is the best, and this should be always kept moist but not wet. A covering of moss will preserve the moisture, but the soil should never be permitted to get dry. The cuttings will root best if a common earthen pot saucer is used, and they are placed in the sand around the edge of it and in contact with it. The roots spread on the surface of the porous earthenware, and the rooted cuttings are easily transplanted into small pots known as thumb pots. From these the plants are moved later into large pots by jarring out the ball of soil and roots, and bedding them in a compost made of sand, rich turf loam, decayed leaf mold and rotten cow manure in equal parts. Some coarsely powdered charcoal mixed with the compost has an excellent effect in improving the color of the flowers. The cuttings should be shaded from the sun, and care is to be taken to prevent them from wilting. A cool cellar, where the temperature will not go above 60°, is an excellent place for the cuttings.

But it is quite possible to root cuttings directly in the pots where the plants will remain. A young shoot being snapped off with the few leaves attached to it may be planted directly in a four-inch pot in the kind of soil above mentioned, and kept shaded and watered freely, and will quickly make roots and soon grow to a fine plant for winter flowering. But every flower bud should be pinched off and the new shoots pinched in to make a stocky plant before it is permitted to bloom. Nothing is more disagreeable than a sort of stag's-horn plant with bare stem and branches blooming only at the tips. A properly-managed plant will be a semi-globular mass of foliage covered with bloom, showing only the main stem and short branches bifurcating freely so as to make a close growth. This is secured by pinching in the leaders and encouraging the weaker shoots to fill up vacancies. One frequent error in growing plants from slips or cuttings is the use of too much fertilizer or

makes foliage instead of bloom. A moderately rich soil, with sufficient water and no more, is all that is required. Excess of water causes yellowness of the leaves or dropping of them, and in some plants dropping of the flower buds. Water may be given in excess and yet in really insufficient quantities, and this should be thought of in the growing of cuttings. A flower-pot is exceedingly porous, and a large evaporation takes place through the walls of it. This tends to dry the soil to the bottom, which may be parched, while the surface is mud. But the feeding roots are near the bottom and around the sides of the pot, and it is there where the water is required. Hence a pot plant should be watered at the bottom or by dipping the pot in water for a short time, and when the soil is saturated it is drained into the saucer. But water should never be permitted to remain in the saucer. Except in a very dry room this sort of watering twice a week is all that will be necessary. A little water daily, keeping the surface wet all the time, is excessive in one way but deficient in every other way.—*New York Times.*

Awards to Horticultural Exhibits at the State Fair.

For largest and best collection of fruits.—First premium, B. F. Smith and Samuel Reynolds, Lawrence, Douglas county; second, W. T. Jackson, Quenemo, Osage county. Most useful and best-grown collection of fruits.—First, C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin, Douglas county; second, A. L. Ensminger, Silver Lake, Shawnee county. Most valuable and best-grown collection of fruits, selected strictly for market purposes.—First, B. F. Van Orsdel, Silver Lake; second, S. P. Whitmore, Topeka. Most valuable and best-grown exhibit of apples, not less than fifty varieties.—First, A. L. Ensminger, Silver Lake; second, C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin. Most valuable and best-grown exhibit, of not less than five varieties of pears, for market, with succession.—First, B. F. Smith, Lawrence. Most valuable and best-grown exhibit of pears, any variety, quality and productiveness.—First, Samuel Reynolds, Lawrence.

County Display.—Largest and best display of farm products (fruits excluded) grown in Kansas.—First premium of \$200 was captured by Wyandotte county, H. H. Kern, of Bonner Springs, in charge; second, \$150, by Finney county, E. N. Keop, of the Garden City *Imprent*, in charge; third, \$100, by O. T. Cunningham, of Elmont.

Individual Display.—Largest and best display of farm products and vegetables.—First premium, \$75, John Patzell, Topeka; second, \$50, A. Patzell, Topeka; third, \$25, H. H. Kern, Bonner Springs.

Jellies and Preserves.—Display of jellies, not less than ten varieties, exhibited by maker.—First, Mrs. Geo. H. Hughes, Topeka; second, Dora M. Tuttle, Topeka. Display of preserves, exhibited by maker.—First, Mrs. G. Clark, Topeka; second, Mrs. Geo. H. Hughes, Topeka.

Horticultural Notes.

How the weeds grow since the rains have come. Don't let the hoe rust in idleness.

Stimulate chrysanthemums into active growth with weak liquid manure once or twice a week. This is for plants in pots.

Now is the time to begin fixing the hanging-basket for winter decoration in the living room. An old, worn-out tin wash-basin, when painted up nicely and hung on three small wires, makes a very attractive hanging basket. Ivy-leaved geraniums and bulbous-rooted oxalis are elegant plants for hanging baskets.

The following varieties of violets will always give satisfaction: White Czar, flowers single but very large; Maria de Savoy, deep blue and very double; Swanley White, a new double white variety and a great acquisition, is never tinged with pink or purple under any condition, a free bloomer and exquisitely fragrant.

Bury the raspberry tips when the ends of the new canes begin to harden and creep on the ground. When only a small number of plants are wanted, enough will generally root themselves, if the weather is not too dry. They should be covered about three inches deep and the ground firmed with the foot to keep the wind from drawing them out.

As fast as the different varieties of garden vegetables pass their season, clean off the ground and plow the trash under. It is a good plan to scatter as much manure on the ground as the plow will turn under nicely, and then manure again in the spring. I find it a good plan to sow rye on such patches for the chickens to pick on late in the fall and warm days in winter.

Look after the weeds in out-of-the-way places. Nothing mars the beauty of our home surroundings more than great high weeds along the garden fence, behind the hog-pen, and especially in the fruit garden. I have a near neighbor who is trying to grow raspberries in a wilderness of great high weeds. The odds are a long ways in favor of the weeds. I try to mind my own business, yet I can't help some-

In the Dairy.

Grand Sweepstakes Dairy Test.

Two very important sweepstakes prizes at the State Fair this year in the dairy cattle ring were, for best cow, any age or breed, for butter. Seventeen entries were made and the first prize was awarded to C. F. Stone, second to H. W. Cheney. For best cow, any age or breed, for milk, fifteen entries, first and second prize to C. F. Stone. The following table shows in detail the tests to determine the butter-making value of cows, conducted by chemical analysis made by W. D. Church:

Name of owner.	Name of cow.	Age—years.	Calved.	Amount of milk.	Per cent. of butter.	Total butter per day.
JERSEYS.						
La Veta Cattle Co.	Princess Chuck	6	June	45	4.55	207
La Veta Cattle Co.	Rosetta of Whitehorns	4	April	42	4.02	197
La Veta Cattle Co.	Kansetta of Whitehorns	4	June	42	4.02	197
La Veta Cattle Co.	Commiss of La Veta	2	August	14	4.47	67
HOLSTEINS.						
J. C. Procter.	Shadland Ducky	5	June	38	3.10	119
H. W. Cheney.	Shadland Beauty	3	May	28	3.88	108
H. W. Cheney.	Shadland Beauty	3	March	43	3.40	146
H. W. Cheney.	Shadland Beauty	3	April	49	3.30	162
C. F. Stone.	Bessie I 2d of Uplands	5	August	64	3.44	221
C. F. Stone.	Goldleaf 2d	5	June	60	3.11	189
Dr. Dean.	Empress Josephine	10	July	50	3.21	161
Dr. Dean.	Silver Maid	7	June	22	3.13	70

HOMER BOUGHTON,
Superintendent in Charge.

