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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kausas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Another Word on Hedges.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I noticed two articles in your paper some time ago on hedges, and though the following paper contained three, I thought you might stand another. Of the first two both are misleading; one represents that a hedge can be raised for almost nothing, and the other that it can scarcely be raised at all. When a farmer concludes, as many do, that he can raise a good hedge without expense or careful work, he makes a mistake, and the chances are he loses the work he does; and when he concludes that the hedge is the

dearest possible fence, he will not attempt it.

Now for a variety of reasons the hedge is the most desirable tence for the exterior lines of a prairie farm; it checks the force of winds and tends to prevent the ground from blowing away, the moisture from escaping and the snow from drifting off the farm into ravines, if it does occasionally make a drift in the road, invites birds, and when properly cared for does not call skunks, mink, etc., away from their favorite burrows in ravines and near creeks. It is not so likely to maim stock as barbed wire, and does not carry lightning like wire of any kind, and is adds more to the beauty of a farm than any other fence, but above all it can be made a Kansas product, while all other fences except stone requires a considerable cash outlay to be sent to some other state for raw material; the only cost in this really ssary is the seed; if we buy the plants it is light But while it is a fence that is practicable with a very small cash outlay, and within the ability of every careful diligent persistent farmer, it is not the fence for the lazy or careless man by any means, and i never will be the careless fence, for it requires work and that must be done at proper times and in the right manner.

We set plants eight inches apart, in rows plowed several times and deep, free from grass and clods and set deep in furrow; keep plants heeled in or covered with old hay and moist, from time taken up until set; while setting keep bunch in a pail of water. When set take the same care of them you would of corn or garden; keep the ground mellow and fresh by cultivation until July; after that do not disturb them, let the ground settle. The growth will gradually check, the wood harden, and the earth settle about the roots for winter protection and if a few weeds grow they will help retain the snow. Mulching is good for the plants but helps harbor mice and is bad on account of the danger of fire. Most of the cultivating the first year may be done with corn cultivator if the ground is not allowed to become hard enough to break up cloddy; it may be necessary to have a strip a foot wide in center of row.

The second year plow the ground with star plow and throw the dirt away from hedge when as near the hedge as you can plow with two horses, hitch one to the plow and plow as close as you can, running very shallow; hoe out any weeds that may remain then turn two furrows back; if very cloddy drag, if not let it lie until the weeds begin to start, then turn the two furrows away and turn the whole row back. and if free from grass very little work with the hee will be necessary. The essential point is to get a good stand, and try planting early-sometime in April. It may be replanted about the first of June and should be replanted again next season very carefully with strong plants; if possible we should get a perfect stand in two years, but if not we should follow it up.

When a hedge is three or four years old we trim them over at an angle of about 45°, leaving one stand upright about every three feet; when these are pass ed in laying we hack them just above where th leaning ones strike them, bend them over and fasten the leaning ones down with them. We lay them in April and May, and sometimes in June; they should then be trimmed once or twice each year; pass along each side with a corn knife and cut the side branch unward about ten inches from body, then cut the branches house-roof shaped or flat if preferred, about four feet high. They should be trimmed twice a year, in June and September, and a man can trim 60 rods a day; parties who work at it charge 10 contra day; parties who work at it charge 10 cents per rod for laying and 2 cents for trimming.

Our objection to bending over and tieing down is that they tend to straighten up by stiffening near the ground while at the same time they do not throw ur as many shoots from the ground and lower part of the stock as when hacked, making the fence more open at the bottom. If cut and bent over without trimming, or topped every year and never to grow upward they become so wide that it is next to impossible to trim them, and they occupy unnecessary space. If managed as I have described they eem to make much drain on lands-nothing omparison with cottonwoods; the latter last year in the dry weather killed three or four rows of corn where planted at edge of field 8 feet apart the trees being 50 feet high. But if I thought the hedge would seriously damage adjacent crops I would plow a trench a foot deep five or six feet from the hedge and run an upright coulter a foot deep, severing all

I have heard that castor beans planted in the row ould exterminate gophers but cannot vouch for it. Clyde. S. DORAN.

