

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAI, MARCH 22, 1882.

VOL. XX, NO. 12

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kausas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

Rainfall and Kansas Farming.

[Extracts from a lecture by H. R. Hilton, of the Land Department A. T. & S. F , delivered before the Scientific Club of Topeka, and the Kansas Academy

The soil of eastern Kansas is a black loam, resting on a clay formation; that of central Kansas a dark. sandy loam, resting on a porous marl clay formation while that of western Kansas has a still more sandy surface soil and more porous subsoil. Thi is the general subdivision, subject to occasional vari ations. As a rule the surface soil grows deeper and the subsoil more porous as we pass from the east toward the

The rainfall is graduated from east to west across the state, wi h as much regularity as the soil, the precipitation being about one third greater in eastern Kansas than in western, and about one fifth greater than in central Kansas. But here a law of compensation enters in to modify this difference, the mol ture absorbing and retaining qualities of the soil being much greater in central and western Kansas than that of the eastern portion of the state. an illustration of this point let us take a tract of cultivated land with a black loam surface soil one foot deep, resting on a clayey subsoil. On this tract of land two inches of rain talls. One-half is sufficient to thoroughly saturate the surface soil down to the clay; the balance is rejected for want of capacity in the soil to store it, and in consequence this surplus

Let us now take another tract of sandy loam, two feet deep, resting on a porous subsoil, on which two inches of rain falls. This soil, having double the storing capacity of the tract first named, receives all the raid and instead of wasting half, stores the full and four years later as far as Marion Center and Abi amount for future use.

soil two feet deep, storing adouble quantity of moi ture, will be more than twice as long in parting with it; not only because it holds more of it, but because it is stored farther from the surface and from the sun's heat, drying winds, and consequent evaporation.

The experience of eas ern tarmers, who have carefully noted the effects of drainage on their soil is, that a tract of land on which the surface soil has been deepened by drainage, will produce crops on one half the rainfall that was necessary prior to drain age, or in other words, by doubling the capacity of the reservoir for storing and retaining the moisture in the soil, a much less quantity of rainfall is now necessary to produce like results.

It would seem to follow from this, that the amount of rainfall sufficient to raise crops in one locality may be either too much or too little for some other localities having more or less absorptive soil.

For instance: If thirty five inches be the amount of annual rainfall necessary to farm successfully in the state of Illinois, eastern Kansas, with its better drained sollwill furnish as much moisture to plant-life on twenty-five inches of rainfall per annum, and west Kansas as much on a fall of twenty inches; and if Illinois, and eastern and western Kansas had a like amount of land under cultivation, I think the stand ord or sufficient rainfall for each would bear about the same relation to each other as the figures I have alrea y quoted, based upon the theory already advanced that for the purposes of compalison the absorption and retentive qualities of the soil and the amount of rain utilized, rather than the amount that falls, shall be taken into consideration.

· · · Hot winds were a consequence of this ex posed heat-radiating surface. The principal rainfall of the summer months was through the medium of thunder storms of great severity. Precipitation took place at a high elevation, and was very rapid: Gen lly showers and general rains, such as we are now frequently favored with were then very rare. ing the first ten years farming was attended with many difficulties and discouragements on account of the seasons, and few believed that the frontier of setement could ever be extended west of Topeka, except perhaps, a short distance along the valleys. But in spi e of these many discouragements of the climate, the pioneer settlers ventured first just outside of the Missouri valley, then gradually westward, step by step, mile by mile, and each year saw a little far ther advance upon the great American desert until ow we find the land possesse t for 300 miles west of the Missoure river. And what has been the conse-quence of this possession? The plow has been ac-tively at work and the water-shedding roof of 8.000. 000 acces of land has been torn up; the soil has been tilled, and a storehouse provided for the rainfall that was formerly wasted. Forest and fruit trees millions in number, have been planted, proving a valuable climate ameli rating accessory to the cultivated soil and ranker plant growth.

From these combined causes came an increased humidity of the atmosphere and a more general dif-fusion of moisture from the new water supply held in reserve. Increased humidity was rapidly followed by plants and grasses that find their best develop ment in a humid climate. The tall, blue-stem grathat could not withstand the dry, arid climate of the plains, now follows in the wake of the settlements. and takes possession of the soil, on which the short, wiry buffalo grass had so long flourished, because it aloue was capable of sustaining life on a limited supply of moisture.

The tillage of the soil and growing of trees made the first breach in the arid climate; moisture was sufficiently increased to favor the growth of the bluestem grasses. When these took possession I believe their influence was greater than all other causes co bined, because by covering the major portion of the country with a heavy coating, that greatly reduced radiation they removed one of the most stubborn agencies that the pioneer had to contend with. It also, by penetra ing the now shaded soil with its strong roots, caused the former surface hardened roof to leak, and en bled the soil to drink in and re-tain moisture that had previously been denied it.

Caltivation, tree planing, mulching, change of and the season is favorable, the Miner is the heaviest

grasses, prevention of widespreading and destructive fires, these are the great agencies that have wrought such a wonderful change in the climate of the eastern half of Kansas. Even if no more rain falls on the earth now than in the early days of the state's history, it is better distributed throughout the sesson. We have more gentle showers, more general rains, and while we may have as many thunderstorms they are not marked with the severity of the years that preceded the civilization of our soil and climate

From old settlers who located here twenty-five years ago, we learn that owing to the scant covering of vegetation, the prairie sod was tough, sun baked hard and dr; that it was almost impervious to rain and shed it as though the whole ground had been covered with asphalt; that the frequent prairie fires only increased the sun baking process and that in con-quence the radiation of heat from the exposed surface of the earth made the summer winds during the daytime more but than comfortable.

We also learn from the same source that the manner in which the rain was precipitated, while similar in some respects to the present, yet on the whole were very different. Then, especially during the summer season, nearly all the precipitation took place after sundown and in violent thunder showers. Rainy days, such as we enjoy now were then unknown during the growing seasan, and hot winds, now unknown, were then fr. quent.

Farming from 1855 to 1865 was attended with vicis situdes, that farming from 1870 to 1830 has very little

Very few sections in the United States have been more favored in the past ten years than the eastern half of Kansas, and yet in the ten years from 1855 to 1865 the failures were many and gave to the state a reputation for being a land of drouth.

we follow the tide of emigration westward we find the blue stem grass has always been close in the wake of this human tide. Twenty years ago we found it as far west as Emporia and Junction City, lene. Ten years ago there was no blue stem grass in The natural deduction from this would be, that the Harvey and Saline counties, except along the streams. the uplands being completely covered with buffalo grass. To-day buffalo grass cannot be found in either of these counties, unless it be an insignificant patch here and there, and the bottoms and uplands are alike covered with blue stem. Pushing west to the center of the state, we find Rice and Ellsworth counties have also succumbed to the blue stem, and Barton and Russell still farther west are now being taken possession of. In fact, the blue stem is increasing rapidly in all the counties between the 98th and the 100th mer, and it is only a question of time when they too will be covered, although the progress westward will necessarily be slower as higher elevations

are reached. The finest hay and pasture lands in central Kanss to-day are to be found in the sand hills along the Arkansas river, that ten years ago were and almost destitute of vegetation. The sand hills south of the Arkansas river in Barton, Pawnee and Edwards countres are rapidly becoming grass covered and the same change is rapidly going on in the sand hills of northern Nebraska.

What western Kansas now needs is a more general distribution of its rain fall, and this can be accom plished by protecting the prairie grasses from fire, by cultivation of the soil, by tree planting and by the spread of the taller grasses over the uncultivated area. This, together with westward march of emi gration in compact settlements, making improve desired even to the west line of the state.

Correspondence.

Plum Culture in Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: The climate and soil of Kansas is adapted to the growth of the plum tree, and if it were not for the presence of the curculio in our midst, we could easily grow all the fine varieties of European plums. This is the sale reason why we cannot succeed with this delicious fruit, yet there are two varieties of this valuable species which do succeed in bearing fai crops of fruit nearly every year, that we have no hesi tation in recommending them for trial. These are the Lombard and the Emigrant. The latter was introduced to this state by Wm. Cutter; of Junction His trees have borne fair crops for many years, and last year his trees were literally loaded down to the ground. The fruit exhibited by him at the State Fair were fine, luscious specimens Every farmer should have at least two trees of each variety planted in his yard. These varieties are easily distinguished by their large broad leaves, ram pant growth, and strong upright shoots

There are three distinct families of plums scattered all over the West rn tates which are worthy the attention of every lover of fine fruit, an I we have no doubt that in the very near 'uture some excellent varieties of these will be produced.

The best varieties of American plums which are being produced just now east of the Missouri river. are from the species known among botanists as Prunus Americanus, and from this Iowa culturist have raised some fine varieties known by the names of Forest Garden, Quaker, Weaver, De Soto, Harrison's Peach and Winnebago; all these are good healthy growers, and good bearers, with fruit of ex cellent quality, very hardy, and ripen their fruit at an earlier period than the Chickasaw.

The second genus, Prunus Chicas, is indige in a portion of the southern and southwestern states The tree is a hardy, rampant grower and an abundent bearer. The two best varieties of this family are the Miner and Wild Goose. The Mi er is, in the opinion of the writer, one of the most valuable and roductive varieties that has been tested in Kansas It is true that its habit of vigorous growth is unfavor able to early fruitfulness, and its blooming in early spring renders it liable to injuries from late frosts, yet we contend when the trees reach a mature age,

pearer of any variety we have In cultivation. The original trees which we it is ften seen with a cirspread of branches of forty feet, loaded with twenty bushels of beautiful fruit, was a sight worth going some distance to see. The Wild Goose is a very fine variety of later introduction; it ripens its fruit e-rlier han the preceding The fruit is beautiful and of very fine quality, and an early bearer. In purchasng plum trees, go or sand to an experienced. reliaole nurseryman, don't trust your order to a tree agent

The third family of plums (Prunus Maritima) i widely distributed all over the state. These are widely distributed all over the state. These are found in nearly every county in western Kansas and while much of the fruit is small and bitter to the aste, large plums of good quality are often found and we have not the least doubt that by careful se lection and h, bridizing, excellent and beautiful verieties can be obtained. The improvement of the plum by artificial crossing is just now attracting a arge share of the attention of Iowa fruit men, and every year they are coming to the front with some really choice varieties. Let us wake up and pursue the same course, make good selections from wild varieties growing in our midst, carefully cross these with other fine varieties, plant the choice pits of these, tend them carefully when they grow, till they fruit and some fine morning we shall wake up and find that we have made a "hit" and have produced something really valuable, that everybody will want.

The plum will grow on all our upland prairie The best location would be the chicken-yard Lay off a good-sized lot, plant the trees, twenty feet apart, cultivate for two years, then lay down to or chard grass and clover. This makes a good range for the poultry, and they will repay the labor ex pended by destroying the curculio both in its lar al and imago state.

How Absurd!

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In one of the late numbers of your paper I see the idea of a farmer's libby proposed. This thing deserves more than a passing notice; the idea, to me, is so ridiculous that it is laughable, were it not such a contemptible acknowledgment of our own weakness with four votes out of five in our own hands. I an at a loss to see how any one could entertain or advocate so dangerous a proposition, askin from the impractibility of the thing. Lobbirs for any purpose are in bad taste, and are regarded as detrimental to the interest of the majority, and dangerous to our republican institutions. We understand how these things are managed by individuals, and are we to follow in their wake and endorse their mode of getting needed legislation when it is wrong, all wrong and an evil which we have so much denounced? With so great a prepond rance of power in our hands with so many good and competent men among us, whose interests are identical with our own, cannot we control legislation in our own interest, at least so far as is right? If not, let us cast our vote for some honest, one horse lawyer from out some little town or some M. D. Is it to be presumed that any one among us has brains enough to make a law in our own interest except them? Their interests and ours being identical, of course we will get such legislation as we need. Many of your correspondents talk of organizations to accomplish the needed reforms There are several good organizations for farmers, the Grange and Alliance, which if properly supported would be to our financial and political interest, and would bring about many needed reforms and accom-plish good results. But in them, as in many other undertakings there appears to be a lack of unanimity or backbone, which does not characterize similar undertakings by other interests where not near as much is at stake. These are non-partisan organiza-tions, as much as it is possible to make them, and have not so far received the support from farmers they dese ve. Have you cone your duty in relation to them? or are you among those who have too much dignity, or another class who stand back and grumble, allowing our opportunities to be frittered way following off abstract ideas and building castles I look at this from a purely busines stand point, and act accordingly. If with the four fifths of votes in our own hands we still continue to send lawyers and bank directors, railroad directors and their satellites to Congress (with passes in their pockets), just so long will they, as Jay Gould says, "take what the trade will bear." I have but little to nope for from the old parties. There appears to be a united action on their part in their own 1 terests no interest but party spoils hold them together. If we wish legislation in the people's interest we must get out of the ruts, advance to the front, and stand J. V. RANDOPH. for our rights, Emperia, Kas.

Karm Zetters.

Creameries vs. Farmers.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Market reports from a recent number of the KAN SAS FARMER show 46c down to 38c per pound f creamery butter, against dairy butter at 40.3 for the best down to 20e for "good," a difference of from 6 to 26c between the best brands of the former and the lowest grade of "good" butter produced in the dairy and a difference between the best grades of each This suggests some very serious questions both to the onsumer and the dairyman. Does the creamery add 6 to 26c to the value of every pound of butter i produces? Or does it add somewhat to its cost, and then by reason of a slight superiority of product get control of the market and then charge up the greater part of that difference as profits of the enterprise of the farmer who sells his cream share in this difference; and if so, to what extent? Why canno he dairyman produce just as good an article and a

If the creamery can furnish a Cooley creamer to the farmer, and then send a man and team to gether the cream once or twice a day, what prevents the dairy man from owning a creamer and saving the cost of the man and team!

Does not the dairyman pay for the creamer without ever becoming its owner? Suppose we concede

the skill and enterprise of others cannot be attained by ourselves? Are we to acknowledge that skilled farmer's vocation? Are we always to give way to a pressure that would force us to the mere drudgery of pasture, milk pail, and stool, are the boundaries of our capacity, while the skill of our wives and daughters is exhausted in the labor of washing milk pails and pans? Must the "gilt edge" be the produc and the gold the compensation, for the skill of the creamery man?

I believe every enterprising, spirited farmer will answer these questions with an emphatic No.

Well, it is not too soon to put forth all our energies to regain lost ground and secure and ever afterward hold rightful control of this most valuable product of our labor and saili. Organized and united effort is needed. Butter associations should be formed every-The dull and sluggish should be excited to thoughtful activity by comparisons of methods and results. None should be too wise or proud to learn, and none too selfish to instruct. Get a Cooley cream er (or a better one, if to be found) into every neighd and then exhibit results. Join in a deter mined effort to raise the standard of dairy-or home made butter to the highest possible grade and thus uccessfully resist the creamery man's invasion of our rightful domain. Back seats for farmers? Not auch! Sterling, March 13.

Feed for Dairy Stock.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A matter of the first importance with the practical dairy man is the capacity of his cows to produce Next in importance is the best milk producing feed for his stock. Unquestionably the best is green g as , and the successful dairyman will see to it that his cows have plenty of this cheapest and best of feed in it season; and als) take core that the supply com nences as early in the spring as possible, and is pro longed as late in the fall as possible. The season of prairie grass as a profitable milk producing feed is so short I do not value it highly for that purpose. Many seasons by August it is getting hard, and although still an excellent flesh producer it is quite unprofit able as a range for milk cows. In my opinion abou three months is as long in an average season as 19 safe for dairymen to depend wholly upon wild grass In this part of Kausas at least, tame grass mus henceforth be the sheet-auchor of successful dairying but I hear some readers of the FARMER say "Ian g ass won't do any good in Kansas." My skeptical friend, have you ever tried tame grass in Kan-as? have, and to my entire satisfaction. In order that my front yard should correspond with the "magnificen distances" of Kansas, I built my house twenty rods back from the road, leaving a lawn of about two acres in front of the house. In the summer of '72 broke up the prairie sod, and early next spring, after thoroughly preparing the ground, I sowed on bushel of mixed grass seed, clover, timothy and red top. upon the plat. I cut a good crop of hay the first season, and have every season since. In this time it has received one light coat of manure. I have sowed about forty acres since then, and always got a good stand when sown alone. My meadow is now green and has a good dense sward. I shall turn my fresh cows upon it in about ten days as my supply of tim othy and clover hay will be about exhausted in that

As winter feed there is nothing better for cows than good bright, early cut corn fodder. I feed a great deal every winter, and think I get better results in milk producing feed from a given area of land and amount of labor than in any other way. Let me here em-phatically state that any kind of hay or corn fodder must be cut early to be good milk producing feed. planted a half acre of mangle wurzel one season and have resolved never to plant any more. The labor be-towed upon that patch of beets I fully believe would have raised corn of five times the value to teed cows or anything else. Cows ate them greedily but I could see nothing startling in either the quality quantity of milk produced. Oskaleosa, March 13.