Short-horn Cattle Dairy Test.

The following resolutions, passed by the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, fully explain themselves:

Resolved, That Short-horns contesting for dairy prizes shall be pure-bred cows actually giving milk and subject to test. All other classes shall be dropped.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to arrange with the State agricultural societies or fairs of such States as have considerable dairy interests, to pay from the funds of the association \$25 as premiums for Short-horn class for the production of milk and butter, upon the following conditions:

1st. That Short-horns be permitted by such societies to contest for sweepstake premiums with other dairy breeds.

2d. That no arrangement for these premiums will be made with any society except on condition that actual tests of dairy cattle shall be made on the fair grounds, under the personal supervision of proper officers or committees.

3d. That these resolutions and requirements shall be printed in the premium list of the society accepting the offer.

The above having been accepted by the Kansas State Fair Association, the attention of breeders of recorded Short-horns is respectfully called to the following:

Special—The American Short-horn Breeders' Association offer the following premiums for the encouragement of the dairy qualities in Short-horns: For cows, three years old or over, first prize, \$100; second, \$50. For heifers, under three years, first prize, \$50; second, \$25.

The following is the result of the Short-horn butter and milk test for the prizes offered by the American Short-horn Breeders' Association:

Name of owner.	Name of cow.	Age—years.	Calved.	Amount of milk.	Per cent. of butter.	Total butter
D. Dean.	Silver Maid	7	June	22	3.13	70
B. O. Cowan.	Cora B.	10	April	27	3.21	87
James W. Sheldon.	Healy Ann	10	April	27	3.21	87
James W. Sheldon.	Musie Wynne 2d	10	June	27	3.21	87

In the American Short-horn Breeders' Association special, we will report as fol-

cows were entered but only four were on hand for the test, animals owned by B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., Dr. Dean, Maryville, Mo., and J. W. Sheldon, Topeka. Cora B., owned by B. O. Cowan, received first prize, and Silver Maid, owned by Dr. Dean, and Betsy 4th, owned by J. W. Sheldon, are recommended to have the second premium divided equally between them, for the reason that the test was double one, viz.: milk and butter. Silver Maid gave the least milk but made the most butter, while Betsy 4th gave the most milk but made the least butter.

In the entries for heifers under three years old, there were two entries, but both were unbroken and could not be milked they were ruled out.

J. E. GUILD, Director.
HOMER BOUGHTON, Sup't in Charge.

Butter and Cheese Awards.

Best sixty pounds cream butter.—First Topeka Creamery Company; second, Bell Springs Creamery. Best ten pounds cream butter in tubs.—First, Topeka Creamery Company; second, Bell Springs Creamery. Best ten pounds dairy butter in tubs.—First, Mrs. Peter Hiel, Vidette; second, John B. Sims, Topeka. Best five pound dairy butter in rolls.—First, A. E. Jones, Topeka; second, John B. Sims, Topeka. Best exhibit of dairy butter in fancy ornamental shape.—First, Mrs. M. Clark, Topeka; second, John B. Sims, Topeka. Best exhibit of cheese, not less than 500 pounds, by a factory.—First, A. Bowles, Dover.

Keeping Quality of Cheese.

The cheese trade of the present period presents different phases than it used to, some of which we will consider. The maker of the past had to produce stock possessed of long-keeping qualities, least that was his aim, though in endeavor, to use a modern slang expression he often "got left." In youth the writers associations were linked with cheese-making, and we can often remember of following afar off the August cheese buyer of the period who robed in a linen duster would ride up to the factory once a month or so, and, with an air of profound wisdom, go in to inspect the cheese. They lay on pine counters, yellow rows numbered by the many hundred, the accumulation of at least months' manufacture. Despite precautions the crucial heat of mid-summer laid its hand heavily on many of the oldest, and the buyer complains of "flavor;" a few cracks and crevices escaped the eye of the busy buyer, and gentleman in linen detects evidence of skippers. Then he takes another general survey of the stock and button-holes proprietor one side to make an offer. Is working for a New York commission and shipping house, and his actions controlled by their telegrams. If the man is shrewd, perhaps there is a time consumed in striking a bargain, perhaps no sale is consummated at all, another buyer with different figures, the lot a week or a fortnight hence. The way it once was, but now times are different. If the factorymen then had facilities for placing their cured cheese in cold storage, large financial losses may have been averted and general quiet kept on a higher plane. The way it is with regular weekly shipments from factory, and but few cheese held on shelves of greater age than fifteen or twenty days, keeping quality is not a prime object with the average man. Is this always the course of wisdom? think not, and will state our reasons. In order to get a cheese ready for market from twelve to fourteen days from hoop a large amount of rennet must be used to quickly coagulate the milk; a slight trace of acid must be tolerated there will be too much firmness to come, and for the same reason salt is in sparing proportion. The result is the activity of the rennet unhampered by acid or salt soon mellows the cheese to an edible quality which if quickly consumed answers all purposes, but if not used its future flavor, for it possesses no foundation to stand upon. Even the ready market makers should always be careful not to carry this subject of maturity to an extreme; rather keep the safe side and be conservative in line. Superiors with no real practical knowledge have no right to dominate the standard they are to set in cheese-making. A good cheese-maker ought to comprehend the requisites turning out a perfect article without the aid of men with superficial knowledge; if not, he is not fit to over a vat. Beware of keeping a roughly cured cheese in a high temperature. Cold storage is the place for

Geo. E. Newell.
Hood's Sarsaparilla is in favor with

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR.

[Special report, as published in Western Poultry Breeder.]

The Poultry exhibit at the Kansas State Fair was the largest and best ever held in Topeka and was a credit to the breeders of the State. We hope the large display will demonstrate to the Fair managers that the poultry interests of Kansas demand a larger building than is now appropriated for their use. Breeders won't risk their fowls in a tent, for when a storm comes up as it did Thursday evening it may prove very destructive to the health and comfort of their birds. The Pigeon exhibit was a very fine one. We have some first-class pigeon fanciers. The awards were as follows:

Light Brahma fowls: 1st Werner & Son, Greenleaf, Kan., 2nd S. S. Borton, Blue Springs, Neb. Chicks: 1st Werner & Son, 2nd S. S. Borton. Dark Brahma fowls: 1st J. G. Hewitt, Topeka, Kansas, 2nd S. S. Borton.

Buff Cochins fowls: 1st S. S. Borton, 2nd Mrs. Dawley, Chicks: 1st F. H. Vesper, Topeka, Kansas, 2nd J. P. Connor. Partridge Cochins fowls: 1st J. G. Hewitt, 2nd S. S. Borton. Partridge Cochins chicks: 1st and 2nd J. G. Hewitt. White Cochins fowls: 1st S. S. Borton.

Langshan fowls: 1st S. S. Borton, 2nd D. Q. Diven, Emporia, Kan. Chicks: 1st and 2nd D. Q. Diven.

Barred Plymouth Rock fowls: 1st Aaron Sheets, Topeka, Kan., 2nd A. D. Jencks, Topeka, Kan. Chicks: 1st and 2nd J. C. Snyder, Constant, Ks. White Plymouth Rock chicks: 1st J. C. Snyder, 2nd J. C. Packer.