Hedge for Fences in Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kausas Farmer:

I have been a reader of the Kansas FARMER be o and three years, and this spring I notice a variety of opinions as to hedge for fence. In an article written by Sedgwick Bros., Richmond, Indiana on hedge, condemning it in every particular, coming from the source is no evidence why hedge should not be grewn in Kansas for tences. The greater por

gotten out of the way before the land can be used for crop purposes, and consequently the gentlemen as serts that hedge is a constant drain on soil and labor; but he fails to show that hedge is in excess of any other fence. And further, he fails to substitute anything for a prairie country that will cost less. We are willing and thankful to our eastern friends for any advice that is adapted to Kansas as farming but only a portion of these views will pan out in the west. I was once an eastern man myself, born in the state of New York, and I find that as a whole, eastern theory and practice is no criterion for a wes-tern man to farm on; and for any man to assert or maintain the idea that this western country can or ever will be fenced with timber in the shape that all the ingenuity of man's inventive powers have work ed out is a mistaken notion. Sedgwick Bros, asserts that hedge is the worst harbor for vermin that a prai rie farmer can introduce, and I know, and so do they, and every other man east or west that their assertion is without any foundation. Any man that has a variety of fences such as hedge, stone, lumber and rails, ought to know that stone fence made of the different shape rocks as they appear in the different states, is the harbor of harbors, for rabbits large and small, pole cats, skunks, weasels, rats and mice, and reptiles. I have four different varieties of fence namely: 765 rods of hedge, about 50 rods of rail and post, and about 150 of stone; the stone fence with me is where my boys and dogs and my neigh-bors' boys always find the rabbits treed as they call it, and they injure my fence some by getting them out. Nevertheless the stone fence with me is the fence, providing I was able to fence in the 280 acres that I own here in Butler county; but for me to state through the columns of the Kansas Farmer, or any other western document that hedge should be built every time and on any man's farm in Kansas would be erroneous, and fool hardy. Nor if our eastern friends have get to take their ax and go into the timber and cut down the forest in order that they may build a log cabin, build a fence out of the remainder by splitting a portion that is left, and rolling the balance into position, is no criterion that we could or should do so, when we have not the timber to do i with and don't want the amount they once had not how. I have had my satisfaction on shin-bumpers from the breaking of roots, from the stumps and don't want any more in mine. Now to the question, what can the farmers of the west fence with? that is the question. I refer to the majority of them as a great portion of the western country has neither rock or timber, and fences we must have. If the majority of farmers are of limited means, and cannot buy barb wire for fence, then they are compelled to seek another material for fences. If they are not able to buy barbed wire staples and posts, then they are not able to buy rails, for they are out of the question and consequently cannot buy lumber at the exorbitant prices. Then tell me, some of you readers of the FARMER, where is your Balm of Gillead for a fence, unless it is in the hedge? A barb wire fence is a very dangerous fence and ought not to be called a fence Won't the posts of a barb wire fence burn down, and won't your lumber and rail fences burn down as quick and quicker than the Osage Orange? Then the hedge has the advantage. As far as to repairs or either of the above named fences, the hedge is the poor man's fence, as he can grow it himself and can prune it himself, something that cannot be done with

tion of Indiana has a surplus of timber that has to be

When I came to Kausas eleven years ago into Butler county, and it was not the first time that I had lived in Kansas, as I was here in 1860, the time of the great drouth in Brown and Nemaba counties. I saw the necessity of a pasture for my horses and cattle; this being the case, my first step was to break out my hedge rows around as much of my ground where intended to have my pasture as I could, the balance to be built of stone-about 60 rods of stone fence, the emainder to be hedge around the 65 acres. ought the rails and posts, the rails were of the vari eties of timber that grows here. I had thirteen head of as fine (2 year old heifers) as ever were driven into this country up to that date; they were considered worth \$30 per head making \$390. I did that so might have a pasture for my stock. I set my wood fence inside of where I intended to grow my hedge breaking hedge rows 16 feet wide as my hedge would grow faster on 16 feet than on 10 as a great many did as the roots had that much more work in. When my wood fence was done, gone out of existence, then I had a live fence. I threw my furrows out, leaving a clean center, the same fall I re-stirred my lines turning to center. Next spring plowed my lines turning to center again, thus double soiling my lines. I cultivated for five years, then I had a good cattle and horse fence. I have not been able to handle all my hedge as I believe is the right way in order to make a good tight fence, but have ome that the smallest pig or chicken does not go through. The way all the hedges are splashed that I have seen is wrong, as they are splashed entirely too small, and the farmer finds when it has grown again he has not yet the desired body for a fence.

either of the others.