Rabbits-Trees-Dogs.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see in your paper a great many remedies for protecting orchards from that little pest, the rabbit They all seem to aim at the effect, and leave the cause to go unmolested. I have seen orchards of maneighhors that have been wrapped with both hay and paper, but the rabbits would tear it off and gir dle the trees. Now for the benefit of my brother farmers, I will here give you my experience with a remedy, which has not only protected my orchrad but has rid my farm of the rabbit. I have two dogs a shepherd and a bull dog. I found that those dogs, (like all dogs) saw a great deal of fun in running rabbits. "Now." thinks I, "I will make those dogs rid my place of rabbits," and this is the way I pro ceeded. I built several boxes, about two feet square with two small doors, one on the north, the other or the south side. To fit these doors I made slides, so that I could open or close them at will. Then I placed rails, upon underlying pieces, of about four inches in thickness in such a position that a rabbit when pursued by the dogs. would, as a natural con sequence, run into the boxes for safety, (I will here state that at the time I set about this plan my dogs could not cat h a rabbit, hence the necessity traps). Now, when the dogs would run a rabbit into the traps, I would go and close the slides, catch the rabbit, divide it, and give it to them. At first they did not seem inclined to eat them, but by a little les feeding from the house, I got them so they began to relish their new diet, and soon became so fond of it that the would go out almost every day, of their own accord, and catch from three to four a day, and car now by their experience in the business, and by us ing a little stratagem catch the rabbits themselves, thus leaving me nothing to do with the rabbit hunting but to see the grand success of my remedy, and to-day there is not a rabbit on my place, excepting those that come from my neighbors during the night's run. In my orchard are trees ranging from two, to

all that is claimed as to the superiority of creamery ten inches in diameter, and I have not lost one by products, what then? Shall we acknowledge that rabbits, while my neighbors, on every side, complain of having old orchards almost destroyed, Now. as almost every farmer has from one to four dogs, why labor and business ability are incompatible with a not put them to good use? A very little training and trouble on your part, will do what I have done. Try it, brother farmers, and if you all succeed as well as life, and to content ourselves with a drudge's pay? I have, the rabbits, if not entirely destroyed, will be Are we to acknowledge that the cow stable ya d, held in such check, that the damages done our orchards will be considerably lessened.

ECONOMY.

I Had a Sick Cow.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer :

One year since I had a cow that acted as though she was in great pain, would lie down and rise again Was lar a ed to a hay pen. When she arose she would hook the fence. She looked wild and I at first feared hydrophobia, but took perhaps a gill of spirits of turpentine, put in mear a pint of water, caught ber held her head up, had ingredients poured into her held her head up, had ingredients poured into her nostrils so she swallowed it. She was apparently well in twenty minutes. I had a similar case soon after treated same, with like results. I never saw a similar case to those. What was the disease or itz cause? Did the turpentice effect the cure or would they have got well sooner without it? I gave it the

Fenwick, Republic Co, Feb. 27.

Cover for Hot-Beds.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A short time ago some one enquired through your paper for varnish or glaze for hot bed covers, instead of the usual glass.

I fear I am rather late in giving this reply, but as no one has seen fit to give any, I send the following, and would state that I have one in u e the second

eason, just as good as at first.

Take smooth white cotton cloth of a close texture; tretch it tight and tack well on frame of the usual size (generally 3 by 6 feet). Varnish: Two ounces of fresh lime water tour ounces of linseed oil, one ounce white of egg, separate from two ounces yolk of egg. Mix the limewater and oil with a gentle heat, beat the eggs separately and add. Apply with a paint brush, giving enough coats to turn rain, each coat to get quite dry before applying the next. It is good plan to go over with a light coat of oil each spring. A caution I would give is, do not let the dust or wind get to them until they are perfectly dry, or you will have them coated with an opaque varnish neither useful nor beautiful. Have cross bars in sach about every foot. Some tack muslin upon the upper side of the hot bed frame, glaze, and then by neans of rollers r ll it over and merely weight down. This is easier in first | reparation, and might do for sweet potatoes or some bulky things requiring little care, but not nearly so durable or easy to manage as the frames. Besides, Kansas breezes generally keep them stirring, so water and heat can easily escape.

I also send a receipt for another varnish, taken

from an article entitled "Hot bed with fire heat," by r. C. in February No. of A. M. Purdy's Fruit Records "Put in an iron kettle one quart of linseed oil, adding an ounce of finely pulverized sugar of lead, and four ounces of pulverized rosin. Heat gently until thoroughly mixed, apply warm with a brush on a clear day. When dry, give a second coat" I made my ashes of thin dressed finishing lumber,

half an inch thick, by two inch wide, sides, ends and one center pi-ce, merely crosses and clinched with small wrought nails. Two other light cross bars. Muslin 9 to 10c per yd is good enough, yard wide.

Will some one give me some information in regard to June budding peach trees? How about buds, are her not then in leaf? I wish to try it this seas and would like to know how to procure and prepare the buds, etc. August is generally too dry for the su cessful operation of budding.

Any information will be thankfully received by, Burlingame, Osage Co.

Several Matters in Brown To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

I don't think I have ever seen the prospect for a fa wheat crop better in the month of March. I am inclined to think Mr. Swann knew something when he predicted a good crop for 1882. He is at least a better theorist than C. W. Johns in when he wrote about the 'treeless plains' of Kansas. During the fine days con iderable spring wheat was sown, and more will be sown, also oats, as soon as the soll is sufficiently dry to be tilled.

Our fruit trees appear in a h althy condition, Peach buds had commenced swelling the first week in March; but the cold snap since checked further developments. All fruit trees are full of buds. Clover, timothy and blue grass is also presenting its livng green. Our native woods and plauted groves are nade cheerful by the songs of many birds

Corn planting will be commenced early this spring at least ty the mindle of April, which is very early for our northern tier The listing plow and the time honored checkrower are taking the lead with us, as the best modes to keep the fields clean from weeds. As far as we are able to judge, all present appearances seem to indicate that we are going to have Sensible people are thankful and year of plenty." happy, but the chronic grumbler sees nothing to be thankful for.

Religiously we had large and wonderful ingatherings into the churches during the months of Jan 1ary and February. The weather and roads were most and February. The weather and roads were most lovely for protracted meetings. In Sabetha, Evangelist F. L. Tuttle, assisted by the resident pastors conducted meetings the entire month of January a number of the leading business men and prominent evizens are among the new converts. There we et al. additions to the three churches: to the Haptist are were added 3. Congregationalist 62 and M. E. 3) as the result of the meetings. Fro Tattle will never be forgotten by the grateful people of Sabetha and surrounding neighborhoods. Infidelity and skepticism used to be the controlling powers, now Christianity and temperance hold the ballance of healthful influence in that now growing young town.

heatitud induction in the control from the court walnut township church, Congregationalist, Rev D. Dunham, pa-tor, there were also 45 new members added, and many other places might thus be enumerated. And still the good work is going on. It is also perfectly apparent to all who are willing to see it that prohibition has done, and is doing much good in these parts of our tried and true, and evil conquering commonwealth.

C. H. ISELY.

Sabetha, March 15.

Zadies' Department.

THE AUTUMN OF LIFE.

The old man sits at his cottage door, In the gleam of the dying day; His heart is as calm as the silent shore When the winds have passed away; His thoughts as still as the fragrant breeze That whispers of peace to the azure seas.

His is the beauty of earth and air, The glow of the twilight hours; He feels that glory everywhere Is breathing from woodland flowers; And his heart grows young, though his years are old, At the wondrous sight of the sunset gold!

For Memory comes with a centle hand. And beateth, on Fancy's wings, His thoughts to her own immortal land, Where the Past forever sings Of joys that brightened the fair days fled, Ere friendships faded with friends long dead.

And the Past, though and for the love that is gone, Is sweet to the old man's mind; Like the birds that sang in those years, have flown The hopes he bath left behind; Yet Memory brings from each bygone day some gift of peace for his lonely way.

And the children love that old man dear As he sits in the twilight there, Listing a music they cannot hear,
From the sea and the voiceful air;
And gather around, like gladsome flowers,
As he tells them tales of the vanished hours

And so the Present is made more bright By the lessons the Past hath taught, As the east reflects the wondrous right Of the west, by sunset brought; And though his vision is growing dim, God maketh his pathway bright to him

His age is peace; yet he joys to think That a deeper than earth can know Shall be his, when his tranquil soul shall drink Of a balmier twilight glow, In that happier Home ,where his thoughts at last Shall yearn no more for the distant Past!

Farmer's Wives, No 2.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Some time af er the L's moved onto their farm, some mutual friends from town stopped one warm day for me to go and call on Mrs. L The new house looked so small on the outside. I wondered how they managed to live in it. We were happily disappointed. It was so much larger than it looked, the one main room about 12x14, the hard pine floor oiled until it shone the green shade drawn down on the south and west, the east door and window open, shaded by an ample porch, made it one of the coolest and one most restful homes I knew of. Mrs. L. was at the nearest neighbor's calling, and Mr. L. undertook our entertainment, until MasterTommy would bring Mamma. We spoke of the nice flock of chickens, and he opened the back door that we might see them better. Oh, said Mrs. W., see the nice, flagging walks

to the well and another one way out towards to sew with. the barn. Where did you get it? Why, when I was getting out stone for my basement wall there was a good many of these stones, and I put on a few at each load for the walks. I don't like to wade in mud, and it saves Mary so much washing for the children. Just then Mary and her three clean little ones came in. Such a happy comfortable family. I can't tell you of the nice tea we had, but I can tell you

that farmer really loved his wife. The Maples, March 10th.

How to Treat Little Girls.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I am glad we girls are permitted to write give their little girls a chance to earn some ing them to market. 'Don't let the cook use any of the girls' vegetables. I once knew a mother who gave her child some squashes to She did so and received two dollars for her potatoes in July. This money the little girl put pecially if mixed with good common sense. in her money box, saying I will plant potatoes next year.

I thank Rebecca for her letter on gardening. WhenPa read it he said he would have to fence our garden so that chickens and cows could not eat our vegetables.

WESTERN GIRL.

Fruit Gardens.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer :

One of our friends is going to tell us how she uses corn stalks for kindling wood. Truly, "One-half of the world know not how the other half live." In this community corn stalks are (or have been until lately) the only known articles of fuel. Lately hay has been discovered to be excellent fuel and sheep droppings are To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: equal to coal.

We are interested in the garden, though we have never been very successful here yet, but hope for better things in the future and shall watch for helpful hints.

Wild Horse, Graham Co., March 9.

Franklin Poultry.

To the Elitor of the Kansas Farmer:

manage to sell chickens at from \$2 to \$2.50

1st. She must be near a good market.

2nd. She must have the right kind of chickens; they must be some of the large early maturing kinds, as Light or D. Brahams, P. Rock, P, or Buff Cochins, as these grow fast and fatten easily.

3rd. Be sure and have early chickens as this is the time when they bring the best prices say from \$2 40 to \$3.00 per doz.

4th. Keep your chickens in a good condition feed liberal, do not stint, but keep them growing all the time, have lime and gravel and plenty of fresh water and give them sour milk to drink.

5th. Let your chickens be from 13 to 15 weeks old before you offer them for market, and be sure they are plump and fat; by this means you will hold your customers through the entire season. I sold my early ones at from \$3.00 to \$3.60 per doz., and my entire flock of frying chickens out at \$2.76 average.

6th. And most important, you must have a man or a boy who will take the time and the pains to go direct to the consumers themselves, as our grocers will not pay such prices, but it repay all it costs in time and trouble as, you then get c. sh for your chickens.

Now wishing to hear from others on the subject of house keeping in general, I remain a well wisher to the FARMER.

Mrs. J. P. WALTERS. Emporia, Kan., March 9,

Clean Your Boots.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer As I read the "Cactus" letter in the FARMER I thought of the many muddy yards I knew of, and of the many boys and men. Yes men, who never clean their feet. I asked a boy not long ago if his mother never told him to clean his feet. He looked at me surprised as he answered, "Why no! our house is poor it makes no difference." But think it does make some difference. What mother would like to have it said, "Oh - never teaches her children anything? So, just to keep "one little white spot in our lives," let us teach the children how to eat at the table and bodily cleanliness. I have been more annoyed by people coming in on our clean carpet with muddy feet than any other

We hauled lime stone about two miles, made walk and then put all our coal ashes over it. We are not much troubled with mud. Then the 'boys" always snap one load of corn when husking, and bring in to make mats of; pull off, place in a tub, pour warm water over them, braid and sew, and you will never regret the labor. I use one of those long crooked needles

Another thing is very annoying, to have children drop half their victuals on the table cloth or floor, scarcely using the knife or fork, but crawing (Is that the right word?) with their fingers, as if they were poking dirt in a much work, she says a muddy house makes so rat hole. I have noticed children are more apt to follow a good example in such things than grown people. We have had hired men who would stand and watch onr men clean their feet and then walk right in without so much as giving a kick to see if it would come off. Boys would generally do as they saw our folks do. There is a latent pride in nearly all children that if encouraged will learn them not only to be cleanly in person and personal habits, but keep them out of many a pitfall. I think I hear some one say "it will never do to foster for your paper. I think all parents ought to pride. What is more hateful than pride." But I say pride of your own purity is a blessed money for their own use. Now I will suggest a thing. Not long ago we had a lady visiting us good plan. Plow a small lot of ground and who is the mother of nine boys, all men but tell your little girls they can have all they can one, and good manly men. I asked her how raise in their garden to sell for their own use. she came to raise such good boys. She said I If you have not got seeds to give them, have counseled always and ever to do right. I turnthem do some work for you and give them ed to her son sitting by and asked him if he tempted to go to a low place, or drink or use tobacco, I would think I could hear people say "Why, look at Frank ---. Well, those boys plant for her own; and those squashes were are no better than other boys after all," and all eaten at home and the child did not receive pride in my own purity kept me safe. Yes, it who gave her ten year old daughter a peck of had instilled that pride into me quite unconpotatoe pealings and told her to plant them. scious of it being pride. Now that kind of pride is a good thing for any one to have, es

AMERICAN GIRL.

From a Young Wife.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am not a subscriber to your paper, but a constant reader, and like your paper very much. Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to ask some of my sisters what is the best feed for young turkeys. Also, would Mrs. E. W. Brown give me her process of scalding milk to make the cream rise with the least possible amount of labor and fuel?

A Young Wife.

Mush and Boiled Pudding,

I am very glad we, i. e., the women, are to have a column for our own use. In answer to Maggie, we sell some of our chickens at Hartford, but the most of them at Emporia; ge from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per dozen. It is fifteen miles to Emporia.

To make good mush, take a stove pot that is smooth at the bottom; grease with a little butter. It can be cleaned easier while the water is heating. Put the meal in a pan and put it I am pleased to see the ladies' department in the stove; let the meal get as hot as can be think it a good feature. I now write in reply to held in the hand; when the water boils-be one of our sisters who wishes to know how we certain it does-put in the meal slowly to prevent lumping; keep it boiling-if it stops, stir the fire, and wait; don't make it too thick; put

on the back of the stove; let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes-the longer the better. One or two handsful of flour stirred in improves it

A good meal pudding boiled: Proportions, one pint of milk, or half cream, two eggs, teaspoonful of salt, enough soda to sweeten the milk; make like griddle cakes, it should pour out easily; one-half of the space of the bag should be left for the pudding to swell. The bag should be ten inches long, six or seven in width at the top, sloped a little at the bottom; the seams should be on the outside; sow a strong string on one side an inch from the top; boil about three hours, and turn often.

Pumpkins make nicer and much better pies to wash them clean and cook without pealing: rub through a coarse sieve. The pies will do very well with one egg to a pie.

MRS. DELIA B. CRIPPEN.

Butter Making. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

That my readers may not mistake the skimming of milk while sweet and churning sweet cream, I will endeavor to explain what is called ripening of cream. Ripeness is the term used to indicate the degree of advancement in the change which is constantly going on in cream. The cooler the temperature the slower it ripens and the reverse, the higher the temperature the more rapidly it ripens. For the best result and the largest yield, the cream should have a degree of ripeness indicated by a moderate sourness, and it should be equally advanced. If some of the cream is sweet and some of it sour it will not churn in the same length of time, and butter will be left in the buttermilk. Thus we see the importance of stirring the cream as the sweet cream is put in with that previously skimmed, which, if kept at a temperature of sixty degrees will not need to stand but five or six hours to make it all alike. If the temperature of the cream has to be changed it would be better to place the

MRS. E. W. BROWN. Vining, Clay Co, Kas.

cream vessel in a larger vessel containing eith-

er cold or warm water according as the tem

perature is to be loweaed or raised, if cream is

churned while sweet it may be a couple of de-

Bed Bug Poison. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

grees warmer than if it is a little sour.