White Wyandotte fowls: 1st D. Q. Diven, Chicks: 1st A. Gandy, Topeka, Kan. Silver Laced Wyandotte fowls: 1st Carl Weick, Ellsworth, Kas., 2nd J. G. Hewitt. Chicks: 1st and 2nd Carl Weick. Golden Wyandottes: 1st A. M. Owen, Topeka, Kan., 2nd A. Gandy.

Black Spanish fowls: 1st S. S. Borton, 2nd Carl Weick. Chicks: 1st and 2nd Carl Weick. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, chicks: 1st S. S. Borton. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, fowls: 2nd J. C. Parker. Chicks: 1st Aaron Sheets, 2nd F. H. Vesper & Son.

Houdan chicks: 1st and 2nd O. P. Prescott, Topeka, Kansas.

W. C. Black Polish chicks: 1st Harry Gavitt, Topeka, Kan., 2nd S. S. Borton. Golden Polish fowls and chicks: 1st and 2nd S. S. Borton. Silver Bearded Polish: 1st on fowls, Ed. Hossfeld, Topeka, Kan., 2nd on chicks, Ed. Hossfeld. S. S. Hamburg chicks: 1st J. P. Lucas, Topeka, Ks., 2nd J. P. Lucas, (tie), 2nd S. S. Borton, (tie).

Red Cap fowls: 1st Ed. Hossfeld. Chicks: 2nd Harry Gavitt.

B. B. Red Games: 1st L. Hineman, 2nd Henry Mayer, (tie), 2nd Geo. B. Bell, (tie). S. D. W. Games: 1st Henry Mayer. G. D. W. Games: 1st Geo. B. Bell, 2nd L. Hineman.

Red Pyles: 1st and 2nd George B. Bell.

B. B. R. G. Bantams: 1st J. P. Lucas, 2nd J. G. Hewitt. Silver D. W. G. Bantams: 2nd S. S. Borton. Golden Seabright Bantams: 1st S. S. Borton, 2nd F. H. Vesper & Son. Pekin Bantams: 1st S. S. Borton.

Bronze Turkeys: 1st Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kansas, 2nd A. Gandy. White Turkeys: 1st A. Gandy.

Toulouse Geese: 1st S. S. Borton, 2nd Carl Weick.

Pekin Ducks: 1st Emma Brosius, 2nd F. H. Vesper. Rouen Ducks: 1st S. S. Borton.

Best display in Asiatic class, S. S. Borton.

Pigeons: Pouters, John Haman, Topeka, Ks., 1st and 2nd. Carriers, Isaac Sheets, Topeka, 1st and 2nd. Antwerps, Carl Weick 1st and 2nd. Long Faced Tumblers, John Haman 1st, Weick 2nd. Short Face Tumblers, P. Plamondon, Topeka, 1st, D. Q. Diven 2nd. Barbs, John Haman 1st, Isaac Sheets 2nd. Turbits, Isaac Sheets 1st, John Haman 2nd. English owls, John Haman 1st, D. Q. Diven 2nd. African owls, Carl Weick 1st, John Haman 2nd. Fantails, P. Plamondon 1st and 2nd. Jacobins, John Haman 1st and 2nd. Trumpeters, Haman 1st, Weick 2nd. Magpies, Haman 1st, Plamondon 2nd. Best display in Pigeon class, John Haman.

Rabbits: Angora, J. G. Hewitt 1st, (tie), S. S. Borton 1st, (tie). Himalayan, J. G. Hewitt 1st. Belgian hares, Frank Davis 1st, Borton 2nd. English hares, S. S. Borton 1st, Harry Sexton 2nd. Lop Ear, Borton 1st.

Feta: Guinea pigs, S. S. Borton 1st and 2nd. Show of white rats, J. N. Henry. Show of white mice.

NOTES.

Theo. Hewes of Trenton, Mo., did the judging in his usual thorough manner. Mrs. Hewes and her sister accompanied him to the Fair.

The irrepressible Carl Weick of Ellsworth, Kansas, was on hand and took lots of first premiums, especially on W. F. Blk. Spanish and S. Wyandottes.

We met two of the lady breeders of the State, Mrs. D. M. May Emporia, Ks. and Mrs. Tom Dare, Gardner, Ks. Neither of them exhibited any birds.

S. S. Borton the old stand-by from Blue Springs, Neb. was on hand and took lots of blue and red ribbons and sweepstakes for best display in fowls.

up in quality. They have about two hundred chicks for sale. If you want something good you can get it from Werner & Son.

The display of Incubators and Brooders by J. P. Lucas and Jacob Yost attracted more attention than anything else on the ground. Mr. Lucas had a Buckeye Incubator in which chickens were hatched during most of the Fair. Mr Yost had his own Incubator the Economy and was hatching out chickens in great style.

Among the Breeders from a distance whom we met were John C. Snyder, Constant, Kansas, the President of the Kansas Poultry and Pet Stock Association; S. S. Robinson of Hazelton, Ks., celebrated for his fine strain of Partridge Cochins; M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Plymouth Rock breeder, but who neglected the Poultry department this year for the hog department; E. A. Haslet, Atchison, Kansas, who is bound to be the "Indian Game man" of the West; S. B. McGrew of Holton, Kansas, proprietor of the Sunflower Poultry Yards; G. C. Watkins, of Hiawatha, Kansas, the rustling secretary of the Northeastern Kansas Poultry Association; J. W. Werner Greenleaf, Kansas, of prize-winning Light Brahma fame; F. W. Hitchcock, Kansas' chief Poultry Judge; Theo. Hughes, Trenton, Mo., Missouri's chief poultry expert. We also met Mrs. Theo. Hewes, Mrs. E. A. Hazlet, Atchison, Mrs. Anderson, Atchison, and Mrs. Sidney Martin, Whiting, Kansas, who are all interested in fine Poultry.

Consolidated State Poultry Show.

On Friday Sept. 19th at the Fair Grounds a meeting was held of the prominent Poultry Breeders of the State and it was decided to pool issues and hold a general Poultry show in Topeka, Jan. 12 to 18, 1891, rather than have so many small shows. The following officers were elected: President, John C. Snyder, Constant, Ks. Vice Pres. John G. Hewitt, Topeka, Secretary J. P. Lucas, Topeka, Treasurer C. H. Rhodes, Topeka, Executive Committee, D. Q. Diven, Emporia, G. C. Watkins Hiawatha, J. W. Werner Greenleaf. The following named Breeders were elected a general committee to assist and advise with the Executive Committee; C. T. Mulkey, Wichita, Carl J. Weick, Ellsworth; S. S. Robinson Hazelton; O. E. Skinner, Columbus; J. S. Dey, Wellington; S. B. McGrew, Holton; E. A. Haslet, Atchison; James Elliot, Enterprise; Mrs. D. M. May, Emporia; Theo. Sternberg, Ellsworth; W. D. Kerns, Baldwin; W. A. Howard, Clay Center; Willis E. Gresham, Burton.

It was decided to charge an entry fee of 25 cts. for each bird and 25 cents a pair for pigeons. These entrance fees are to be paid out in premiums; 50 per cent to first, 30 per cent to second, 20 per cent to third and a certificate "highly commended" to fourth. It was decided to employ two judges viz: Theo. Hewes of Trenton, Mo. and C. A. Emry of Carthage, Mo.