As I am a new comer I will introduce myself by saying I am a farmer,s wife and would like to tell the women a remedy for bed bugs if any of them are pestered with the vermin and do not know it already. I think if they will try it they will find it good. You can get any quantity you call for at the drug store: Corrosive liniment. Apply with a feather.

Be careful and not leave it in reach of children. If this does not find the waste basket I may come again.

Carbondale, Kas.

Floriculture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A kindly greeting to you, dear friends of the ladies' department. I didn't get last week's FARMER and was more than impatient to see you all file in, and greet you as associates in the immaterial world of literature. I never read a communication from a woman but that I find in it something appropriate to a want or need. What a great field of usefulness is thus opened to the readers of the FARMER by its considerate editor, and we will prove our appreciation by our acceptance of the favor.

Last week I wrote you a letter on floriculture but my other half got it mixed with his waste papers and burnt it, and I see a practical sister has written in substance the same things, with

As a resident of Kansas I too have made many failures, and have tried almost every money enough to buy a paper of onion or beet did right just because he knew his mother annual in the catalogue. So I would recomseed; then show them how to plant them and wished it. I said study and see if you did. He mend as a sure and steady bloomer, the verbena. they can do the rest of the work all but haul thought awhile and said no. Whenever I was It is very hardy, mine bloomed all last summer when everything but the gereniums and petunias perished in the scorching blast. The seed will lay on the open ground all winter and will come with the earliest plants in spring. They grow very slow until they begin to bloom, and a cent for her work. I know another parent was pride, not mother's advice; but mother should be started early in pots and transplanted, tin cans will answer. In verbenas you have every shade and color except yellow. And that little salamander, portulaca, should never be omitted. I have had them so double they stayed open all day, but I lost the seed last summer. I will tell you how to hybridize your flowers and how to obtain seed from double flowers when the time comes if you will remind me. I have some dandelion seed and some double carnation that I would like to exchange for aster and petunia seed, if any one of you have good seed from choice varieties send them to me with your address. You see I don't spend all my time with chickens, though a fancier. I am a florist, and my beautiful Plymouth Rocks roam freely among my flowers. I'll tell you about my chickens next time. This is a busy season and I hardly have time to look over my letter for mistakes.

Don't thin your flowers much until they be gin to bloom, then pull out the most objection-

You who wish to exchange seed will address Concordia, Kas. MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

Interesting Scraps.

-In a single day, at the dedication of the Colosseum by

of Neptune because his fleet had been wrecked. -The favorite maxim of Phillip II, of Spain was:

better not to reign at all than to reign over heretics.

-Owing to the rapid evaporation of moisture from the leaves, the temperature of trunks of trees, breast high from the ground, has been found to be 50 centigrades cooler than

-Toward the end of the eighth century the sale of slaves beyond their native provinces was in m

-At the beginning of the fourteenth century the church for the first time gave permission for the dissection of hu-

man bodies.

—The milky juice of the fig tree possesses a digestive pow-er, and when mixed with animal tissue preserves it from de-cay a long time. —The acids contained in fruits all act upon tin, so that fruit preserved in tin cans often contains tin in solution, and is consequently poisonous.

-Alum water is recommended for preventing bugs and worms from infesting flour mills. Dissolve two alum in three quarts of water and apply with a brush to crevices where insects may be concealed.

-Steel tools should never be heated, either for forging o tempering, in a fresh fire unless it be charcoal. If coke is not at band the fire should be allowed to burn until all the gas is burned out of the coal before the steel is introduced.

-Two Leipsic chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystalize.

-A drum manufactory in Massachusetts, established in 1853, has converted during that time 30,060 sheep skins int

The total value of the earthernware and porcelain exported from Japan to foreign countries during the year 1880 was nearly £100,000.

-The number of seals taken about Newfoundland during ne season, from March to May, was 455,813. Estimate value in European markets \$1,250,000.

-At the close of the war the people of the United State had to be taxed \$4 20 per capita, annually, to pay the interest on the public debt; now a tax of \$1.56 cents a head is the nnual burden.

—Sparrows have multiplied to such an extent in South Australia that a commission, appointed by the government, have sent in a report recommending means to be taken for their destruction and rewards to be given for heads an

away from us, and was consequently a far more efficien tide producer than at present. Instead of a tide three fee high, which is now an average, it would raise one 648 fee

-The theine in a pound of tea is twenty-five or thirt times as much as could be taken at once without netable disturbance of the nervous system. A young of coffee con-tains twelve or fifteen times as much theine as one ought to

-Verifying the discavery that water containing infectio matter and organic poisons is purified by being run thro'h beds of sand, it has been found, at Leipsic, ground under the bottom of badly built sewers is much cleaner than that

-It is stated that in the salt mines of Poland and Hung ry the galleries are supported by wooden pillars which ar found to last many years, in consequence of being impreg nated with the salt, while pillars of brick and stone crum ble away in a short time by the decay of the mor ar.

The Lunny Part.

-When you do not know where else to set your table, set in a roar.

-A Chicago girl who is engaged to a young doctor calls

-Never call a mon empty headed. Say he reminds you on dilapidated contribution box.

—It is not strange that the Allantic should be rather ugly coasionally, it is so often crossed —Never despise a man who wears a paper shirt front. Ho ay have no mother to support him.

-The Harvard students are like widows—they are always

rying to take advantage of a fresh man. —Humorists are not necessarily dark eyed, but we have een a good many practical jokers with black eyes.

—"Prisoner have you ever been convicted?" "No, you honor. I have always employed first-class lawyers."

—A young lady who was squeezed between two freight cars says it felt just like trying on a new pair of corsets. -When a man is about to be told a secret he shuts the cor. When it is a "oman she opens the door to be sure no

one is listening outside. -It is now be'ieved that the fixed stars were placed so fa away in order that the patent medicine man couldn't ge there to paint on the rocks.

-Sophronia: "What is philosophy?" "Well, dear, it is something that enables a person to bear with resig the misfortunes of others." -A young gentleman re ently sent a note to a waggisl

friend requesting the losn of his noose paper, and receive in return : is friend's marriage certificate. —Whenever I see a real hansum woman engaged in the wimmin's right 'usiness, I am going to take my hat and join the processhun. See if I don't.—Josh Bülings.

The World's Epileptic Institute.

While passing through St. Joseph, and having neard reat eal about the World's Epileptic Institute located her I concluded to pay the celebrated instit tion a short visit. We were met by Dr. Richmond, the proprietor, who has gained a reputation as broad as the land. He is a rather small, yet prepossessing man, of very afiable and gentlemanly manners. He gave us a hearty welcome, and tool great pains in showing us through his pallatial and mam-moth institu ion. It is a five story building, 200x150 feet, with basement, and contains over 300 rooms, and can accommodate five hundred patients, and each and every room is furnished in the most elegant and lavish mann But we will begin at the office, which is a large room for-nished with rosewood furniture throughout. In the office are thousands of photogra, is of those who have been bene-fited by the Nervine. The walls are elegantly papered, and are profusely 'ecorated with rich and costly pictures, relieved here and there by bus's in stone and bronze of em inent men of this and other countries. In connection will the lustitute is a mammoth printing house and 1 indery, or cupying six or seven large rooms, and a score of presses ar kept running night and day turning out work for the doc tor. The office is one of the finest and most complete in the west, and he has the rooms decorated, carpeted and trim-med up with as much care and luxury as his own private office. On the first floor of this mammoth building is the doctors's private office, the printing department, binders, tank room, packing, bot: ling and consultation ro ber shop, drug store, etc., all of which are fitted up regard less of expense. The second floor has the hotel office, din

ing, billiard, and cooking rooms, many guest chambers an several parlors. The third and fourth floors are all room all of which are furnished with Brussels carpets and the fin-est furniture. The billiard room has six tables, all of which are free to the guests of the house and their friends. The bath room is large and neat, and is also free to guests. The entire building is sorrounded on the east and south by a elegant five-acre park, in which are lovely trees, beds of rich and rare plants, gravel walks and drives, delicious arbors and a most beautful summer house. There are also a num ber of fountains that add wonderfully to the beauty of the park, which is truly one of the most lovely and attractiv in the western country, and the Institute has no equal for luxury and comfort in the world. Every thing is perfection and the visitor is at once charmed with the entire place and its surroundings. An idea of the immensity of the doctor's business may be given when we say that on the day we visited the Institute he showed us to his express room, and we say the expressman take goods labelled to the following places, to say nothing of hundreds of orders from all quarters of America; Lyons, France; Geneva, Switzerland; Mad rid, Spain; Bussels, Belgium; Cape Town, Africa; Shang-hai, China; Yokohama, Japan; Bombay, India; Melbourn, Australia. The doctor employs hundreds of men and wom-en in his Institute in the several branches, aside from the immense force required to conduct the hotel. It is worth a visit, and Dr. Richmond extends to all a cordial invitation to come and see him. He and his wonderful medical discovery l. a. e given to St. Jos pha good name all over the unbitable globe.—Correspondence of the Chicago Times, Aug

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realise the genineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish erewith the fac simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these tes-timonials is absolute, nor can the facts they amnounce be ignored.

TOPKEA, KAN., May 12, 1880.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—About nineteen years sgo, when in the army, I contuacted a kidney disease which has ever since t een the source or much pain, and the only relief obtained seem d in the use of morphine. In this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time. I began to experience a real be efft, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I continued its use until to day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and better U ban I had ever expected to know again. What is mo e, I shall continue the use of this medicine, behaving it will affect a complete cure.

D. B. OWENS,
Santa Fe R. R. Shopa.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 12, '81.

Messrs. M. H. Warner & Co.:

G ntlemen—I had been afflicted with an old kidney trouble from which I received a great deal of pain in my back and the region of the kidneys, as well as inconvenience from i ability to urinate. I resolved to give your Safe kidney and Liver Cure a trial, and in a short in E was not only cured of my kidney trouble, but was also well of a liver complaint which had afflicted me for years It is the best medicine I ever knew of.

930 P Miterile

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81,
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
Gentlemen--1 have been about 20 years afflicted
with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and
have tried many physicians and remedies. I took
six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and
found relief. I think it the best I have tried, and my
husband said I improved more while taking that
than with all the doctors' medicines.

C. Le Leyman

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen--About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctors told me that my poin arose from gravel passing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, however, lailed to produce a cure, and so I purchased Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure The effect was most encourant g My rains quickly disappeared; My general health improved; costiveness, from which I had previously suffered, left me entirely, and after using feur bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
Gentlemen---I had suffered for a long time with a kidney trouble which produced pain in my back, a desire to urinate every half hour, accompanied by a scalding sensation. Mr S. R. Irwin told me one day that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had employed, Warner's Safe kidney and Liver Cure. Three bottles have done away with all my troubles. It is in every respect a reliable remedy.

Henry Sandias Thou ands of equally strong endorsements, many

of them in cases where hope was abandoned, have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable pow-er of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, re-

FAY'S BUILDING MATTERIA

Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. see and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Gir Express and Pest Office. It costs you nothing for trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. BOOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

or Sale Cheap.

3 Registered Short Horn Bulls 4 16 and 26 months old.

2 miles west of Topeka. 6th Street road.





SEMPLE'S SCOTCH + HELP DIP For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist. Topeka, Kaa. Send for price list.

Sheep Ranch for Sale.

I have a good ranch of 240 acres for sale. Will sell twith or without the stock. For terms and information, address GEO. H. EBERLE. Elmdale Chase Co., Kas.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS!

I now offer to the public the finest thoroughbred poultry I have ever raised, and can mate pairs, tries, or breeding pens, for breeding and exhibition purposes. I have Light Brahmas (Duke of York and Auocrat Strains), Dark Brahmas (Mansfields), Buff Cochins (Doolittles and Congers), Plymouth Rocks (Essex and Keefer Strains). My prices are liberal.

S. L. IVES,

Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treaswer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Exroutive Committree.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Calolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; C.: John F. Willitis; Grove City, Jefferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county

SON COUNTY.

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

Stock Interests.

Starting a Herd of Breeding Cattle.

In selecting a bull, get a thick, robust animal, with plenty of style; and if of the beef breeds, see that he has flesh in the most valuable parts—namely, along the back. In selecting a cow, see that she has alreaproduced one or more calves; that she is with calf, or has one at her side; that she is large, well formed, of good constitution, and above all, a good milker. Good milkers are usually good breeders.

As the thoroughbreds in the herd increase in numer, either sell or castrate the bulls, and retain the females. If the bulls cannot be sold for as much as \$100 each, castrate them. It may look like a great shame to do so in some instances; but it will be bet-ter for the herd and its owner to do so rather than let his best calves leave the farm at an inferior price, making it almost impossible to get more than that for any he' may have to sell in the future. Besides, I contend that the farmer or breeder will, in the end, make more money to castrate his caves and sell them at good prices when fed for market than to keep them with extra care and feed, and then sell them at only a nominal price for bulls; and he can-not sell bulls for even a fair price uniess they are in good fix. If they are turned to steers, they can be put together in a pasture or feed lot, and, when fed and sent to market, are as good an advertisement as any breeder would want, and find a ready sale at a fair price at any age.

I have known of some good herds being established by their owners beginning with small stock— such as improved sheep or pigs-and gradually making friends and customers, besides acquiring information of all kinds that would be of service in the larger and more extensive business. This plan is a good one where the capital is quite limited. Much about exhibiting at fairs, showing the stock at home to best advantage for selling, placing the surplus stock on the market, and wany other details, cun be thus learned in a small way, that will be of future service in the larger and more extensive business of cattle breeding. There is one thing, above all others, that a breede: must possess, whether he is raising cattle, horses, sheep or 1 igs, and that is integrity.

Let it be known, that an animal is represented in every way as it actually exists. The animal should prove better than represented, rather than worse; and in no event, if it has physical defects, or a faulty pedigree, should that fact be withheld. This will be of great importance to a young breeder in establish-ing himself, especially with his customers who might depend on his counsel and advice. Integrity is everything. In fact, the business is a myth and a sham without it.—Cor, Nat. Live-Slock Journal,

Sheep for Hard Times.

The past season, characterized by climate ex-remes, followed as it must necessarily be by a winter in which the feeder's resources will be heavily taxed to avoid a sacrifice of a portion of his live stock, will serve to give prominence to the claims of the sheep to a foremost place in the farm economy Subsisting through much of the past season on s meagre supply of grass and water, it is now ready to combat such vicissitudes as may be in store for it with less detriment than will result to any of its farm-yard companions that may be subjected to like treatment. Such tests of endurance are by no Such tests of endurance are by no means desirable in the case from those conditions by which it should be surrounded where the best results are hoped for, but the fact that it will successfully withstand them is just as much to be credited to its favor. By the rule that a "penny saved is a penny carned" does the sheep now make money for its owner, under circum stances wherein other animals would bankrupt him. Thus it is that the farmer who can enumerate among Thus it is that the farmer who can enumerate among his live stock a fair proportion of sheep, will be enabled to partially recoup himself against the loss to which he is inevitably subjected in many localities. If those most fortunately circumstanced will take the lesson home to themselves, and apply its teachings to the future policy, much good that is not now apparent to them be brought out their present ad versity.-Live-Stook Journal.

Sheep in England.

Long grass is distasteful to sheep; they never feed it down evenly, but will trample down half of what they eat. They always seem to do bet er on the aftermath of seeds, but they should not be allowed to feed it too close, or it will be long in recovering. A frequent change from field to field is better than giving them a long range; the latter often encourages them to rove, and makes them discontented. When they have to be moved, it should be done while they are on the feed; if they are lying down, it is better to leave them awhile. Clover in a moist state is dange leave them awhile. Clover in a moist state is danger-ous to lambs, and old sheep are often scoured by it, unless they have been on it some time. When sheep have foot rot and remain long in one field, it be-comes tainted, and if sound sheep follow them they are certain to become affected. Heavy rains act as a purifier, and bring the land into sound condition. Foot rot is such a distressing malady and throws Foot rot is such a distressing malady, and throws sheep out of condition so fast that it is bet'er to leave unsound pastures unstocked for a few months even in summer, rather than run any risk of incurring the disease. I have tried many remedies tor this complaint, but they all fail if the land is not dry and firm under foot, and even then it frequently breaks out afresh from no apparent cause. I find the best plan, after applying the lotion of dressing, is to put all the lame sheep by themselves near the homestead; then with care and frequent attention they speedily recover, but if they are put with sound sheep they are certain to affect them soon.—London Agricultural Gazette.

First Stock in the United States.