Special premiums will be offered on the different varieties. A committee will soon visit the Topeka merchants and see what can be secured in the way of specials. J. W. Werner, Greenleaf, started the ball a rolling by offering a nice whip and riding bridle as a premium on his specialty Light Brahmas. Other breeders will hunt up specials for their favorites.

Such good and enthusiastic breeders have taken a hold of this show, and expressed a determination to work for it, that there is doubt that it will be the largest and most important Poultry Show ever held in the State of Kansas. Let everybody lend a hand and push the thing along.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

Winter is not far off. What are you doing in preparation for it? Have you stopped up the cracks and knot-holes, cleaned up thoroughly, and removed all fittings not necessary during cold weather? Hens should be comfortable now to start them laying after the past few months of moulting.

White Minorcas often lay as steadily as Brown Leghorns, and their eggs if anything are larger. In winter they suffer some from frost, their combs being like the Leghorn, large and drooping and easily nipped. If you keep Leghorns, keep Minorcas too. Compare them in the race for egg production.

Tobacco stems are often used as the lining for the nests, and make a good bug exterminator. Insects can't stand the strong smell when the hen sits, and the result will be good to the hen and death to bugs. It can be obtained at any cigar factory free gratis, and a supply should be obtained to use during the cold weather. Clean coops not only keep fowls healthy, but shows to the

will not in a dirty one, preferring often to lay on the bare ground rather than in a box of filth.

The science of breeding poultry is not yet well understood by even those who bring scientific study to their aid. It is a profound and mysterious arrangement of creation, so far as the controlling influence of the male or female extend, though there are many self-assumed "knowing ones" who pretend to tell just what is to come. It is guess-work at best. One man's experience and experimenting may conflict with that of another, and when you think you have succeeded in mastering the secrets of fowl breeding, something unforeseen or not yet well understood turns up and upsets all your preconceived theories.

Of all important things in poultry-keeping, the most important is the selection of stock for your own keeping and that of their product which you sell to others. One should not be in a hurry to mate, particularly when you have several males and females to choose from. He should make frequent visits to his poultry houses and carefully see his stock and understand their points. Health and vigor must be the foundation of a good breeding pen equally important with that of fine marking. In the fall is a good time to sort over the flock and set aside such birds as you wish to retain over winter for next spring's mating and breeding.

One of the best crosses for producing winter layers is using a Leghorn cockerel with a Partridge Cochins hen. The next year use a Partridge Cochins or Brahma. The result will be one-fourth Leghorn, and that will be sufficient to counteract and evade the sluggishness of the Cochins; will give early maturity and increase the prolificacy of the hens, which will be well feathered, possess small combs, have large size, and be as hardy as can be wished. It matters not what kind of a cross may be entertained, let early maturity be always kept in view, and to obtain this the Leghorn is eminently fitted. A cross-bred fowl is often what the farmer is needing for his market.

Addled Eggs.

An egg is frequently said to be addled when it is rotten. A genuine rotten egg is one in which the process of the development of the embryo itself has proceeded for a few days and it has then died. The heat of the hatching process causes decomposition to speedily set in, foul gases are generated, and in the end such eggs burst, with results disastrous to the poultry handler if he happens to have one of them in his hand at the time of the explosion. An addled, on the contrary, is one in which no true development exists, but a false development of membrane surrounding the germ. Such eggs can readily be detected at the time of testing, and should be rejected.

What It Does.

- Hood's Sarsaparilla
- 1. Purifies the blood.
- 2. Creates an appetite.
- 3. Strengthens the nerves.
- 4. Makes the weak strong.
- 5. Overcomes that tired feeling.
- 6. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc.
- 7. Invigorates the kidneys and liver.
- 8. Relieves headache, indigestion, dyspepsia.

St. Jacobs Oil
Cures
EMPTY AND PERMANENTLY
PAINS AND ACHES.

Spent \$300. in Vain.
Wakarusa, Ind., Aug. 22, 1888.
I suffered all over with pain and spent \$300. on doctors without relief; two or three applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieved me.
CONRAD DOERING.
At DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

If You Have
No appetite, indigestion, flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find
Tutt's Pills
the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FAY CURRANT GRAPE
HEADQUARTERS

FALL AND WINTER EDITION.
GENERAL CATALOGUE.
Everything You Eat, Wear and Use
NOW READY.
You cannot afford to be without it; even if you don't send orders to us, it will save you money as a guide to prices you should pay at home. We furnish the book free. Send 6 cents to pay the postage on it.
H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE FARMERS' SUPPLY HOUSE,
68 Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

A Saw Mill for light power at a low price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you want one remember that
\$188.00—A Saw Mill For—\$200.00
are our figures, and that no better, substantial, durable small mill can be found. Address the old stand,
The Lane & Bodley Co.
ESTABLISHED 1851. CINCINNATI, O.

PLAYS Dialogues, Tableaux, etc., for School, Club & Family. Sent out Catalogue free. T. S. J. Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS wanted. Liberal salary paid. At home or to travel. Team furnished free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

\$20,000,000
EVERY YEAR IS THE ESTIMATED LOSS OF POULTRY.

Every dollar of which can be saved to the farmers' wives for "pin money," by the use of BRAGDON'S SPECIFIC for the destruction of the Gape Worm of fowls, Chicken Cholera, Roup, and all Poultry diseases. This is no ordinary stuff as found in the shops. Our guaranty is considered good, and we do guarantee this Specific when used as directed. Prepared only by
BRAGDON CHEMICAL CO.,
Laboratory and Salesroom 118 Wall St.,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Testimonials:
CITY DRUG STORE, YORK, Neb., April 4, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—In answer to yours of recent date, would say: The Specific is gradually gaining ground with us. Our community has been imposed upon by Haas, Clark, and many other preparations, so it is passing hard to introduce a new one, even though it possesses merit. One of our biggest shippers has tried it to his perfect satisfaction as a cure, and has recommended it to his friends as a specific. Will let you know from time to time what it is making.
Yours, JEROME & CO.

OFFICE OF E. C. HEALY,
MORGANVILLE, Kas., April 19, 1890.
The Bragdon Chemical Co., Fort Scott, Kas.:
GENTS:—Please find enclosed \$11.65, discount 85 cents. I have sold Haas & Clark's remedies, and hogs have continued to die. I sent to Junction City for some of your Specific, and have not lost but one hog since I commenced feeding it. One of my customers has lost \$300 worth of hogs the past month. He has not lost a hog since I got your Specific from Junction City. Yours respectfully, E. C. HEALY.

NEOL'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERY.
J. F. NEOL, Prop'r, North Topeka, Kas. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants and Shrubs. Cherry Trees and Small Fruits a specialty.

379 FRUIT TREES
Varieties VINES, PLANTS, Etc.
Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Send for catalogue J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.
IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES
SEND \$1.00
for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for catalogue and prices.
Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

1889. 1891.
Mount Hope Nurseries
TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS: We are in the market with as fine a stock and large assortment of all leading and new sorts as any firm in the West. Write us. Will answer quick. It will pay you. Wholesale and retail.
A. C. GWIEN & BRO.,
Drawer 13, Lawrence Kas.

500 ACRES. IS GREENHOUSE.
TREES AND PLANTS
We offer for the FALL trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Fall of 1890, mailed free. Established 1882.
BLOOMINGTON PHENIX NURSERY
SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Gossip About Stock.

At Kansas City last week, our enterprising advertiser, Mr. J. S. Risk, Weston, Mo., bought of B. F. Dorsey & Sons, of Illinois, for \$100, the two-year-old Poland-China sow that has been winning the first prizes at the leading fairs this season.

Holstein-Friesian transfers for the week ending September 6 were twenty-nine bulls and 144 cows, with Kansas represented as follows: John Marnix 5651, Oenone 8667 H. H. B., and Yeariana 9170 H. H. B., Geo. E. Brown & Co. to Bartlett Boice, Spring Hill; Rosedale 1968 H. H. B., Bluff City Belle 3d 1451, Lady Isthma 18377, and Lottery's Prize 3922 H. H. B., J. W. Townsend to Chas. Holmes, Dover; Terpstra's Mercedes Prince 7063, Fred Wilke to R. Hall, Hays City.

One of the very best opportunities to secure choice and desirable Short-horn cattle at public sale this year will be offered by that model breeder, R. K. Thompson, of Marshall, Mo., at his sale on October 30. His stock represents the most select families, and the herd is headed by that grand sire, 3d Duke of North Alerton, an animal that he refused to part with for \$1,000. Mr. Thompson has never disposed of any females from his herd, and this sale presents the first opportunity.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Feed-Steamer of J. K. Purinton & Co., Des Moines, Iowa. These steamers have met with marked success, thousands of which are sold every year and sent to every State and Territory in the Union. The manufacturers' claim for it is, that it is the best made, simplest and most substantial feed-steamer on the market, and that they can cook feed in about half the time and with less than half of the fuel that it takes with others. It is also claimed that the use of this steamer will save at least one-third of the grain, and that is a great item this year when feed is high and scarce. The manufacturers of the Purinton steamer show their confidence in their feed-steamer by agreeing to send it to any responsible farmer or feeder on trial and if it is not as represented it can be returned at their expense. Be sure and mention this journal when writing for prices and particulars.

On account of the rain September 24, advertised date of I. L. Whipple & Son's great sale of Poland-Chinas, the sale has been postponed until Thursday, October 9. These gentlemen have the finest lot of stock they have ever raised, boars and sows that would be a credit at the head of any herd in the country. About half of the pigs raised were sired by a half brother to the first prize and sweepstakes boar at the late State Fair at Topeka. As this is the last opportunity to select from this valuable herd this season, all in search of the finest Poland-China strains should not fail to attend this sale, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas, Thursday, October 9. The past record of this herd in the show ring in the West is a sufficient guarantee of their individual merit. H. D. Smithson, auctioneer, says that this stock is the best he has offered to the public this season. See their new advertisement in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER.

Willis E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas., kindly sends us the following correction of an error that appeared in our report of the Reno county fair: "Stewart & Cook, of Wichita, are credited with having won grand sweepstakes on boar, which was won by myself. They are also credited with the highest-scoring hog in the show, which was also mine—808-10. The awarding of the premiums was done by President F. W. Truesdell, Lyons, Kas., and not by "Mr. O. B. Stauffer, of Alden," as said in FARMER. Mr. Stauffer was only called in to score the entries for a special offered by myself, to the highest-scoring hog in the show, which was won by myself, I agreeing to give it to the next highest if mine should win it; so Stewart & Cook, being the next highest scoring, received the special. Mr. Truesdell was employed to expert by the association, and Mr. Stauffer only scored on this one special by request of Mr. Truesdell to those entering for this special. My premiums at Hutchinson were: Boar, 2 years, first; boar, 1 year and under 2, second; sow, 2 years, second; sow, 1 year and under 2, first; sow under 6 months, first; sow and litter of five pigs, first; herd of one boar and four sows under 1 year, second; herd

age or breed, and best boar and four sows any age or breed, first."

Beginning with this issue will be found the advertisement of those famous swine and horse breeders, Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill. As importers and breeders of English Shire and Cleveland Bay horses they stand among the foremost in the country, and as breeders and importers of Poland-China and Berkshire swine they stand second to none in America. The success of these gentlemen comes from the fact that they thoroughly understand their business, are perfectly reliable, and spare no time or money in selecting and securing the greatest of prize-winners. At three of the leading fairs in Illinois this season these gentlemen captured thirty-six prizes on horses and thirty-one first and five second on swine—two of the seconds were second to their own showing. They have so far this season captured nearly 200 prizes. Broadgauge, the grand boar that won first prize at the Kansas State Fair, is sire of their entire show herd, with the exception of two. Broadgauge won five first and sweepstakes at three fairs in Illinois, and his worthy second, Major, won first and sweepstakes at the late Kansas State Fair—his first showing in the ring. At the Missouri and Kansas Inter-State fair at Kansas City last week, this fine herd won several prizes. Look up the advertisement of these worthy gentlemen.

The Watermelon Industry.

Watermelon culture, from an insignificant beginning, has gradually developed into an industry of vast dimensions and importance throughout the Middle and Southern States. While in former years the market season of this fruit in our large northern cities lasted but a few weeks, it continues now from May till severe frosts kill all tender vegetation. From Florida to New Jersey, and from Louisiana to Illinois many thousands of acres are annually devoted to its cultivation. Where soil and other conditions are favorable for its best development there is no more profitable crop grown on the truck farm. Of first importance, however, are proper transportation facilities, without which it is a hopeless task to attempt to grow watermelons for profit. This fruit is so large and heavy that it has to be shipped in bulk, and with as little handling as possible. Communication by water is therefore greatly to be preferred, except with the crops grown farthest south, and coming earliest into market. Quick transportation is the principal factor in success in the latter case.

A light, dry, sandy soil, recently cleared, is best adapted to watermelon culture. After the ground has been plowed and harrowed it is furrowed both ways, ten feet apart, usually. The crossings of the furrows are then enlarged, and two heaping shovelfuls of decomposed stable manure dug in and well mixed with the soil, raising it two or three inches, so as to form a flat hill. Unless the land is in good heart, a liberal surface application of a good complete or special fertilizer harrowed in pays abundantly for its cost. From six to ten seeds are planted in the middle of each hill, covered from one to two inches deep, and firmly pressed down. As melon seed will not sprout in a temperature below 60°, nothing is gained by planting it before the ground is thoroughly warmed. To insure complete success some growers make a second planting, in the same hills, a week later. As soon as the plants are well up cultivation must begin, by stirring the tops of the hills, and gradually thinning out the plants so that only the two strongest ones in each hill are left for bearing fruit. The subsequent cultivation consists in frequent plowing and scarifying so as to keep the surface mellow and free from weeds during the entire season. During all this time the vines should be handled as little as possible.—American Agriculturist.

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, September 27, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, T. B. Jennings, Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer Max., Min., Rainfall. Rows for dates from September 21 to 27.

In using Crummer's Hog Sanitarium you save 20 per cent. of the feed and have

GEO. W. CRANE & CO.

A Grand Exhibit of Printing That Carried Off the Premiums.