The following account of the first importation of stock into the United States is taken from the columns of the Irish Firmer's Gazette.—In 1610 four cows and a bull were, after a long and dangerous passage y sailing vessel, landed in Virginia from Ireland

These were the first demestic cattle seen in America In 1625 i ighteen ewes and two rams were introduced as a novelty into New York by the Dutch West India company. The first horses landed in any part of North America were carried over to Florida by Ca. beca de Vaca in 1527; they all perished. The wild horses found on the plains of Texas and the wester prairie are probably descendants of the Spanish horses abandoned by De Soto. In 1625 part of the trade of the Du ch West India company was the carrying of horses from Flanders to New York, and that year six mares and a horse were transported from France to America. The London Company were the first exporters of swine from Britain to America; and in the year 1621 they carried on their vessels no less than eighty-four, which were all, on landing, allowed to roam at large, and feed and fatten on the mast, which was very abundant in the woods. They increased so fast that in 1627 the colony was in danger of being overrun with them; but the In dians acquiring a taste for fresh pork, and the nov elty of hunting hogs that calamity was avert d. So importent was it considered at that time that the cattle, horses and sheep introduced into the infant colony should be allowed to increase, that the gover nor issued an order prohibiting the killing of domes tic animals of any kind, on pain of death to princi pal, and to the aider, abettor or accessory. In 1839 horned cattle, horses and sheep had increased to 30, 000. _n 1879 there was over 40,000,000 sheep. 30 000, 000 cattle, of which over 12 000,000 were milch cows 15,000 000 horses, 2,000 000, mules, and 30,000,000 swin in the United States.

A farm can be stocked with sheep cheaper than with any other animals. Sheep will come nearer to utilizing everything which grows on the farm. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock to gether. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any farm stock except hogs. Less money is required for shelter and feneing, and less labor is required in herding, when outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And finally, a handsome in come on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals themselves .- Boston Cultivator

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topesa, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a rear, and one copy free to the person who gets up the dub. Sent to any post office.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 13 expire with the next issue. The paper is at 13 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainty the name, postoffice, county and state.

When an address is to be changed from one post face to another give the names of both offices the

See to another give the names of both offices the one where the paper is now sent, and, also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

Post Office Addresses.

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

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER

We are informed by Mayor Beatty, Washington, New Jersey, that he shipped 714 "Beethoven" 27-stop organs, the first thirty days after he began shipping from his new fac-

A good many orders have lately come in for back numbers of the FARMER to the commencement of our story. We have a few of numbers 10 and 11 left, but No. 9, in which the story began, is wholly exhausted.

That education of girls which acquaints them more with the keys of a piano than with the ordinary duties of the household, is not only deficient, but it is dangerous and wrong. Music is good, but it won't feed the baby nor buy it a

A lady reader of the FARMER has trouble with her horseradish and wants somebody to help her out. Her plants are in rich, loose soil, on the west side of a board fence, and within a few feet-8 or 10, of a peach and a cherry tree. The roots are few and slender. How shall she revive them?

The FARMER is in receipt of a thirty-page pamphlet entitled "New Methods of Woolwashing, Fleece-scouring, | Sheep-dipping and Cleansing," by W. J. Menzies, and published by Benson and Halme, 10 Castle st, Liverpool, information concerning the subjects of which

We have several times called attention ot our readers to the matter of utilizing the fiber of flax. Many thousands of dollars are annually lost in Kansas, because of this extravagant waste. Our eastern exchanges are agitating the subject some. A late number of the Farmers' Review contained an excellent article on the subject. We would be glad to see the old date. It was destroyed in name only, as its flax-spinning industry revived.

Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will conribute a curious paper to the April Century, on the "Oddities of Southern Life." It deals mainly with the hubefore the war, and contains also the author's changes or the better that have grown out of the new and more wholesome relations between the north and the south.

It seems to be as natural to some men, when writing on common subjects, to use unneces- tion. sary and technical language, as it is for some talking about grasshoppers, for instance, if he been making history. Many grand achieve-And if he would speak to us heathens about a willow tree, if he would just say willow, and Democrat and Republican, there is something not something else, we would, all of us, understand him. Plain language for plain people, bind us to them and their record are very, very is what we want.

Passengers on the line between Kansas City and Chicago will have pleasant memories of their journeys if they choose the "Old Reliable," Chicago and Alton Railroad. This will be especially true if after a night's repose in an elegant Pullman berth, or a comfortable Horton chair, they call upon Mr. C. A. Roberts, the gentlemanly conductor of the Palace dining car between Mason City and Pontiac, and try his tempting viands. We have tried the experiment and know whereof we affirm.

There is no healthier or more proper exercise for women than light work in the garden. We do not believe in overwork for anybody; but we do believe in reasonable labor for every one. Light manual exercise for women in the open air is always good, and there is no place where pleasure, health and profit may have a more fruitful combination than a little garden work every day; and if the men will slip in and help a little, doing the hardest work and awarding proper credit for work done on the female side, that will add a good deal to the pleasure part of the program.

In the North American Review for April, Gov. Eli Murray, of Utah, treats of the exist- the people know their power, they will find ing crisis in the political fortunes of that Ter-

ritory. According to the present method of send to the legislature will know what they plant carefully, mulch well, and your trees will affording room for one million head of stock. population, the Gentiles, though they possess the greater part of the wealth of the Territory, him that they are his masters. exclusive of farm property, and though they constitute by far the most enlightened and enterprising portion of the community, are praccically without a voice in legislation. The author proposes a drastic yet entirely practicable in Utah.

Sergeant Mason's conviction and incarceration were right. He was a soldier in charge of a prisoner. It was his duty to guard and protect, not to shoot and kill him. We believe in discipline and order everywhere, in the family, in the school, in society, and in the government. Guiteau was an assassin, but that was none of Mason's business. The country would not have shed any tears if the villain had been it as any other of his writings. In it, while he quartered by a mob; but Mason's duty was to chafes under the sluggish movements of the obey his order-to guard and protect the man placed under his control. As to Guiteau, our readers know what we think of his case. We want him judicially hanged. Then the law will have been executed, and no violence done to discipline in the army.

But we would not let Mason serve seven years in the penitentiary. He felt, as every body else did, that Guiteau was a loathesome murderer, and society would be well rid of him; and so thinking he forgot his duty. That is some mitigation; and after his sentence has had the effect to strengthen, rather than weaken the discipline of the army, he ought to be, and we believe will be, pardoned.

The Strength of Parties.

When we talk of destroying great parties, whether political or religious, we speak of a very grave work; for, aside from patriotism, pure and simple—love of country—there is no sentiment stronger than that which cherishes the particular sect or party to which we give allegiance. An appeal to party pride is always a powerf..l one. Those men who have courage enough to break away from their old parties and oppose the power they once served, are heroes. No one knows this as well as they who have had experience. Trace the history of men who have abandoned party and struck out into the open sea, and look at the scars they wear. Look at the men in your own vicinity that have dared the old parties, and note their apparent seclusion. Such is the prejudice in this matter that these men are covered with opprobrium, and made to endure insult, suspicion, and sometimes even violence. Garrison, Giddings, Hale, Chase and their compatriots are suggestive names.

When our government was first organized, there seemed to be only one party-the Feder alists; but that was not the case except only that the opposition was not then organized. Little Democratic societies were started all over the young nation, and in due time the Republican party of Jefferson was organized. England. The little book contains a deal of It swept the country and governed it through six administrations, two of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Then, for a change, the Federal party, known as Whig, elected the younger Adams, and he was succeeded by the Republican -then called Democrat-Jackson. The Federal party, called Whig, and the Republican party, called Democrat, continued to contest the right to govern the country from that time on down to 1852, when the Whig party held its last convention and put up its last candipredecessor had been. A subject which had been smothered three generations refused to be longer held down, and slavery sundered the joints of Clay's lold idol. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise line was the immediate morous side of Synthern character, in the days cause; and in that very year, the people-the anti-slavery portion of them, began to form local organizations, which in two years j ined in national convention, making war under Fremont. In four years more they elected their candidate for the presidency and a congress, since which time they have governed the na-

In all these years the two great parties-for men to be dandies and fops. When one is there have been only two all the time-have would say so we would all understand him. ments and great names are woven into the memories of these parties. In the very names, that we don't want to forget. The ties which strong; so strong indeed, that many men prefer to shut themselves out from all political associations rather than take issue with their old parties.

Look at the Peace party of 1861; the Compromise party of 1866; the Liberal party of 1872; the almost numberless abortions in different places-attempts to give birth to new parties; all of them failures in the sense of successful organizations. We fought out the great war, and here we are, seventeen years after its which made the campaign of 1860; and who can truthfully say that they are not stronger to-

day than they were then? The more we study the subject, the more positive our conviction grows that in order to raise up new men and measures needed for pressing reforms, we must begin among the plain people and train them to new and better methods in political action. Farmers, laborers and mechanics, the common masses, must be taught to take part in public affairs. Politcal education must go out among the people, and they must be trained, through their own local organizations, to think and act for themelves. On all matters of vital importance to the workers, they are agreed. And as soon as some way to make it effectual. The man they

local government there, the minority of the want. He will not fail to associate with them

Much Ado About Nothing.

A great deal of idle talk is being indulged because of a publication in the New York Sun last winter charging Gen. Garfield with treachremedy for these and all other evils prevalent ery to Gen. Rosecrans, Garfield at once deconneed the charge as false; and recently, the Sun published a letter purporting to have been written by Garfield to Secretary Chase, and which, it was alleged, had great weight in effecting the removal of Gen. Rosecrans from command of his army.

Some of the late President's admirers seem to be afraid of these disclosures. To our mind proper, and as much like the man who wrote army, and burns for an advance, yet he says his judgment was opposed by that of all the other general officers. He does not charge anything against anybody; he on'y said that in his opinion the army ought not to be lying there idle. That was what the people generally thought; but Gen. Rosecrans who ought to have known better than anybody else, thought otherwise.

Gen. Garfield, when asked for his opinion, gave it frankly, as he always did; and knowing that the delay, if it should prove disastrous, would injure Gen. R secrans, he closed his letter with, "I write this with more sorrow than I can tell you, for I love every bone in his body; and next to my desire to see the rebellion blasted, is my anxiety to see him blessed."

The Christian Religion.

The publishers of the North American Reniew, last year, published three articles on the Christian Religion, written by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, and Prof. George P. Fisher. The demand for these articles was much more extended than the circulation of the Review; and to supply that demand the three articles have been republished in a pamphlet of one hundred and forty-three pages a copy of which is now before us.

As all know, Col. Ingersoll is anti-Christian; Judge Black and Prof. Fisher, though christians in the sense that they are not infidels, do not speak of any authorized teachers. Hence this little book has a very great value. It shows what men outside the church think of the religion which grows stronger as the centuries in India there are 298 distinct species of the pass. The price of the book is 50 cents. Address North American Review, No. 30 LaFayette Place, New York.

The Chemistry of the Farm.

This is the title of a new book, just issued by Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, N. Y., copy of which is on our table. The author has had the best opportunities for experimenting on agricultural chemistry, and this book is the re-ult of his experience. It is intended not to be technical, but to convey to farmers and others engaged or interested in tilling the soil, useful information in a plain, practical, intelligible way. The author is an English gentleman, and his experiments were made chiefly at Rothamstead, but that fact does not materially lessen the value of his book to American farmers. The book contains 120 pages, but we do not know what the price is.

Notice.

Commencing Monday, March 20th, the sleeping car leaving Topeka via Atchison and St. Joseph over the Great Burlington Line will run through from Topeka to Chicago without change, landing at the grand Union Depot, on Canal street, between Madison and Adams

To secure the comforts of traveling by this, the best and quickest line and the only line without change of cars, ask for tickets over the Great Burlington Route. A. C. Dawes, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

For Next Week.

In next week's issue will appear, an other original matter, the following:

The Hedge Question, J. W. Mulvey; Rush County Horticultural Society, Dr. Goodwin; Soaking Corn, D. R. Seymour; Smallpox, Dr. Oyster; Prairie Dogs, H. Wayne; How to Harvest Sirghum, E. M. Rigg; Politics, W. H. Hendry; Markets, Queries, etc., J. P. Harman.

Poultry Market.

By request we tried to present to our readers this week the Topeka poultry market rates, but we find difficulties in the way. Our poultry merchants hesitate about giving prices for publication. However, we will "try, try again."

The season for tree planting is now at hand, and we urge upon our readers the propriety of close, organized under the same two parties planting largely. Every home, whether in the country or town ought to be embowered in trees. Beauty of the home grounds requires tree. They make landmarks for the children to remember, and they help make home pleasant. People always feel better surrounded by trees, and that is a medicine of wonderful power. They add to health of body as well as of mind. A blank, bare houseyard is a cheerless place. Even the little first planting cheers everybody around; and as they grow up from year to year into large trees, making shade, how they sooths and gladden the workers. Then the birds come and sing in them, and that makes music; then the winds whisper through them, and that reminds us of the homes we loved when we were children. Everything is beautiful Kansas.

late decision of the United States Court to the effect that whenever a railway company or an express company or a private citizen cannot agree upon what is a fair and reasonable compensation for transportation over the railway the courts shall settle the matter.

We would be pleased if our contemporary would suggest any other tribunal to take the place of the court, so long as the Legislature does not do so. From time immemorial, that has been the law. What is reasonable comthe letter of Garfield to Chase was entirely pensation for service rendered, was always question for courts to determine. When the legislature finds a rule, then the courts will enforce it; but until that is done, the courts must both fix the compensation and compel compliance with its decree. If this causes inconvenience, then let the law makers come to the rescue and settle the matter by appropriate legislation.

> Walter Brown & Co, Boston, in their wool circular, March 18, say :

The aggregate of sales for the past eleven weeks as reported in the papers, show an increase over the same period of last year, of twenty-five per cent or 6,000,000 lb; the London auctions have been progressing since February 28th, with strong competition, and prices well maintained; the goods market appears to be in a satisfactory state, with sales for account of manufacturers; and yet in spite of all these features which would naturally strengthen the market, values are lower to-day than on the first of January, and holders will make some oncessions rather than let a customer go away without buying.

Mr. A. DeLeur, of Topeka, whoserved eight years in the Japanese army, takes much interest in the affairs of that country. He is almost daily in receipt of papers or correspondence from friends in Japan or China. He was good enough, a day or two ago, to hand us a Hong Kong paper dated Jan. 13, '82, in which we find a good deal of interesting matter; especially one article on silk culture and one on opium, one writer says that 2200 years B. C. silk was made from the labor of the silk worms and that the mulberry tree was then regarded as the food of the silk worm. He says, further, that silk-spinning worm.

Gossip About Stock.

Dr. Reeves, of Rice county, has moved his herd of sheep to a new ranch, where he is preparing houses, corrals, etc, for them.

The wool growers of Montgomery county are organizing. Several meetings have already been held, and the southern townships of the county organized on the 16th, a few miles west of Coffeyville.

John Soderstrom, of Montgomery county, has gone to Iowa to purchase a car load of fine bulls.

A breeders' association in Marshall county, that began operations] two or three years ago with the purchase of a Norman stallion, has been a financial success.

T. J. Brown has purchased upwards of three thousand acres of land in Coffey county and placed two hundred and thirty head of short horns on it.

A new and fatal disease has broken out among the cattle in Linn county. The animals appear well, and "suddenly sicken, and die in a short time."

M. C. Campbell, of Wichita, will drive cattle from Texas this season.

A great many cattle, brought in from Missouri, are now in the vicinity of Larned.

A. L. Evans has purchased fifteen hundred acres of land in Dickinson county, where he will establish a sheep ranch.

Dr. Carter, of Chase, has turned his herd out

The editor of the Larned Chroroscope brags because he has bought and sold two hundred ane forty head of cattle this winter.

The Dodge City Times says: The ranchers on the Canadian river, or representatives of ranchers, met at Tascoss to determine on the round-ups. The object of meeting was to appoint two general round-ups, so all northern men can come and get their cattle, and no other round-up will be allowed on the river, only gathering beeves and branding calves. General spring round-up is to commence at La work up the river to meet the round-up from the west. The fall round-up will be determined hereafter.

Wellington is full of stockmen preparing for the spring drive.

The Wellington Press says that stockmen are of opinion that with continued warm weather cattle could now be safely turned out on the prairie,

Harry Carter, of Sumner, has received four hundred and twenty merino sheep from Pennsylvania.

A St. Paul dispatch says; A movement was inaugurated at a largely attended meeting of grazing, the cattle men proposing to pay the Indians at the rate of ten cents per head for

grow. It don't take much time, but if it does, General Cook, the agent at Rosebud, thought He will be glad to serve them when they teach give the time. There is no place in the world the arrangements could be easily effected. If where trees are more serviceable than in this the movement is successful, at least three hundred thousand head of cattle will be driven into Dakota. A committee was appointed to The Lawrence Journal doubts the wisdom of solicit the co-operation of railroad companies and negotiate the rental, if possible. It is believed there is sufficient authority in the statutes to enable the committee to deal directly with the Indians.