Thousands of people in attendance at the State Fair were struck with admiration at the grand exhibit in the main building made by the well-known firm of Geo. W. Crane & Co., whose name throughout Kansas is as familiar as household words. Crane & Co. are the pioneer binders of Topeka, and they have been so long in the business that any words we might say in their praise would be useless. During the past fifteen or twenty years they have had in connection with their bindery one of the finest printing and publishing houses in the State, and the fact that they have been taking premiums at every State Fair ever held in Kansas is a guarantee that they understand the business they are engaged in. The committee awarded them eight premiums at the fair last Friday. Speaking of the exhibit of this well-known firm, the Lance has the following:

Arranged in a neat booth, attractively decorated, are books, blanks and supplies, law books, blank books, specimens of printing, and above all else, a welcome for all comers. Mr. Crane's assistants never tire of showing you the work of the house and of doing the agreeable.

Among the most interesting things shown by Crane & Co. is the collection of books showing their publications for this year—and showing, too, that Topeka is becoming a book-publishing city. The list of books is as follows:

Radges' Directory, 646 pages exclusive of advertising, leather bound, full embossed—the handsomest directory ever published by any house. "Kansas Methodist Pulpit," by J. W. D. Anderson; 298 pages, royal octavo, full cloth, gilt side and back. "Rhymes by Ironquill," by E. F. Ware; 207 pages, octavo, full cloth, gilt side and back.

"Topeka Pen and Camera Sketches," by Mary E. Jackson; 192 pages, forty-three photographic illustrations, royal octavo, full cloth, gilt back.

"Gleanings by the Way," by Rev. Stuart Shelton; 262 pages, royal octavo, full cloth, gilt side and back.

"Song of Kansas and Other Poems," by Joel Moody; 189 pages, octavo, full cloth, gilt finish back and side.

"Hill's Fifth Reader," by O. C. Hill; 440 pages, octavo, half roan and cloth, gilt side and back; fourth edition now in press.

Reprints of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Kansas Reports with annotations, full law binding.

General Statutes of Kansas (1889), two volumes, 2,356 pages, full law binding.

We think this list will knock out any other in the State of Kansas for this year.

A week or two ago the Fortieth Representative district convention instructed unanimously for Geo. W. Crane for State Printer, and last Saturday the Topeka district passed the following resolution by an almost unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our opposition to more than two terms for any office of great honor or profit; and recognizing the eminent qualifications of Geo. W. Crane to satisfactorily perform the duties of State Printer, we hereby endorse his candidacy to that position; and the nominee of this convention is instructed to vote and use all honorable means to secure to Geo. W. Crane his election to that office.

This gives the Shawnee county delegation to Crane for State Printer, and judging from the encouraging support he is getting from the balance of the State, makes his prospects very bright.

Cheap Excursions South.

For the purpose of affording opportunity for investigating the unrivalled advantages offered Home-seekers and Investors by the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and other States south and southeast, The Memphis Route—Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R.—has arranged for a series of Half-Rate Excursions to prominent points in those States. Tickets for these excursions will be on sale at the company's coupon offices west of and including Springfield, and at Kansas City, on September 9 and 23 and October 14.

For FLORIDA the following special arrangements will be made. Round trip tickets to prominent Florida points will be sold on September 9, 22 and 26, October 7, 19 and 23, November 16 and 24, and December 2. On these dates the Memphis Route will also sell to those going to Florida to remain, one-way tickets to points in that State at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per mile. All round trip tickets will be good thirty days for return and both round trip and one-way tickets will be good for passage on any of this company's passenger trains leaving Kansas City on dates above named.

The company's coupon offices in Kansas City are at 532 Main St., 1042 Union Ave., Union Depot and at General Office building, northwest corner 9th and Broadway.

For maps, time table, folders and all desired information, address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

Union Pacific, the quickest to Denver.

Pure Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00. BFLLE L. SPROUL, Frankfort, Kas.

This year you want to make every pound of corn fed stick to the ribs. Remember Crummer's Hog Sanitarium is warranted to save 20 per cent. of the feed.

THE MARKETS.

(SEPTEMBER 29.)

Table with columns: GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, and various market items like Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, September 27. Reported by Edwin Snyder, representative of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, with American Live Stock Commission company: Receipts of cattle for the year to date, 1,004,961 head; calves, 87,206; hogs, 2,009,133; sheep, 417,820; horses and mules, 27,506. CATTLE—Market opened strong but closed weak. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3 50@4 25; cows, \$1 70@2 50; canning cows, \$1 00@1 85; bulls, \$1 40@1 85; heifers, \$1 35@2 50; Texas cows, \$1 40@1 75; Colorado steers, \$2 25@3 10; stockers and feeders, \$2 30@3 40. HOGS—This was the fifth day of a declining hog market, a big slice being taken off. Tops, \$4 35; bulk of sales, \$4 00@4 15. SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$3 50@6 00.

\$65 A MONTH 3 Bright Young Men or 4 Board for Ladies in each County. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

TOKOLOGY Complete LADIES GUIDE Alice B. Stockham, M. D. The very best book for AGENTS. Sample pages free Prepaid \$2.75. A. B. Stockham & Co., 157 La Salle St., Chicago.

\$10 WIRE PICKET FENCE MACHINE. Lowden's Perfection. Best field fence machine in the U. S. Every farmer his own fence builder. Costs 30 to 35 cents a rod. Agents wanted. Best Post Auger made. Write for illustrated catalogue to L. C. LOWDEN, Indianapolis, Ind.

IMPERIAL P. & P. Stamp with name 10 cts. CLUB of 14 postpaid for \$1 bill. Marks, Linen, Cards, Papers, Everything. New Agents make BIG Money. Terms Free.

TAKE AN AGENCY for the Best Utensil in the universe. DAGGETT'S SELF-ROASTING PAN. Needed in every family. SAVES 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Makes the Best Bread in the world. Address for terms W. A. DAGGETT CO., Vineland, N. J., or Western Office, 184 E. Indiana St., Chicago.

ARE YOU CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE? If so, send immediately to the CIVIALE AGENCY for their illustrated book on the Diseases and Weaknesses of Men, concise, pithy and full of sterling medical facts and good advice. Gives symptoms and treatment of all diseases of this nature and impediments to Marriage. Full Board of Consulting Physicians. Consultation FREE (by mail or in office). Sealed Treatise Free. CIVIALE AGENCY, 174 Fulton St., New York.

WELL AUGERS AND ROCK DRILLS. NO LIFTING OF RODS UNTIL WELL IS COMPLETE. ADDRESS: GLOBE WELL WORKS, OTTAWA, ILL.

FREE! FREE! FREE! We will send one sample of this magnificent gold Front Pin to any person in the United States who will cut this advertisement out of their paper, and send it to us in a letter, with their full name and post-office address. This pin is a beautiful combination of fan, bar, and ball chain. It is a lovely pin, latest fashion. Gentlemen should send for it (as it costs nothing), and give it as a costly present to some lady friend. Remember, we will send the pin free to each and every person who sends this advertisement. Address, Lyman & Co., 48 Bond Street, New York.

The Veterinarian.

This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of John Ernst, Jr., D. V. S., a graduate of the American Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to domestic animals. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address John Ernst, D. V. S., 706 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

JOHN F. FANKHAUSER, MADISON, KAS.—I have a mare that has had an itch for three or four years. She always rubs the hair off till she is raw.

Your horse is probably suffering with prurigo. It is very annoying, as it gives rise to severe itching, which is one of the most striking features of the disease. It appears to be constitutional in its origin and is most frequently seen in horses that are well fed and not worked often. The treatment consists, first, of a purge. Give six to eight ounces of Barbadoes aloes with four grains of calomel. Make a wash of the following: Two drachms of liquor potassium, one drachm of hydrocyanic acid, and one quart of water. Mix well, and apply it all over the itching surface, two or three times a day. After the purge, the following medicine should be given in her feed, three times a day: Two drachms of sulphur and two grains of arsenious acid.

EZRA HAYDEN, SEDAN, KAS.—I have a three-year-old filly that has something like a wart on hind leg, half way between hock and pastern. It first appeared about a year ago and got about the size of a hen egg and dropped off, and then rose to the size of a teacup and dropped again, and is now about the size of a pint cup, and is bloody all the time and the leg a little swollen.

By the description you give of the tumor on your horse's leg, I judge it to be a hard cancer. They are hard to treat, as they are of a malignant character. The proper treatment is to remove it as early as possible with a knife, and be sure to remove all of the roots or tissue of a cancerous nature. If any of the cancerous structure remains it will develop another tumor and continue to do so and affect other parts of the body, and finally give rise to death of the patient. After the tumor has been removed, the treatment should consist of a dressing or ointment, as four ounces of vasoline, one ounce of oil of eucalyptus, and one drachm of iodiform, which should be mixed and melted over a slow fire. Wash the wound once a day with warm water and soap, and apply the ointment.

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly Capital, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the Capital and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

FOR WORMS.

To cleanse your horse from worms, use DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail.

FOR COLIC.

To cure Spasmodic Colic, use DR. W. H. GOING'S COLIC POWDERS. \$1.00 a package by mail. Keep a package in your house.

For a Tonic and Blood Purifier

If your horse is not doing well and is out of condition, use DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail.

DR. W. H. GOING is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of London, England. He has had fourteen years experience in the U. S. cavalry as chief veterinary surgeon, and is at present State Veterinary Surgeon for the State of Kansas. Address P. O. Box 48, Junction City, Kas.

FREIGHT CUTS NO FIGURE
WE ALL PAY THE FREIGHT.

THREE TON
\$35.

Other sizes proportionately low.

FULLY WARRANTED
SENT ON TRIAL
FREIGHT PAID.
Satisfaction Guaranteed,
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U. S. STANDARD
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LLOYD EBERHART, Joliet, Ill.

ECLIPSE STEEL WAGON.
Steel Gear. PATENT WARNER WHEEL.

All the the load
at the Collar of
the Axle not
Arch Truss.

The Kansas City Stock Yards.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planked throughout, no yards here better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock in worth with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1889 were 1,220,843 cattle, 2,078,910 hogs, 870,773 sheep and 34,563 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 83,972.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.** **H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.**

CHARLES A. MAXWELL, Four years in General Land Office and twelve years Chief of Law and Land Division, Indian Office. **GEORGE S. CHASE, Formerly of Waters, Chase & Tillotson, Attorneys, Topeka, Kas.**

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Reliable Nursery Stock adapted to States of Kansas and Missouri.
FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND TREES,

Including a large stock of EVERGREENS. Also GRAPE VINES and SMALL FRUITS.
W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kas.

SMITH, BIGGS & KOCH, DEALERS IN— Hides, Wool, Tallow and Furs.

CASH PAID FOR DEAD HOGS.

For dead hogs we pay from 1/4 to 1 cent per pound. We receive them at our store, 108 E. Third street, or at our tallow factory, on river bank east of town, near city dump. As to hides, we are always posted on the market, and having a large business in Kansas City it enables us to sell direct to the tanners; therefore we guarantee highest market prices at all times. Special attention given to consignment trade. Remember the place—108 East Third street, in rear of Kaczynski's old Grocery Store, corner Third and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Telephone 433.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, OF THE TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE.

Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians.

WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential.

Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens' Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka. Send for printed list of questions.
DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, Mention Kansas Farmer.] 110 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kas.

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521 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

HOURS:—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 3 to 5 p. m.

THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

HALL & O'DONALD LITHOGRAPHING CO.
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION, NO. 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3. The members of the Legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any regular session, nor for more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty-five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof be made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of Representatives to the Legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1889.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 8, for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this State is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections 2 and 18 of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section 2 of article 3 of the constitution: Section 2. The Supreme court shall consist of seven Justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the State shall be eligible to be elected or appointed Justice of the Supreme court. The Justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the Chief Justice, and in case two or more Justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other Justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be Chief Justice. The term of each Justice of the Supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional Justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January, 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898. The members of the Supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be Justices of the Supreme court under this amendment for the period of time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one Justice of the Supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two Justices shall be elected. The Justices of the Supreme court and the Judges of the District court shall at stated times receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law: Provided, Such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each Justice or Judge each year; and such Justices or Judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the State or the United States, during the term of office for which said Justices or Judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election for the election of Representatives to the Legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the judicial amendment to the constitution." Those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of Representatives in the Legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 27, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution.

WELLINGTON BERKSHIRE HERD.

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kansas. Breeder of Large English Berkshire swine of the best families. My breeders all trace directly to imported stock, and are all recorded. Pigs furnished in pairs and trios not related. Feeder stock represented and guaranteed satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

JOHN M. VIVION, McUredie, Mo. G. C. ALEXANDER, Fulton, Mo.

VIVION & ALEXANDER,

Breeders and shippers of

POLAND - CHINA HOGS.

Two hundred and forty pigs from nine first-class boars and forty choice sows, representing the best strains of blood. Prices reasonable and all stock guaranteed as represented. Ment'n KANSAS FARMER.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, MO.

Has one hundred and fifty

POLAND-CHINA FIGS

For season's trade. Sired by six first-class boars, out of a choice lot of mature sows. Write for circular.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

Property of T. G. TAYLOR, Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.

Has now on hand an extra lot of March, April and May pigs that will be offered at greatly reduced prices through Sept. and Oct. to reduce herd.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

WM. PLUMMER, breeder and shipper of POLAND - CHINA SWINE and Light Brahma Fowls of the best strains. 25 choice sows bred to three first-class boars for the season's trade. Young stock for sale, and eggs in season. Farm three and a half miles southwest of Osage City, Mo. WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas.

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.

Consists of twenty carefully selected sows from 1 to 6 years old, bred to four noted boars representing the leading strains. Sows in this herd scored 87% by Hazzlette. I make a specialty of breeding the best. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence promptly answered. Write for catalogue.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Owned by JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas.

Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Stock for sale recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Will sell five boars, 1 year old this fall, and one or two of my aged boars on reasonable terms. JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

Of the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of fine, large, fleshy qualities, with such top breeding as British Champion, Longfellow and Sovereign Duke. Orders booked now for choice pigs. Address G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas. Write for prices and free catalogue.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS., Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

SHORT - HORNS.

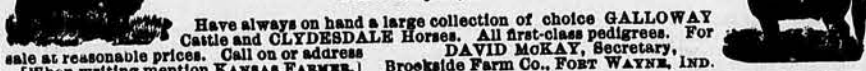
Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane, and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Imp. 8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 8979 at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices.

T. M. MARCY & SON,

WAKARUSA, KAS., Breeders of Distinguished SHORT-HORN Cattle.