At Kansas City, the 18th inst, receipts of eattle, 361 head; of hogs, 3,327. Market for cattle ranged from \$3.85 up to \$5.82, and for hogs \$5.60 to 6.27.

The secretary of the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association, informs the FARMER that there will be a public shearing at Wichita April 22, prox, under the direction of the society.

A three years old cow, belonging to Mr. Cline, near Coffeyville, Kas, gave birth to three good calves last week.

Wm. McBrown, of Greenwood, lost 17 head of cattle in the recent storm.

Taylor's ranch, near Burlington, Kas, expects 450 head of merino rams in a few days,

Condensed Correspondence.

[It being impossible to publish in full all the letters we have on hand for this week, we take the liberty of presenting theirprincipal points in condensed form as follows:—EDITOR

J. N. Boggs says it is no trouble to get locust seeds to grow if you will pour hot water on them and set in a warm place till they sprout, then plant the same as you would any other seed of that size. But Mr. B. don't like black locust. He would rather plant their ashes than their seed.

H. Wiggins wants information through the FARMER how and when to sow alfalfa see !. [Prepare the ground deep and fine; sow as early as the ground is warm enough.—ED]

S. Fraser reports peaches all right in Salina, grain and stock in condition, and thinks the best time to burn prairie in order to destroy chinch bugs is about the middle of May, when wheat is headed out, and advises the use of ashes put about the roots of trees to prevent borers from attacking them.

Mrs. U. S. H. writes of a new and fatal disease among the stock in Pawnee county, which begins by swelling under the eyes and neck, followed by great soreness, sore mouth, contraction of muscles, holding of head to one side,

S. J. Stewart writes: "I have been making cheese in my present locality nearly ten years; have made it a success. During the past year, 1881, my cows averaged—gross earnings—over \$55 per cow. I had 36 cows, this year I have 40."

A. Nabor wants to know what the railroad laws are. If he will go to any justice of the peace, he will find the laws in the general and compiled statutes.

J. S. R. writes that the farmers in Morris county have more ground plowed for spring work than in any previous year; also, that peach buds are all killed.

W. F. Hendry says chinch bugs are plenty, peach buds more or less injured. He wants reports from farmers who have been pasturing their wheat, as to how that affects chinch bugs.

James B. Wheeler predicts better cultivation and better crops in Gove county this year. He thinks it is the farmer that makes the farm, nine cases out of ten.

D. S. A., Phillips county, says: "Farmers Alliance movement booming. Wake up, brother farmers, to your interest; let's take a hand in running the government, that without us wouldn't be worth the powder to blow it up. If it goes on a few years longer the way it has been going a few years past a very few men will run the machine, and the rest of us will be slaves. Organize."

Eight Hundred Thou and . eople.

There are already booked for passage to this country in 1882, nearly half a million of people and it is estimated that 800,000 will emigrate from Europe and Canada to the West and Northwest.

In consequence of this vast throng, the "Albert Lea route" (Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway) has been compelled to put upon its line an additional fast express train, composed of most elegant day and night cars, leaving Chicago at 11 a. m. and reaching Minneapolis early the next morning in ample time to allow these going to Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Manitoba, to obtain their breakfast and make the connection for all points North or Northwest.

This train is run especially to connect with Cinta, New Mexico, on the 1st day of May and the new express trains which the Northern work down the river; and at the east line of Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Mani-Creswell's ranch on the 15th day of May and toba Railroads (the latter connecting with the Canadian Pacific at St. Vincent) have just put upon their lines.

The regular evening express train from Chicago will be run as heretofore, and make the evening connections from Minneapolis for all points in the territory named above.

It is important, and passengers should bear it in mind, that there are no carriage transfers by the "Albert Lea route," passengers being landed in Union Depots at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

This is the route to travel over for sure connections, and is the pleasantest and most comfortable line to the Northwest

The trains of the "Albert Lea route" leave cattle men and others of the Hills, Dakota, for Chicago from the depot of the Great Rock Isopening the great Sioux reservation for stock for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Pacific coast

in favor, and nothing against tree planting.

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Send your address to E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, and obtain our new illustrated Western Trail.

Miscellancous.

Forcing Rhubarb.

Outside of places where there are professional gardeners, the forcing of vegetables is very little known of in this country. People in general are content with "things in their season," and do not trouble themselves to force or retard. Perhaps the easiest vegetable to force is rhubarb; and by taking a little trouble, material for pies and sauce may be had weeks in advance of the supply from the open ground. The things needed are clumps of rhubarb reots, soil, and a dark warm place. The roots should be dug before the ground freezes, but in most p aces there is usually an "open spell" this month when it may be done. As fine rhubarb as we eyer saw was forced in a barrel er cask; the roots packed in on a layer of soil and surrounded by it, the cask covered tight, and set near the furnace in the cellar. A box to hold the roots, set in a cupboard or closet in the kitchen will answer; or a box or barrel may be placed in the kitchen. Keep moderately warm, and see that the roots are sufficiently moist. A few roots will give an astonishingly abundant supply, much more tender and crisp and less violently sour than the outdoor crop.-American Agriculturist for Febru-

Attar of Roses.

In the warm plains of Turkey, south of the Balkan Mountains, whole districts are coverwith rose plants, set in lines about five feet apart, and tended for some years with the greatest of care. At length, on some fresh sweet morning of early summer, while the roses are yet wet with dew, the tender flowers are torn off by the laborers, and cast at once by heaps into huge coppers, there to boil for hours in clean rain water. The fragrant is carried along a tube, and on cooling becomes a kind of thick rose water. This is boiled up again, and its vapor cooled into a liquid, on the top of which floats a yellowish scum that is known as "attar of roses." It takes four thousand pounds of roses to make one pound of attar. Once a merchant opened a cupboard in his store, and showed a visitor thirty large glass bottles, in which, he said, was sixty thousand dollars worth of the precious essence. This must have taken nearly four million pounds of roses in the making. But may be, after all, their fragrance in that form would give more lasting pleasure than could have been given by the flowers had they been left upon their bushes, where they could have cheered only the passer-by.

Political Notes.

The anti polygamy bill passed the House just as it

Iowa legislature is a dead lock on the congress ional appntonment bill.

Nowa House passed a resolution fixing June 27 to vote on the prohibiton amendment.

Georgia will elect her extra congressman at large will not be a special session of the Legislature to re-district the state.

Senator Pulmb's smendment increasing appropriations for fast mail service so as to accommodate western and southern cities as well as New York,

passed the sen te. The govennor of Tennesce calls the leg'slature of that state together in June to consider several impor-

tant matters, smong others to provide for assessing and taxing railroad property. The Ohio legislature passed a joint resolution

asking the President to pardon Sergeant Macon, who was convicted of shooting of Guiteau. The Ea geant was sentenced to dismisal, loss of pay, and seven years in the penitentiary,

Mr. Taylor, successor to Gen. Garfield, in the House made his first speech, in congress. It was gainst the chinese bill, and clicited much favorable comgainst ment. Among other things, he said: "If there is a right that is sacred," said the speaker, "it is that a man may go where he chooses to labor for his bread," You talk of their lepro-y, their other forms of disease, and yet you employ them to wash the clothes you put upon your body. You employ them in your hou e. Let them slone. Don't employ em and you w.ll. your elf, shut them out and drive out those who are here. What will be the next? I sound the alarm to the foreign born population of the country! It is a strike at their privileges. Where will it end? Who can tell? Let the e who remember the scenes and prejudices of 1851 answer. sowing the wind; you will reap the whirlwind, as the ways of God are unchangeable.

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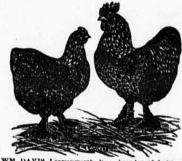
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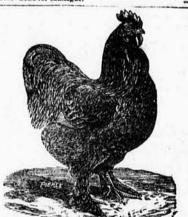
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DR. JAS. BARROW,



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THE FARMERS' SEVENTY YEARS.

Ah! there he is, lad, at the plow He beats the boys for work And whitsoe'er the task might be. None ever saw him shirk.

And he can laugh, too, till his eyes

Run o'er with mirthful tears,

And sing full many an old-time song, In spite of seventy years.

"Good-morning, friends! 'tis twelve o'clock; Time for a half-hour's rest. And farmer John took out his lunch

And ate it with a zest.

"A barder task it is." he said.

"Than following up these steers,
Or mending fences, far, for me To feel my seventy years.

You ask me why I feel so young; I'm sure friends, I can't tell, But think it is my good wife's fault, Who's kept me up so well; In this poor vale of tears: She's given me love, and hope, and strength For more than forty years.

"And then my boys have all done well. As far as they have gone, And that thing warms an old man's blood, And helps him up and os; My girls have never caused a pang, Or raised up anxious fears hen wonder not that I feel young And hale at seventy years.

'Why don't my good boys do my work And let me sit and rest? Ah! friends, that wouldn't do for me; I like my own way best.

They have their duty: I have mine, And, till the end appears, I mean to smell the soil, my friends," Said the man of seventy years.

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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Absence and distance from home serve to increase its attractions. Unbidden tears sometimes start when memory runs back to the grounds our little bare feet trod in the long ago. Our breath comes heavily up ofitimes when faces and forms, long since fade in the distance, come again to niches left for them in our hearts, and we sigh for a look at the old home a drink at the old spring. The cords which bind us to the places and associates of our early years have no parallel in human experience except it be the hope which leads and draws us towards the immor-

Thoughts like these come up for utterance when l emember how I felt when again get ing within the influences of that good old home to which, with all its trials, and petty aches, its disappointments and pains, my heart was very tenderly bound. Only three and a half years gine, but in them I had grown to man's estate, and I saw with other eyes. There were the fields, the same old fields, with their nills and hollows and rocks and trees, where many a drop of sweat had fallen; but I remembered not the labor or fatigue of the long weary days spent there in cold and heat, except to treasure them as so many steps in an advancing life. There were the same old locust posts and weather-whitened chestnut rails, the same old rocks on the furrowed hills there was the old kiln in the ledge where we dried and broke our flax; the bird houses and the bee shed; and there was the smoke ascending, as of old, from the tall kitchen chimney, and mother must be there. The old square brick house, with its moss grown roof; the great walnut tree whose sweeping branches had so often made shadows in my room at night and rubbed along the wall with a solemn sound sending ghostly chills up and down my back; there was the graceful willow with its slender limbs; the thatch roofed barn, the wagon shed, the smoke-house, the bake oven, and—yes, dear (reader, there, too, was the old double-lined door of the kitchen with its wrought iron nail-heads for the frost to gather on, and when it swung back on its broad home-made hinges, there, on the well-worn ed and happy as school children just in from a game ood one who remembered her boy's footstep and had opened the door again for him to enter, as she had done a thousand times when he was too little to reach the latch.

How a pure mother's love lit up that dear old face played over her furrowed features as she looked at me and kissed me a dozen times and patted my cheeks, and she laughed, and talked, and questioned me like a girl. Then, bidding me be seated, she took down from the dresser the conk shell horn, and stepping out side, gave two or three, toots upor it, and she sat the table for supper. Then Paps came in response to the horn's notice. He was delighted of course. Among the first things he told me was, "Tom's getting old, but he's as tough as whale bone yet." He took the horn and called the hired man waom he directed to "take Tom and go and tell the neighbors that Joseph's come home.

A great many things had happened in those three and a half years. Mother's hair was getting white: Papa's shoulders were a little more stooped, and their children were all gone away. Sister Mary was married to Dr. Helsinger and "lived, five miles up the creek:" Abe was married and lived on the "Helzer place," and Isaac and his wife had built a house on the back part of our old farm and were living there. Mother's only help was that of a nealittle "bound girl."

They soon had an old fashioned supper ready with nothing lacking, for mother had prepared it; and she waited on me with as much attention as if I was the King's son. We had apple butter, smear case, potatoes and onlons fried, sausage kept over from last year's butchering, fresh butter just from the churn, rich, sweet milk and the best of coffee,

We were eating and talking happily when a long stride was hear i on the stone walk, and a heavy rap at the door. Without waiting for any "come in" or other ceremony, the old blackened door swung open and Bob Sampson, grown to be a big raw-boned man, stalked across the kitchen, reaching fout his long

Why, Joey, how you do? I'm so glad to see you I hardly know what to do with myself. I heard you was home, and I just dropped every thing and run. You do look so good. How you theen, anyhow You's glad to get home and see your mamma, ain

You?"
I was as glad to see Bob as he was to see me. He sat down facing me, and talked glibly for a few minutes, then retired, saying he would "come over

In a little time Isaac and his new wife came, then Abram and his wife, then, one another of the neigh

bors until the old house was full of people. Charley Whitney and Strah Devinney, husband and wife now, they were there too, and all to see me. I was the only traveler of note that had ever gone from that neighborhood, and, they treated me as if I had been on a visit to Jupiter. My time was wholly oc-eupied in detailing incidents of what appeared to ny auditors to have been a wonderful journey Once, during the evening-(we sat in the "Front com," remember-) the door quietly opened and Bob Sampson's black face slowly peeped in, his eyes and teeth showing their whiteness well in the candle light:-"You're all right, is you, Josy?" he asked

The occasion demanded supper of course, which the girls-my sisters in-law-prepaird, with a little help from others; but they would not permit mother to do any thing; and that, with its necessary accompaniments and followings, took away half the

The next day was Saturday and I put the saddle on Tom, the same old saddle I rode through the tollgate eleven years before, and rode up to see Mary and the Doctor. Tom was not as fleet of limb as he had been in years past, but he took me along easily and seemed to be in excellent spi.its. Mary was ex-pecting me, for she was at the gate, her smiles and tears mingling beautifully. She was so glad to see me, she said, and our joy was so reciprocal that I sprang from Tom across the fence to greet her.

Wholly occupied with incidents of our meeting, had not paid any attention to the presence of anoth er lady to whom Mary soon called my attention.

"You have not forgotten Geraldine?" she said No; I had not forgotten Garaldine; but the last time I saw her, she was a miss of fifteen years, and now I could not, for the time, realize it—she was a full grown, graceful, (need I say pretty) woman. She had not forgotten me, either, nor Tom; for, after my greeting, she avol³ed my eyes by looking at Tom and asking if that was not the horse she so fool ishly frightened once at the toll-gate when I fell off and hurt my shoulder. I assured her that he was the same fleet footed Tom; and now, I proposed to her that, as a punishment for her conduct then, as soon as the Doctor returned, she should have a ride on Tom's back, and I would accompany her on the Doctor's horse to see that she was not thrown from the saddle and burt.

"That will be such a delightful punishment," she said, and we all went into the house.

I was not expecting this double pleasure, but I managed to endure it. I had a faint suspicion that Mary was responsible for the situation, for I had heard of women conspiring to get young folks thrown into one another's way. However, I assure the reader there was no offence in this case even if the whole community had been in the conspiracy. But, as I learned in due time, it was all orderly enough. Miss Geraldine was simply boarding with Sister. She was teaching the district school.

Passing into the house, Mary had something to show me, she said, before sitting. Geraldine took my hat and coat, and then I followed Sister into a nea little bedroom; and there, on one of those old-fashoned beds, as high as a little mountain, lay -

"Now, guess what it is," she said, as she stepped backwards smiling between me and the bed, "It's just the sweetest little thing in the world."

And it was It was my namesake, too. I was Uncle foe, and he was Little Joe; and there the scamp lay kicking up his little bare feet, and sticking them al-ternately in his mouth in an effort to swallow himself. I gathered up the baby, had a good romp with

him, and then proceeded to make myself at home.

The Doctor returned, and we had dinner-a late dinner-at about two and a half o'clock. He was notified that a contract had been made involving the use of one of his horses. Giving notice that he did not wish to be mixed up in any elopement proceed

ings, he said he would place Sam at our service. After dinner the Doctor and I saddled up the norses and led them to the g te. I confess, even norses and red them to the g to red them to at this late day, that I was a very happy young man just then. Geraldine stood waiting in riding-hood and skirt, and Sister, of course, and my nephew, he was there, too, bobbing up and down, throwing his dimpled hands about promiscuously, opening up his blue eyes to an extravagant extent, and making himself generally as difficult as possible for his moth

In a moment we were mounted and riding in the face of a light southern wind. How that charming face lighted up in the cool breeze, and how—yes, if I must tell of so rude behavior—how I looked at the clear dark eyes, the glossy brown hair, and the glowing cheeks of my fair companion as I frequently inquired for her comfort or waited for an answer to a question which I might as well have asked Mary, or

the Doctor, or any body else.

Tom behaved himself well. He would have enjoyed a short run; for, be it remembered, Tom had been the leader in many a mountain fox hunt in years gone by; but all he cared for specially at this time was, to be a neck ahead; and for his sake, as well as that of his rider, I held a tight rein on Sam and kept him a little behind.

A circuit of half a dozen miles on excellent road, and we houled up again at the Doctor's gate, refresh-

The gentleman coming down the walk with the Doctor to meet us was Henry Blucher, grown to a portly, handsome man. Six feet in hight, broad shouldered, with a full, well rounded chest, straigh a complete man. His galt was easy, his step firm and graceful. I admired him and excused my apparent astonishment by remarking that his present was a very agreeable surprise to me. He wore dark side whiskers, which gave his fall features and florid complexion a clerical air. His hair was a light brown and short. Raising his black silk hat as he ap proach d me with extended hand, his large blue eyes and well developed head showed to excellent advantage. He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood. Our meeting was most cordial. With an easy grace he assisted Geraldine from her horse, expressing an interest in the enjoyment of her exer cise, and she passed up the walk, when he again turned to me, for I was so delighted with his appearance that I had not yet dismounted.

"Joe," he said, addressing me, "I am most happy to see you, and for more reasons than one; but most of all because you have returned in good health, and look so well.

I assured him that his good will was reciprocated and inquired what he had been doing since I last saw him, more than four years ago.

"I graduated a year ago last June," he answered. "and am now in my second and last year of a law

ourse."
We asked and answered questions, and chatted of things past and things to come for half an hour, perhaps, when I changed saddles, kissed Little Joe, and Tom and I started home.

Tom had more exercise that day than usual: hence I did not urge him on the way. And, besides a pro-per consideration for his comfort, I found some other things to think about with which Tom had very little That day's experience had filled me brim full of a singular mixture of joy and sadness. Why there was or should be anything but the most pleasurabl emotions I did not understand, but such was the case. Sister was so happy, so kind, so glad to see me there was Little Joe, named in my honor; and the Doctor seemed so much to enjoy my coming;all that ought to have made me happy. And then, he company and conversation of Geraldine, for whom I had great respect; and Henry s coming, his great improvement, his generous greeting-these things ought to have made me still happier, but they didn't.

Just four weeks afterwards, (in the meantime having discovered what alled me,) I called upon Geral-

dine specially and asked the privilege of an interview. This was cheerfully and gracefully granted, and I had an opportunity for the first time to study the fair girl. Of blonds complexion, her features were regular and symmetrical; forehead square high rounding back to a full broad crown, eyes hazel medium size, clear and calm, nose Grecian, mouth small and lips closed, chin full and expressive, all set over a hand ome neck and shoulders. It was a beautiful face, full of expression, kindly, womanly. Her hair as already stated, was a brilliant brown straight and neatly done up at the upper back head In form she was tall, straight and commanding, with square shoulders and arms tapering down to the fingers ends, and she had a graceful movement at once attrac ive and dignified. Such a woman would inspire instantaneous respect anywhere.

"Miss Geraldine," said I, in introducing the subject of my call as we sat face to face, she at one ide of the room and I in the center, "the object of my visit can be briefly stated; and after first requesting that it shall remein our own affair purely, I will proceed Ever since the time of our meeting at the toll gate when we were children, I have remembered you and felt an interest in your personal wel are. Since my return from the West, having met you unexpectedly here, your womanly attentions reminded me again o earlier impressions; and this, taken in connection with my desire to settle myself in some honorable business, has suggested the thought to my mind that if there is nothing in the way of our becoming bet-ter acquainted with each other, it may, possibly, result in mutual advantages Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to afford you every reasonable opportunity for judging of my worthiness to receive further consideration at your hands. I ask only that if it be proper, you will in good faith deliberately consider the suggestion, and at any time in you conveniences state to me frankly what you think about it. Having not the most remote desire to cause you embarrassment, if it is agreeable to you

now I am ready to retire.

'Please remain seated a moment,"she said, looking me full in the face, as if preparing a reply, so as to make it clear and brief. Leaning a little forward as she spoke, her long, taporing hands resting careless

ly on her lap—
"Mr. Westman," she said slowly and with unaffec ted tenderness, "Your manliness and frankness, are very agreeable to me, as I am sure they would be to any true woman. They relieve me of all embarass ment. You are entitled to a reply now, and you shall have it plainly and frankly. My affections are already fixed. I am betrothed, and the wedding day is named. We were hoping to enjoy the pleasure of your presence when I become Mr. Blucher's wife. This meets your suggestion, and avoids all necessity of referring to the subject again "

Then, with that tact peculiar to woman, removing her eyes at once as if d siring to relieve me as much as possible, asked me if I had read Uncle Tom's Cabin, stating that she was ver, much interested in it, at the same time moving across the room behind

I had read Uncle Tom's Cabin; but if I had not, it rould have mattered little at that time, except in recognition of the lady's politeness. She brought the volumes, handing them to me one at a time while standing at my side, and leading the conversation into the future politics of the country.

During the remainder of the interview I was not favored with a full front view of her face until we were about to separate. We talked about slavery, the disorgan'zation of the Whig party, the probable combination of all the anti-slavery el-ments of the country, the possibility of an attempted secession of southern states, and other kindred matters.

Ordinari y this would have been very entertain-ing, for I was listening to an intelligent woman; but I came on a business errand, and the rature of it was quite foreign to politics. At the first moment when it seemed proper to retire, I raised from the chair and turning to her, called her by name, without any prefix. She gave earnest attention, her eyes resting on the floor, however.

"Geraldine," I said. "None of us know what may happen; the best of us might be better; the wisest of us know but little. The future, while glowing with a brightness borrowed of hope, is often quickly eclipsed by unexpected shadows. Permit me to express a sincere wish for your future happiness, and in doing so, to promise now and here, that if, at any time, under any circumstances, should misfortune befall you and it comes within the range of my knowledge, you will have a friend in him who no

"Stay one moment longer," she said, again looking directly into my eyes. "I thank you very much for your kind expressions. So long as you remain a gentleman I will regard you as one of my friends.
And now, in parting. I desire to say that I am truly sorry you were not yesterday, or a month ago, in sion of the information you have obtained from me to-day, for then your visit would have been so much more pleasant. Now, I will not detain you

She brought my hat and offered her hand. Taking it lightly in mine, I added: "Remember my prom-

To which she responded, "It will not be forgotten."

It is well that we never know what may happen or, if because of that fact we are deprived o pleasure, we are also saved from a great deal of pain. It is always in order, therefore, to avoid open approaches to trouble. While I was preparing to nount my horse, I resolved to see Henry Blucher at the earliest opportunity-if possible before he would again see Geraldine,-and inform him of this meeting. I had not long to wait.

The day was cold, and old Tom pranced off in fine

style. Half a mile made, the honest old veteran raised his head, and pricked up his ears, giving loud neigh. Looking in the direction that he looked I saw a man and horse coming towards our way at right angle. Soon we met at the cross roads.

'Why, hello Joe!" I heard across the fence corner pefore I thought about who it was, for I was not in an observing mood. "Hello, Harry!"

The reader has not yet been informed, but it is true, that before my departure for the gold mines Harry and I had been on friendly and intimate terms. This explains our familiarity afterwards. Shaking hands, I said to him: "Meeting you here

saves me a long ride, Harry. I had just determined to see you at the earliest moment, for I have some thing important to say to you-something I think you ought to know.' "What! is somebody sick?" he asked, interrupt-

ing me.

"Yes, I'm sick," I answered, "but listen. I left Geraldine's piesence not more than fifteen minuter ago. We had a short, and not a pleasant conversation on a matter of grave import to me. Her con duct was so kind, so considerate and womanly, that regret to know I may not appropriately see her again while I remain here. I will tell you all about

And I did. Then I added: "I requested, but did not exact any promise, that the object of our meet ing should remain our own affair. I wish you, at the first opportunity, to relieve her of all possible annoyance by relating the substance of this conversati to her. Now, permit me to congratulate you upon so glorious a victory, and to wish you the realization of s. Without referring again to th your brightest h matter, won't you tell me what are your aims in lite? What do you propose to do?"

will be completed next year. I exsect, af er that, to open a law office at Smithburg, and work into a practice as fast as I can."

"Let me suggest that instead of making your first

effort here surrounded as you will be, and headed off at every turn by the established lawyers, and where you will have the inconveniences of old acquaintanceship long in your way, you shove out to-ward the setting sun to some good new place where the oldest inhabitants won't be much older than yourself, and where you can build from the founda-

"I had not thought of that, but I will," he said Then both of us moving to separate, he reached his hand and said.

"Joe, my dear fellow, don't take this thing to

"I didn't take it there." I replied, "but it won't go anywhere else," and we both laughed and shook

(To be continued.)

THAT RICH EXPERIENCE.

A Free Press Interview Sustained and Its Source Revealed.

[Detroit Feee Press.] A few months ago a: interview with a prominent and well known physician, formerly a resident of Detroit, but now living in New York, appeared in the columns of this paper. The statements made by the doctor and the facts he divulged were of so unusual a nature as to cause no little commotion among those who read them, and many inquiries were raised as to the genuineness of the interview and the validity of the statements it contained. The name of the physician was at that time suppressed at his own re-quest. The seal of secrecy, however can now be removed, as the important and interesting letter which appears below as the important and interesting letter which appears below will abundantly show. In order, however, that the reader may better understand this letter, a few extracts are here-with given from the interview in question. After an exchange of courtestes and a few reminiscences about the war, in which the doctor was a prominent sur-

geon, the reporter remarked upon the doctor's improve appearance, upon which he said:

rppearance, upon watch he said:
"Yes, I have improved in health since you last saw me,
and I hope also in many other ways. One thing, however,
[have succeeded in doing, and it is one of the hardest things for any one, and especially a doctor, to do, and that is I have overcome my prejudices. You know there are some people who prefer to remain in the wrong rather than acknowledge the manifest right. Such prejudice leads to bigotry of the worst order. Now, I am a physician, and of the "old school" order, too; but I have, after years of experience and observation count to the word with the text that the the text of the school of the text observation, come to the conclusion that truth is the highest of all things, and that if prejudice or bigotry stand in the way of truth, so much the worse for them—they are cer-tain to be crushed soone: or later. Why, when I knew you in Detroit, I would no sooner have thought of violating the code of ethics laid down by the profession, or of prescribcode or ethics had down by the profession, or of prescrib-ing anything out of the regular order, than I would of am putating my hand. Now, however, I prescribe and advis-those things which I believe to be adapted to cure, and which my experience has proven to be such."

"How did you come to get such heretical ideas as these

"Oh, they are the result of my experience and observa tion. I obtained my first ideas upon the subject, though, from having been cured after all my care and the skill of my professional brethren had failed to relieve me. Why, I was as badly off as many of my patients, with a complication of troubles, including dyspepsia, and consequently im perfect kidneys and livra, and I feared I should have to give up my practice. For months I suffered untold agonies. Dull, indefinite pains in various parts of the body; a lack of interest in everything around me; a loss of appetite; head aches; all-these disagreeable symptons were added to pains which were both acute and constant. Sick as I was, howev er, I became resto ed to health in a most surprising man-ner and in an incredible saort space of time, and it was this that proved a revelation to me. That was the starting point and my prejudice faded rapidly after that I can assure you I went to reading extensively, and analyzing more exten-sively, and since that time I have discovered many things of real value to humanity. Why, only a few days ago I ad-vised a lady who was suffering from a serious female difficulty and displacement to use the same remedy which cured me. I saw her this morning and she is nearly well. the pain and inflammation are all gone and she is around the pain and inflammation are all gone and she is around as usual. We have no right in the medical fraternity to sit back and declare there is no such thing as improvement or advancement, or that we have a monopoly of the remedies which nature has given to mankind. There are great changes going on in every department of lif., and there are great developments in medicine as well. Thousands of people die every year from supposed typhoid fever, rheumatism or other complaints, when in reality it is from trichina, caus ed by eating poorly cooked and diseased pork. 'Thousand of children are dying every year from dropsy as the apparent sequel to scariatina, when in reality it is from diseased kid-neys which have become weak-ned by the fever they have

"Well, doctor, you have got some new truths here, cer-

tainly, but they sound very reasonable to me."
"Well, whether they are reasonable or not, I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that they are true, and I propose to stand by them, no matter how much opposition I may raise by doing so. Any man, be he politician, preacher or physician, who is so considerate of his pocketbook or of his own personal ends as to stultify himself by suppress-ing the manifest truth, is unworthy the name of man, and unworthy the confidence of the public whom he serves.'

The above are some of the principal points in the inter-view referred to. Now for the sequel. The following out-spoken letter from the doctor himself which has just been received is published in full:

Editor Detroit Free Press:

Some time ago a reporter of your paper had an interview with me which he said he would like to publish. I consented on condition that you would not mention my name until I gave you permission. I have now accomplished the purpose I had in mind, and wish to eay to you (which you can publish or not as you see fit) that I had de-bated for a long time whether I would shake off some of the professional fetters which bound me with others for years, nd tell the truth, or not. When I looked back, and though of the tortures, like those described by Dante in his trip to the infernal regions, which I ensured from dyspepsia, and recalled how much I would have given at that time for the relief which I have since obtained, I determined that I would take the step so long meditated, and thereby dis-charge a duty to my fellow men. If I could thereby save one poor mortal one night of the terrible suffering I endured, I would be fully satisfied, be the other cor

what they might.

My dyspeptic condition was produced by a torpid liver, which did not, as a consequence, remove the bile from the blood. This produced derangement of the stomach, inflammation of its coats, dyspepsia, constipation, headache depression of spirits, yellow complexion, fat-covered eyes chills and fever; in short, I was miserable to the last degree I appealed in vain to my books, to my skill and to my fel low physicians. The mystery of my ill-health grew deeper I travelled everywhere—exhausted all authorized expedi-enta—but to no purpose! When in this frame of mind, desperately in need of help,

but expecting none, one of my unprofessional friends called my attention to some unusual cures wrought by a grominent remedy an i urged me to try it. I emphatically de-clined. But secretly, and with the firm determination tha I would never let anybody know what I had done, I began its u'e. It was only an experiment, you know, but for tha matter, all medical treatment is experimental. Well, to make a long, and surprising story short, I experien sort of physical revolution. My skin got a better My liver resumed its functions. I no longer had to the bowels with cathartics. My headaches disappeared with my dyspepsia; but still I was not convinced. "Nature did it," I reasoned. But, determined to push the investigation of the remedy on my patients afflicted with kidney, live

of the remedy on my patients annoted with Miney, fiver and urinary diseases, watching every development careful-ly and studiously. Then I was completely disarmed, for the remedy stood overy test imposed! Under such convincing circumstances, the matter of con-fessing my cure became a question of conactence and of du-ty to humanity, "Here is a remedy," I said, "that has done for me what the best medical skill in the country could not accomplish" and as an honorable man I will not suppress
thefacts, I therefore write you and most unhesitatingly asser
that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach or urina
ry organs which are amenable to treatment, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure surpasses any remedy I have ever known or used, and since physicians have so much ill-suc-

cess in the treatment of diseases of these organs, I am precess in the treatment of diseases of these organs, I am pre-pared to accept all the consequences when I say that they are, if conscientious, in duty bound to use this pure vegetable compound in their practice. Yours very truly, J. W. Sмітн, M. D.

Statements so outspoken as the above and coming from such a reliable source are valuable beyond question. They conclusively show not only the power of the remedy which has become so well known and popular, but the great im-portance of attention is time to the first indications of de-

clining health. When professional men of such high stand-

ing sink ther prejudice and willingly declare their belief in that which they know to be valuable, the public may con-fidently follow their example.

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The MID CONTINENT

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KASAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KASAS FARMER to rend the paper free of cost, to every outsity clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons intrested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 a0 to \$50 to 1 suffixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the let
day of November and the let day of April, accept when
found in the lawful enclosure of the day of the lawful enclosure of the Agran,
No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up
a stray.

An opersons, except cluzens and nousenbluers, can track a stray.

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

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

tise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

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

If such stray simil be varied as more all the successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Jostice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the saker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the all charges and order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete littleshall vest in the taker up.