GALLOWAY CATTLE and CLYDESDALE HORSES

THE BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Have always on hand a large collection of choice GALLOWAY Cattle and CLYDESDALE Horses. All first-class pedigrees. For sale at reasonable prices. Call on or address DAVID MCKAY, Secretary, Brookside Farm Co., FORT WAYNE, IND.



WILLIAMS BROS.,

Breeders of choice Thoroughbred

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

EUREKA, KANSAS. Our breeding herd is a large and strictly representative one, consisting of choice animals of superior breeding and individual excellence. The herd is headed by Dr. Primrose 78815, the bull that headed the first prize herd in 1889 at the State fairs of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited. Men. FARMER.



RIVER HOME STOCK FARM.

AUSTIN & GRAY BROS., PROPRIETORS.

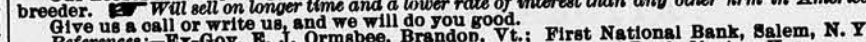
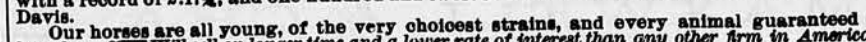
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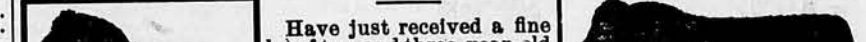
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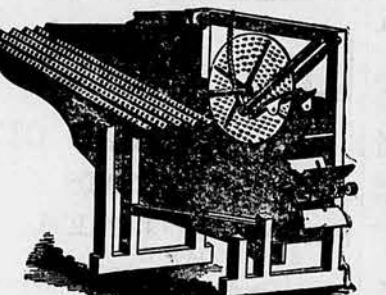
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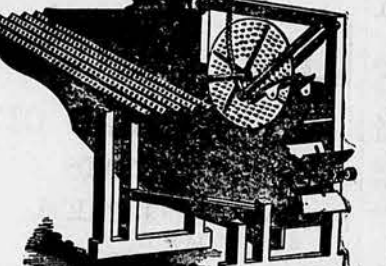
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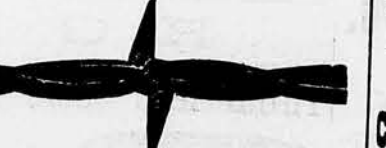
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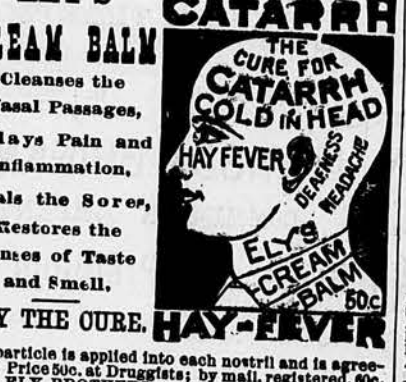
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17, 1890.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Aubrey, in Pawnee tp., one bay horse, white strip in face, black mane, both hind feet white, about 16 years old.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clk. PONY—Taken up by H. V. Needham, P. O. Tonganoxie, August 28, 1890, one dark gray mare pony, 14 hands high, about 6 years old, branded below each hip S. F. F. on one side and S. F. on other; valued at \$14.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk. COLTS—Taken up by John B. Blackson, in Morristown, August 17, 1890, three gelding colts—one 2 years old, dark bay, white spot on head, valued at \$25; one 2 years old brown, a little white on left hind foot, valued at \$25; one yearling sorrel colt, bald face, valued at \$20.

CALVES—Taken up by Stephen John, in Padonia tp., July 31, 1890, three steer calves, about 6 months old, each has a hole in right ear and crop of left ear, two of them roan color, the other red.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. COW—Taken up by Jacob Juenke in Lancaster tp., P. O. Huron August 28, 1890, one red cow, white in forehead, white about the hips, white spots about body, blind in right eye, 4 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, 1890. Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. B. Cantrel, in Rockford tp., P. O. Derby, one dun horse pony, 4 or 5 years old, branded 9K; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Reek, in Independence tp., September 7, 1890, one red heifer, 1 year old, white in forehead and some white between forelegs; valued at \$10.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk. GELDING—Taken up by Jas. H. Stewart, in Louisville tp., September 10, 1890, one bay gelding, no brands or marks noticeable.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1890. Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Henry Johnson, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, about August 25, 1890, one bay mare, about 12 or 13 years old, white stripes in face; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 8 years old, white in face, left hind foot white, had on head-halter; valued at \$25. MARE—By same, one bay mare, about 8 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one roan yearling horse colt; valued at \$15. Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Satchel, in Reeder tp., one bay horse, 15 hands high, collar marks, eyes not good, age not known; valued at \$15.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. BULL—Taken up by John Pantle, in Fremont tp., P. O. Allen, September 11, 1890, one red bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

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Great Sale of Poland-Chinas

Ottawa, Kas., Thursday, October 9.

We will offer on the above date at our farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas., a draft of 100 HEAD OF CHOICE POLAND-CHINAS, consisting of a few sows with litters at side and our entire crop of spring farrows, sired by such boars as Perfection B. 5485, Boomer 3421, King Butler 4178 and Frankie's Gilt Edge 5484.

We will also offer a few high-grade Cows and Heifers and four pure-bred SHORT-HORN BULLS.

TERMS:—Five months time will be given without interest on all sums of \$15 or over; under that amount cash. For catalogues address I. L. WHIPPLE & SONS, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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H. G. FARMER'S THIRD AND LAST ANNUAL SALE OF FINE STOCK

Garnett, Kas., Thursday, October 23.

Commencing promptly at 9 a. m. 75 head Thoroughbred Hogs consisting of Poland-Chinas and Yorkshires. All registered or eligible to record. Among the lot are the three noted boars, King Cleveland (2405), Gen's Duke (2693), Victor Hugo (4834), and sows, Daisy Dean (7492), Mrs. C. C. (9322), Little Daisy (4821), Queen (5011), Farmer's Lady (1974) and five choice yearling sows, 15 far' sows, 7 fall boars, 85 spring pigs.

Fanny Fern Bruce (6818), all good breeders. Five choice yearling sows, 15 far' sows, 7 fall boars, 85 spring pigs. All the above are first-class, in fact the best lot of hogs I have ever offered to the public to record. Among the lot are the three noted boars, King Cleveland (2405), Gen's Duke (2693), Victor Hugo (4834), and sows, Daisy Dean (7492), Mrs. C. C. (9322), Little Daisy (4821), Queen (5011), Farmer's Lady (1974) and five choice yearling sows, 15 far' sows, 7 fall boars, 85 spring pigs.

Also one 4-year-old Short-horn bull; one thoroughbred Short-horn cow and heifer calf (see A. H. B., page 805). Bhe was bred by E. D. Haynes, Knoxville, Ill., and was one of Mr. Latimer's show cows, years ago, and a winner. Also No. 1 high-grade, viz: 20 head of cows, all giving milk, 1 yearling steer, 5 yearling heifers, 4 extra heifer calves. One brood mare, 9 years old, with colt at side; one good saddle driver and saddle mare, 4 years old; one horse, 4 years old; one good filly, 2 years old; one horse colt, 1 year old; one good horse cart and new single harness; my crop, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also fine poultry. TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; all over, a credit of twelve months time with 10 per cent. interest from date, with approved security or chattel; 15 per cent. discount for cash.

Free lunch at 12 o'clock. Parties from abroad will be conveyed from Garnett free. Look up the tables of the railroads and start in time to reach Garnett in the forenoon.

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