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

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

research the tasker up may have had, and report the same on the same of the same out of the same out of the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a mischemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray, and the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a mischemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars,

Strays for the week ending March 15.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.
COW.—Taken up by R S Ransom in Liberty ip Feb 10.
882. one cow, five yrs old, speckled roan, valued at \$18 CALF—By the same at same time and place, one female calf, roan, valued at \$10

COW—By the same at same time and place, one cow 4 yrs
old, red, valued at \$18

COW—Surface, valued at \$18

COW-Py the same at same time and place one cow, 4 yrs oid, red, valued at \$16

CALVES—By the same at same time and place two calves emale, one roan and one brown, valued at \$14 Greenwood county-J. W. Kenner, clerk. COW-Taken up by John D Long in Shell Rock tp, one thite cow branded O on left hip with roan calf, valued at

HEIFER—By the same at same time and place one 8 yr old helfer with some white spots on her, marked with a scallop off each ear, valued at \$15 STEER—Taken up by Dan'l Lynsy in Madison tp, Jan 1882, one large cherry-red yearling steer, white spot in fore head, brand on right side supposed to be 9, and valued a

STEER—Taken up by Wm Ott in Jamesville tp, Nov 3 1881, one roan yearling steer, brand on right hip unknown MARE—Taken up by Wm C Carmen in Jamesville tp Dec 21, 1881, one roan yearling mare with white stripe in face, no marks or brands visible

HEIFER—Taken up Jas Olsen in Otter Creek tp Jan 2 1882, one red yearling heifer with white face and belly small hort horns, no marks or orands visible, valued a \$15

1882. One red yearling heiter with white many small hort horns, no marks or orands visible, valued at \$15 small hort horns, no marks or orands visible, valued at \$15 steps. There may be the depois on sides, mark d with swallow fork; in left and under bit in right ear, alit in dewlap, anknown brand on left hip, valued at \$25 steps. Taken up by Andrew Osborne in Lane tp Dec 16 1881 one red and white 3yr old steer, marked with smooth crops and silts in ench ear, unknown brand in right hip, valued at \$20 steps. The sum up by J H Tillotson in Eureka tp Dec 12 1881, one red 2 yr old steer, brand indistinct on r. ght hip, valued at \$20 marked up by J H Tillotson in Eureka tp Dec 14 1881, one red 2 yr old steer, brand indistinct on r. ght hip, valued at \$20 marked up by J H Tillotson in Eureka tp Dec 14 1881, one bay mar coming 3 yrs old, valued at \$20 seed.

Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk. STEER—Taken up an the 7th day of Dec 1881, by Goode Bros In Oxford tp. one speckled steer with black neck, sup-posed to be 2 yrs old, crop off left and split in right eav-valued at \$25 BTEER—Also by the same at the same time and place, one steer, color pided, s. pposed to be 2 yrs old, crop off left and split in right ear, valued at \$25

Jefferson county-J. R. Best, clerk. EIFER—Taken up by J B Shiry about the middle of 1881, one light roan helfer, 2 yrs old past, red about , uneven crop off left ear, valued at \$15

Sumner county-S. B. Douglass, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J H Allen in Wellington tp, Mar 6 one pony sex not given size not stated, d'rty gray or dun color, branded H on right shoulder, stringhalted in both hind legs, valued at \$15

Wyandotte county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

HEIFERS—Taken up by J T Johnson in Armstrong to
Feb 11832, 4 herfers, described as follows, red in color, 2
yrs old, 2 have small wire rings in left car, the other 2 appear to have had the sams marks, valued at \$54

Additional strays on eighth page. Strays for the week ending March 8.

Riley County .-- F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. COW—Taken up in Zeandale to by Wm Wiley Dec 1: 1881 one red cow 3 years old, branded with horse shoe on right hip, no other marks or brands.

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

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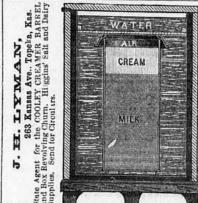
2 . Ask nim to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and

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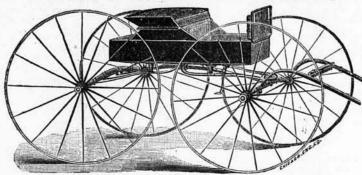


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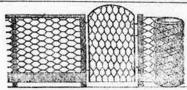
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Hides & Tallow,

Furs and Wool. Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine or sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposi', Shawnee Mills.

TOPEKA' KAS. 96

Condensed News of the Week.

Cotton spinners at Lawrence, Mass., on a strike. Cincinnati carpenters preparing for a general

Bethlehem, Pa., has smallpox, it is reported to be

virulent. St. Patrick's day generally observed throughout the country.

Norfolk, Va., had thirty-two cases of smallpox on the 15th inst. Twenty thousand rations sent to Mississippi suf-

ferers the 17th Lake Superlor powder works at Marquette, Mich.

blown to pieces Bull's and Bears of Wall Street had an exciting

day the 16th inst. At a public meeting in Chicago, Chinese were de

The eighth cast of smallpox discovered in Wash

An ex-mayor of Dallas, Texas shot and killed by lawyer-old grudge

Greenbackers of Kansas City nominated a straight ticket for city officers.

A writ of habeas corpus is to be applied for in Sergeant Masons case.

Between the military and the strikers at Omahs that city is well guarded.

A cyclone visited Arkansas City, Ark, and destroy ed some of the houses. No lives lost,

The American Express Company inaugurated its new money order system the 16th inst.

Senators Farley and McPherson refuse to serve or the democrat'c congressional committee.

An illicit distiller near Atlanta, Ga., who resisted arrest, was killed by government officers.

A family in Council Bluffs was chloroformed an then the premises were robbed by burglars. government agent sent to Loui-iana to confer

with citizens as to lesses caused by late floods. Right hundred Illinois people propose an excu

sion to the va ley of the Red river of the North. A dog recently went over the Niagara Falls, and

down through the gorge into the whirlpool-two to three miles-slive.

Miss Sarah Burr, of New York City. who died March 1st left a will bequeathing nearly \$2,000,000 al to charitable institutions.

One of the Omaha strikers, named Armstrong, was killed by a mil tary man, and at least 5,000 laborer joined the funeral procession.

The people, everywhere are indignant at Sergean Mason's incarceration in the penitentiory, and peti tions for his pardon are nume ous.

A railroad accident causing the probably fatal injury of thirteen persons, happened, by the spreading of the rails near Wesley, Ohio.

Gov. Cullom telegraphed on the 14th inst that five hundred persons at Shawncetown need help and 10,000 rations were sent to that point.

Hen 's glycerine factory at Bradtord, Pa., was blown to pieces. Powder, left on a stove exploded, and that caused glycerine in kegs to explode.

Dr. Gray, of 'Utica, N. Y. shot in the face by an ane man who fancies himself to be a minister sent from heaven by Guiteau to remove Dr. Gray. Long John Wentworth delivered a lecture to a

immense sudience in Washington on his personal ecollections of the sessions of congress in which Clay, Webster and Burton sat.

Gen. Meigs reports against the proposed raising of the capital dome. He says it would be dangerous, and it would also destroy the proper proportions of the building as at present existing.

An Indianapolis man says he saw a letter written by Gen. Resectans soon after the battle of Chicamauga in which that general recommended a settle ment of our difficulties by arbitration.

A Memphis dispatch of the 15th inst says: Colonel Alex. Yergor, a prominent citizen of Rosedale, the capital of Bolivar county, Mississippi, arrived with a number of other citiz ns, all flooded out. Every ouse in the place is washed away, except Yerger and one other, both of which have three feet of water on the ground floor. Elder Williams, a colored man, was drowned Sunday while attempting to rescue two colored girls, whose cance had eapsized and thrown them into the water. After a manful struggle he succeeded in rescuing one, but the other was drowned. All the cattle in the neighboring counties are drowned, and mules and horses are either drowned or dying of starvation. All the white people have lett. Several hundred colo.ed ople are huddled on patches of unbroken levce, living in government tents on government rations

Secretary of war reported on the 17th inst to congress that the number of persons thus far relieved in the overflowed district to be about 85,000, to wh 713,000 rations had been sent. The supplies on hand will last in Arkans is, Mississippi and Louisiana until the 20th, and in Tennessee and Missouri ill the 30th. The sufferers are estimated as follows:

Missouri, 22,000, Illinois, 2,000; Kentucky, 800 Tenne see, 5,000; Mississippi, 30,000; Arkansas, 20,000; Louisiana, 25,000,

Relief has been granted as follows: Rations-Illinois, 3,600; Kentu ky, 15,000; Tennessee 2,600. Mi sissippi, 250,000; Arkansas, 150,000; Louisiana 216,000. No more aid witt be needed in Illinois or Kentucky. Secretary Lincoln says that Arkanss oni. Tennessee and Missouri will need aid for thirty to sixty days yet. He has no data on which to estimate the need of Louisiana.

A Run Over the State.

Burlington wants a woolen fectory. Butter is 30 cents a pound in Salina. Prairie chickens are crowing in Chase. Railroad buildings at Wallace burned. Winfield has a wholesale grocery house. Cherryvale aspires to a second class city. Lawrance is working up on the liquor trade.

Jewell city has a Farmers shipping association.

Sparrows are locating in Pottamatomic county.

Morris county farmers are organising an alliance 1 John Kaufman, Harper county, has potatoes grow

Clay county tarmers will hold a Farmers' Institute in April.

A fire saddle horse was stolen from Dr. Watso of Olatha.

A. R. Green is lecturing on Ancient and Modern

Potatoes two dollars and fifty cents's bushe/ a

Vaterville.

Mulvane people are planting a great many tree hi-spring.

The Good Templars of Mankato propose to estab lisa a library.

Mr. Yowell killed an enormous wild cat in Ren the other day.

Smokestack of the Abilene water works was hois ted last week.

Major Cuthbert, of Jewell county, was adjudged insane last week. Neodesha papers speak of the appearance of ma

ins at that place. Wheat never before loaked so well in the spring a

t does now in Jewell.

Bones of an adult person were found near th Florence school house

Eight inches of snow fell in Sumner county d ring the late snow storm The Miami Talisman is no mare-gone the way of

all starved newspapers. The principal of the Hutchinson school has been

emoved for drunkenness, The Peabody Gazette favors T. L. Marshall, o

Osage City for state treasurer. The A. T. & S. F. propose to expend upwards of

\$12,000 at Dodge City this year. A safe was blown open in Humboldt, and thirty dollars taken by the operators.

Some young darkies "doped an old colored doctor with croton oil at Valley Falls. The Marquette folks are brazging about the water

power they have on the Blue river.

J. A. Gofford, Cloud county, has a 200 acre farm n Florida, with an Orange grove on it.

A capitalist is investigating Hutchinson with the

ect of starting a national bank there. Sheriff Cary. Sheridan county proposes to go ex

ensively into the dairy business this year. W. H. Stephenson has purchased a section of land

in Chase county for a grain and stock farm. A Linn county man believes he has struck oil

on his farm because oil oozes out of the rocks. Jewell county commissioners have been requested

by the county attorney to order a grand jury. Nearly all the contracts for carrying the mails in

usee county, are let to eastern bidders. Nine whisky, eight divorse and thirty two criminal

ses on the Montgomery county court docket.

Rose was found guilty of murder in the first de ree in Ellsworth county court. He killed Weir.

The Grange store at Holton reports a continued osperity since its inauguration seven years ago.

A Mrs. Everetts, of Dickinson county, was found ead in her bed last week, from disease of the heart A young Mennonite, of Lawrence, while gunning

Reno county, accidentally shot and killed him

In the northwestern part of Wilson county. corn is nearly exhausted. The last sold brought 79 cents

A large quantity of liquor was unloaded in Ottawa the other day, and distributed in some mysterious

One Cedman of Chanute is in the Neosha county jail awating trial for attempting to debauch a oung girl.

Two Harper county young men started to Texas to ouy cattle, and at Sherman were arrested for the The co-oporative store at Oakwood, Linn county,

has sold \$10,000 worth of goods in the past year and cleared \$570.25. Girard proposes to sink her artesian well at least one thousand feet unless water is obtained at a less

lepth than that. A man was convicted on two charges in the Lasette county court and sentenced to an aggrigate of 18 years. in the penetentiory.

Joseph Klochr, Coffeyville. plead guilty to unlaw ful seiling of liquors, paid a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars and the cost.

Coffeyville passed an ordinance providing that no horse, mule, ass. cow, ox, bull, sheep or goat shall be permitted to run at large in the city.

Ju'ge Stephens in Anderson county. decides that a druggist is liable for improper use of liquor by a purchasor, even though he had a prescription.

A man has deposited ten dol'ars in a Win bank to be paid to the first Cowley county farmer that brings in a stalk of 1882 corn that measures ten eet in heigth Mr. Sands, sugar manufacturer, has contracted for

1,000 acres of sorghum cane, and offers to add sixty feet to his building if he can contract for 1,000 acres A petition, with upwards of two thousand signers, presented to the Shawnee county commissioner asking an election to vote \$60,000 to the Memphis

and Topeka railway. Two boys in Marshall county, took a pair of horses belonging to the father of one of the boys parts unknown, but were overhauled and lit out fo at Onaga and brought back.

A. Stewart; editor of the Independence Kansan calls his paper the "New Kansan," and says it has come to stay, and is not specially in need of either money or brains from outside sources to run it,

Willis & Courtney, of Cherryvale, have issued the first edition of a quraterly paper entitled, Coerryvale
Home. No. 1 is full of Chhrryvale and surrounding country, and 10,000 copies were issued for gratuitous distribution.

Remarkable Change.

The marveilous vitalizing power of Compound Oxygen i shown in the following report of a patient: 'Appetite bet est a hearty meal: feel stronger, an ter; get hungry and can det a leady mean, extractions can walk with ease and ureathe free, even when going hill: sore throat left entirely; chest feels free; cough little when going to bed, and sleep better, have no co ver night when waking up, and no more bleeding since

sing the treatment."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

Drs. Starkey & Pales,

1109 and 1111 Girani Street, Philadelphia,

Whooping cough has been successfully treated by turpen ine vapor. The theory was discovered by allowing a child tide vapor. The theory was discovered by allowing a child sick with the disease, to sleep in a room freshly painted when a noticeable improvement took place.

Gray bodies properly selected as to height, when contigu-ous to colored bodies, exhibit the phenomena of contrast o color more strikingly than either black or white substan-

Special Notice.

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

This. That and the Other.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

At a recent school examintion the son of a coal dealer was asked how many pounds there were in a ton. He was sharp enough to reply: "May be you think I'm going to give it away, and get licked when I get home."

Landis & Hollinger at Sterling, Kansas, have Orange, Amber, and Hondur June Seed at 3%c per 1b.

Jones says his wife is the most thrifty woman he ever knew. "Why, sir," he says, "she has made ten bedspreads during the last ten years; made them herself, sir, out of the sumples she collected in her shopping tours during that

Leis' Dandelton Tonic.

If you take Leis' Dandelion Tonic when you notice symp toms of "chilis" you will a most invariably escape them, it fortifies the system against the attack of other diseases as well. It improves the digestion, purifies the blood and reg-

ulates the liver.

As a nervine Leis' Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and that multitude of discomforts occasioned by a disordered, ner-

An Ohlo m n says a young lady who graduated in a call o dress a few years ago is now married to a railway super-intendent who has an income of . alf a million a year Gradusting girls should remember this, and not draw on he dry goods supply too strong.

Catarrh of the Bladder. Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, dis-cased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. \$1 at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPiKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

It is said that milk, pricked into the skin the same that the ink was originally applied, will change the blue color of tattoo marks to red and then cause them to disap-

Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to se lect from. Send for catalogue.

A humorous courtship: He: May I call you Revenge? She Why? He: Because 'Revenge is sweet." She: Certainly you may; provided, though, you will let me call you Ven-H : And why would you call me Vengeauce? She

Removal and Change of Name.

The Hagerstown, Mc., Agricultural Implement Manufac turing company have removed their business to Newark Dhio, and changed the name to the Newark Machine Com

Their old works at Hagerstown were not large enough, and for the past few years the Company were unable to supply the demand for their specialties—Grain Rakes, Grain Drills and their "Victor Double Huller Clover Machines,"

At Newark they have just completed new brick shops co ering nearly seven and a half acres of ground, into which they have placed a new 150 horse power Bu. keye engine and bollers and some new machinery. They have just started up with 120 men and expect to work 200 more the present season, the capacity being 500 hands. We wish them sucess. See advertisement elsewhere.

A new speed indicator, called the strathmograph, for in ting the speed of locomotives, has been introduced or ian railroads. By it the engineer can read the actual speed of his locomotive at an any noment, besides a record of the trip kept on a strip of p

"How Do You Manage,"

Said a lady to her friend, "to appearso happy all the timet"
'I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health.
When I am well I always feel good natured." See other

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barciay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

edge, advertises that she has "a fine, airy, well-furnished bedroom for a gentleman twelve foot square;" another has 'a cheap and desirable suit of rooms for a respectable family in good repair;" still another has a "hall bedroom for a single woman eight by twelve."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had pisced in his hands by an East India Missionary the form-uia of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, manent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and rad-ical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, ical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. This recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped self addressed envelope to

DR. M E. BELL, 161 N. Calvert St. Baltimore, Md. "By shimminny, how dot poy studdles grammar," wr the remark of a German when his son called him a "knock-kneed, pigeon toed, seven-sided, glazed-eyed son of a saw-

English steel castings are made by some firms from old files in connecti n with other material, and are said to be sound and very strong. It is said that the excess of carbon in the stock is said to be no disadvantage.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion To all who are smering iron the critical and manhood, dec of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, dec. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. Jos-EPH T. INMAN, Station D. New York City.

Ordinary American railway cars weigh as follows: A sleeping car of the usual pattern, about 66,990 pounds; a drawing room cir, 63,900 pounds; a passenger car, 55 feet long, 42 inch wheels, and four-wheel trucks, weighs 45,310

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest ramedy on earth for im-potence, leanness, sexual debility &c. \$1, at druggist ansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX. Atchison, Kansas,

A single plate of perforated zinc, about a foot square, sur A single plate of periods and the noxious emana-pended over a gas jet, is said to retain the noxious emana-tions from the burning gas, which, it is well known, de-stroys the bindings of books, tarnishes the gliding and viti ere for breathing.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure ous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having sted its wonderful curative powers in thousands of case cessed its wondering transfer to make it known; his suffering fellow has felt it his duty to make it known; his suffering fellow hactuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this ecipe, in German, French or English, with full direction oreparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with op, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block,

At one porcelain manufactory in Japan the clay pits have scarcely more than scraped.

Don't Die in the House. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants. insects. 15c per

Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J

A Field & Co. St Louis, Mo The "Big Giant" has been Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add farther comment. The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are en larged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel inders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts so that when mill is won out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities.

Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing an Manufacturers claim to imake the only mill class steel grinding corn and cob with awoep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fall to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at ½ price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with swivel attachfacturers claim to make the only him was a state of a ment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are, the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half

Over 25 manufacturers and dealers in different parts of the country have been prosecuted to final settlement, for in-fringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill having crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the use of same. Send to manufacturers for circulars and full particulars.

THEMARKETS

By Telegraph, March 20.

KANSAS CITY—WHEAT—Finir and quiet; No 2 cash \$1 15; March \$1 154; April \$1 14; No 3 cash; 9734c! March 9734 April 96c; May 9734c; June 9034c; No 4 cash 83c; March 84c;

CORN-Market firmer and higher. No 2 mixed, cash 0%; April 61c%; May 62%; No 2 white mixed cash 72%;

March 71%c OATS—Doll. No cash 46%c; March 460 Receipts Wheat 3,318; corn 16;983; oats and rye non-Shipments, wheat 7,584; corn 15,849; oats 1,693, rye none,

St. Louis-FLOUR-Firmer and better, fancy \$6 40 to 560; choice \$6 10 XXX \$535 to 550; family \$5 75 to 585 XX WHEAT-Sharply higher active and strong; No 2 re-

1284 | cash; \$1 294 April. \$1 27% May. CORN—Higher; 8614 to 6814c cash; 8614c April; 67%c May. OATS—Unsettled and dult 47%c to 48c cash; 44%c bid April and M y.

RYE—Doll at 81% bid

BARLEY-Quiet at 75 to \$1 00.

By Mail, March 18. Chicago.

Chicago.

The Prairie Furmer repor s:
CATTLE—Extra graded and faucy steers \$6.40 to 575
prime to extra shipping steers \$6.00 to 630; good to choice
na ive steers \$5.23 to 5.50; medium to fair fat steers
\$1.25 to 5.50; common killing and shipping steers \$4.75 to 5.16
feeders, fair to good \$4.50 to 5.00; stockers, common to good
\$4.25 to 4.50; cows and helfers, good to choice \$4.00 to 4.50
HO.S—The average weight of hogs received last mouth
was 2205s which is the lightest report for February in sever
al years Values were weak, unsettled, and lower through
out, a decline for the week being established of from 15c t
30c \$6\$ cwi, strictly choice heavy stock showing the smaller
shrinkage We now quote common mixed to fair heavys

hrinkage We now quote common mixed to fair heavy shrinkage We now quote common interact to that heavy \$600 to 6 15 h cwt; good to strictly choice do at \$6 50 to 7 common to choice light at \$5 90 to 6 35, and skips and cul of \$4 75 to 5 75, according to quality POULTR AND GAME—Dressed—Fair to choice tu keys 12 to 13c % \$; chick+n; 9 to 10c; ducks 10 to 12c; geese

to 9c. Live—Ducks quotable at \$3 00 to 3 5) 형 doz and gee \$5 00 to 6 00 형 do for full feathered. Game \$1 50 to 1 75 형 for mallard ducks; at \$1 00 to 1 25 for small and teat do, a \$1 00 to 1 20 P for rabbits, HAY—\$13 00 to 14 50 P ton; No. 2 do \$11 50 to 12 50; mix

do, \$9 50 to 10 50; upland prairie, \$9 00 to 10 50; No. 1 prai \$7 50 to 3 50; No. 2 do, \$6 00 to 7 00 Small bales sell for 21 \$7.50 to \$50; No. 240, \$600, to 700 Smini onto seel of the Soc \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to more than the large bales
\$EEDS—Lower grades of timothy plenty and dull; prime and better firm, Clover very dull. Other kinds s'eady. Timothy prime \$2 40 to 242 per lu; choice \$245 to 250; common to good \$2.30 to 240 Clover—\$4 50 to 4 60 only fair to prime. Flax \$1 15 to 130 for damp ts good sound seed. Hungarian 70 to 72c; for prime. Millet, 75 to 90c; German millet \$1.75 to 223. Buckwheat at 60 to 70c.

BUTTER-Choice to fancy creamery 37 to 40c % B; fair to good do 35 to 38c; choice to fancy dairy 32 to 38c; fair to good weet do 22 to 28c; medium do 18 to 21c; choice to fancy roll 6 to 30c; fair do 22 to 25c; old, or summer-made goods, dull

and nominal at 12 to 18c

BROOM CORN—Good to choice hurl and carpet brush, be 10c; self working green 8½ to 9c; self working Red Tip-ped 7½ to 8½c; Red Brush and stained 7½ to 8c; inferior, ed 7% to 5%; the Brush as an active work of the 60%.
WOOL-For bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michgan, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally rang-

ng at 1 to 3c % ID less: Coarse or dingy tub 33 to 36c; good medium tub 37 to 40c; ne unwashed buck's fleece 14 to 18c; fine unwashed heavy ece 22 to 24c; fine light fleeces 25 to 27c; coarse unwas leece 22 to 24c; now medium 25 to 27c; fine medium 28 to 30c fleeces 18 to 23c; low medium 25 to 27c; fine medium 28 to 30c flow washed fleeces 37 to 40c; coarsed washed fleeces 34 to 37c; low medium fleeces 37 to 40c; fine medium fleeces 40 to 42c Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:

Lowest grades 16 to 20c; b et grades 22 to 25c; New Mexican unimproved grades 16 to 18c; New Mexican best grades 20 to 20c; burry from 20 to 10c % to 60f; black 2 to 5c off HIDES—Green quotable at 6c per lb. Heavy green salt ed (fully cured) 7%c, and light do 7%c, and damaged 6c, ed (fully cured) 75c, and light do 75c, and damaged ec. Bull Hides 7c, and green do at 5c. Long Haired Kip un-der 16 lbs 7c per lb. Green salted Calf 13c; dry salted hides llc, and No. 2 dry salted and skins, % price; dry fiint 11 to 14c; dry calf at 15 to 15½c and Deacons at 5c. Branded

hides at 15 per cent. off. POTATOES—Fair to choice peachblows on track \$1 00 t 10 % bu; do early rose \$1 05 to 1 15;mixed varieties 80 to 95c From store 5 to 10c % bu above the range BEANS—Prime to choice mediums or navy \$3 70 to 3 75 %

CHEESE-Prime full cream cheddars, October make, 13 13%c % D; good do earlier, 9 to 12c; common to fai eddars 6 to Sc; prime new flats 71/2 to 81/2c; low grades 2 to EGGS-Good to choice fresh stock 17 to 18c % doz; ice-

house stock dull and nominal at 10 to 13 St. Louis.

ou; inferior lots dull and noninal at \$2 50 to 3 25

The Journal of Agriculture report: BUTTER-Creamery in light demand, ample supply an BUTER-Creamery in figure defining a specific seasy at 40 to 45c; good to prime dairy in brisk local request, inadequate offering, and firm at 35 to 40c; other descriptions quiet; Roll and the medium grades packed being in small supply, while low tub stock was neglected. We quote, fair packed at 22 to 23c; low 16 to 18c; Roll—choice northern dai-

ry 31 to 33c; fresh sweet near by make 25 to 30c; low to fair country (roll and packed) 12½ to 18c. CHEESE—Dull; easy; mild late make full cream 11 to 13c. harp do 8 to 10c; prime to choice part skim 7% to 8%, har

sharp do 8 to 100; prime to choice part skim 7½ to 8½, hard du 4 to 8c, low 2 to 3c.

EGG3—Several lots sold to shippers at 14c,
POULTRY—! tve—Chickens: hens at \$3 25 for fresh arrivals, \$3 00 for held over; mixed at \$2 75, cocks at \$2 56; Turkeys at \$8 00 to 12 00—top rate for large gobblers; Ducks \$3 00 to 3 50. Geese \$3 to 4. Dressed—dull and nominal; none offering to speak of; we quote; turkeys at 11 to 13c \$ \$ 5; chickens \$2 50 to 30; ducks \$3 00 to 37c; geese \$3 00 to 6 00.

GRASS SEED 3—Timothy plentiful and dull; prime held at \$2 40 with 250 bid; others steady; clover \$4 80 to 4 85; white millet 900 to \$4 00; rough do 80 to 85c; German millet

white millet 90c io \$1 00; rough do 80 to 85c; German \$1 95 to 2 05; Hungarian 80 to 83c; red top 70 to 75c; one car common millet at 80c; grass German millet at \$2.00; do on p t, 151; Hungarian at 80 io 82½c CASTOR BEANS—Quiet; nominal at \$1 60. FLAX SEED—Steady; \$1 20.

FLAX SEED—Steady; \$1 20.

HEMP SEED—Quiet; quotable at \$1 30 to 1 40.

PEANUTS—Scarce; choice Tenn, at 6 to 6\(\lambda \)c.

BROOM CORN—Selling in a jobbing way only at 5c for common to 9c for choice green hurl.

SALT—No, 1 Lake at \$1 25 \(\text{8}\) bri; G, A, at \$1 10 to 1 15 per WOOL-Selling lightly at unchanged prices. We quo e: Tub-washed—choice at 38c; fair 35 to 38c; Unwashed—choice medium and combing 25 to 28c; low and coarse 17 to 21c; light five 23 to 24c; heavy do 18 to 19c.

WHITE BEANS-In light dem

fornia: country nominal. POTATOES—Early rose in better demand and stiffer; others unchanged—selling fairly We quote, Eastern—Bur-bank \$1 30 to 1 321/4; Rose \$1 25 to 1 30; Peerless \$1 25 to 1 255/4; good mixed \$1 17% to 1 20; poor do and whites \$1 15: Northern \$1 15 to 1 2g; inferior, small, etc. 75c for very poor to

set of the set of the

do at \$11 75-choice worth \$13 PROVISIONS-Lard dull market stronger otherwise, Southern order movemement b isk in bacon, and fair for D 8 meats (latter up country held above buyer's views);

BACON-Small lots plain breakfast bacon at 1?c; quote s BACON-Small fots plain breakfast bacon at 17c; quote s c hauss 11½ to 12½c canv. Orders (19 pkgs) shoulders 7½c, long clear, 10½c, c 11b 10½ to ½c, short clear 11c. Orders, breakfast bacon 13 to 14c; s c hams 12 to 13½c

TALLOW-Steady, country at 6½ to 7½c for of lots to 7½ to 7½c for prime in oal bbls

GREASE-Steady. Brown, 4% to 5c, yellow 5 % to 5%c;

white, 6 to 655c manufacturing lard 7 to 8c BEEF-On ordere; extra family, \$12 to \$16 per bbl, \$7 50 to 8 50 per hf-bbl; dried, 11% to 13%; tongues \$4 50 to 4 75 per

HIDES-Quiet; green stock in liberal supply and weak. We quote; Dry flint 1616 to 17c; damaged 1316 to 14c; dry salt 12c; damaged 10c; dry bull and stag 10c; green salt 814c; naged 6%c; green 6%, damaged 5%; glue stock geen 3c,

Kansas City.

BUTTER—The quality of the receipts is generally poor and the market steady for coloc. Choice selections 35c; choice 30 to 32c; medium 25c, common 20c; low grade 10 to

EGGS.—Market steady and unchanged at 13c per doz VEGFTABLES-Cabbage, southern per crate, \$8 to 900;

VEGTABLES - Catologic, softmer in per third, as loss politators, northern \$1 40 to 150 per bu; Scotch champlods 145, onlons \$1 25 to 150; sweet potatoes, red. \$1 25, yellow, \$1 60; turnips 60 · o 75c; parsnips 50c FRESH FRUIT - Apriles, good to choice, per bbl, \$5 60 to 600 cranberries \$12 per bbl. ■WOOL—Tub-washed, good medium 38 to 40c; tub-wa

coarse and dingy 33 to 36c. Washed fleece, fine heavy 30 to 32c; washed fleece fine light 37 to 40c; washed fleece, coarse 21 33c; washed fleece, medium 37 to 42c; Unwashed, fine heavy 18 to 21c; unwashed medium 23 to 27c. unwashed, coarse 16

Dingy, burry and unconditioned wool, including Territo all wool, about 1 to 5c less than quotations.

SEEDS—Good timothy scarce and firm, but common rades slow Medium clover dull, but mammoth in demand

nd firm Other descriptions unchanged and steady Time-EGGS—Demand very good at 14 to 15%c CASTOR BRANS—Dull and easier, with sale 30 sacks at

TOPEKA MARKETS.

- 1	The state of the s	
١	Produce.	
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Ripley & Son.	
- 1	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	.35@.45
٠	CH - KSE—Per lb	.20
	RGG8—Per doz—Fresh	20
	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	4 50
	" Medium	4.50
1	" Common	4 00
1	E. R. POTATOES-Per bu	1.75
ı	P. B. POTATOES-Per bu	1.75
J	8. POTATOES	.85
	TURNIPS	M29 (6
	APPLES	1 00
	SUGAR-A 1% DS TOT	1.00
	Granu'a'ed, 9 lbsXC. 10 lbs	1.00
		1.00
	C, 10½ bs	1.00
	COFFEE-Good, % D	.15
	Best Rio, & b	.20
	O. G. Java b b	.25@.34
	Ros ted Riv. good. & b	.18
	44 Java % b	.35 @ .46
	" Mocha, best \$ b	.4
	Hide and Tallow.	
١	Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas	Ave
l		
	HIDES-Green	0.
i	No. 2	
	Calf 8 to 15 lbs	
,		
)		
	Dry flint prime	

TALLOW SHEEP SKINS..... Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck. WHOLESALE. WAEAT-Per bu, No. 2... WAFAT—Per bu, No, 2...

"Fall No 5...
Fall No 6.

CORN — White....
"Yellow...
OATS — Per bu, new,...
R Y E — Per bu...
BARLEY—Per bu...

EKTAIL. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

" No 2

" No 8

" Rye

CORN MEAL

CORN CHOP

RYE CHOP

CORN & OATS

THE STRAY LIST

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending March 22. Miami county.--J. C. Taylor, clerk

-Taken up by James D Willey, Wea tp. Feb 3 1832,
cold bull cafe color red and white spotted, red presileg, no marks or brands, valued at \$12

HOG—Taken up by J H Crumley Osage tp. one black Barrow hog 2 yrs old, hole in left ear, weight 235 pounds Pawnee county---James F. Whitney, clerk.
COW-Taken up by R C Waterman in Pawnee to on the
27th day of Feb 1832, one T - xas cow, small size, color red,
indistinct brand on left hip, calf following, and valued at
25

Sumner county-S. B. Douglas, clerk. COW—Taken up on 15th day of March by John R Smith, Bluff tp, one red cow, white spot on each hind leg, some hite on belly and between fore legs, branded C on right de, brand might be taken for a horseshos, valued at \$20 Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Seymour H. Moyer in Ottawa ts, farch 1, one gray horse about 154. hands high, no visible aarks or brands, supposed to be 12 or 13 yrs old, valued at

Osago Orango Seed. One to 10 bu \$750: more than 10 bu \$7 00 per bu. one to 10 bit soon in the Seed.

per bu \$5 50. Address PLANT FEED CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Firewood Free. 10 000 Nursery grown Seedling Peach Trees. Will in ure you two or three good crops and make cheapst firewood. \$4 00 per 100; \$25 00 per 100). White Ash, 10 to 15 feet, \$6 00 per 100.

BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill. (On Ill. C. R. R.)

Seed Corn.

We have a choice lot of Yellow 'eed Corn to offer, that yielded over seventy-five bushels to the acre less summer. We have just thoroughly tested it and know it to be good.

Price \$2.00 per oushel, 10 bushel or more, \$1.75 per bushel, standard weight. No charge for boxing and sacking.

Order early.

BOWMAN & BRECKBILL.

BOOMMAN & Clark Co., Ohio. nd and weak, jobbing from store only, at \$3 70 to 3 80 for prime eastern and Cali-