This trimming all away but the main stock is the vorst thing you can do, as you need it immediately for your fence. When one-third of your plants have grown to one and a quarter laches to one and one half inches take a hedge ax made for that purpose and trim an occasional limb in the line and lay down to between 22 to 45 degrees; leave all the limbs on that you can. Be particular about this, and not cut off only an occasional limb. Cut from four to six inches from the bottom and preserve the part you want to lay down from splitting. Let the splitting go down on the stumps. Now you have got a hedge fence pig tight, bull strong, and horse high; and let me say if I had written this article on the handling edge last fall, before any of the Kansas tarmers splashed their hedges, every man that would have tried my plan last winter and the last spring on one mile around 40 acres of a pasture would say it was worth fifty dollars to him, as my plan for laying down gives a fence immediately, whereas, the old plan de prives the farmer at least two years of the use of his hedge. Now, fellow farmers, as none of you have stated through the Farmer this method of making a good pig tight fence, horse high, and bull strong, I shall consider you did not know how, or you have

been afraid some of us would profit on your experi-

ence. We have had a hedge layer patented and made at Augusta, Butler county, Kansas, for the last five or six years and if Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds. Allen & Co., of Kansas City, has one as good that they advertised in your paper, it is a very good thing for laying hedge; the only objection that can be raised to the hedge layer is the machine draws the hedge tight together, causing a portion of the hedge to rot. Whether this will be a serious objection or not is yet to be demonstrated.

This part of Kansas is a mud hole and has been for the last two weeks.

Will some of the readers of the FARMER that have bought thorough bred Poland China hogs of both sexes state who has the best hogs to buy from and give the address of parties and oblige an old reader. Douglass. HENRY BUTLER.

Prospect Farm. [From our Special Correspondent.] This is a name lately given the fine stock and fru' farm of J. B. and H. W. McAfee, situated about three miles west of Topeka on the Sixth street road. The farm consists of 340 acres nicely fenced and watered They will make a specialty of breeding Short horn cattle and Clydesdale horses. Kansas Boy stands at the head of their herd of cattle, and Donald Dean is their famous Clydesdale stallion. Their new barn is 75 x100 feet, and an elegant residence is to be erected near the center of their apple and small fruit orchard From the farm a delightful view is had, mayere one can see the city, adjoining villages and surrounding country. The time occupied in visiting this place is well spent and especially to see such Short-horn cown and those peerless draft horses. "Prospect Farm' is well named. HEATH,

Pedigrees.

To the Editor of the Kausas Farmer:

In reply to Mr. Dilley's first question I would say that under the present rule cattle that trace to com mon stock cannot be registered in either of the Amer ican herd books, but in England they record them it with only our crosses of thoroughbred [bulls for the cows and five crosses for the bulls, thinking that number of crosses sufficient to form a type that will re-produce itself; but in this country they require that all animals must trace to recorded animals to admit them to be registered in the American here books. So we cannot breed out the native blood entirely, but every cross that we add by using a thoroughbred bull decreases the native one-half; to illustrate: the first cross we only have are half native stock left, next ¼. Every time we make a cross from a thoroughbred we multiply the denominator by two which leaves the amount of native stock in the animal. For example. In six crosses we have 63 64ths full blood in the animals, and that will entitle an animal to be registered from present appearance in the new herd book they are talking of starting. Let me advise new beginners with a small amount of capital to buy up the best heifers—that is good beefy animals from good milking dams as you can find from what is called common stock and get a good thoroughbred bull and have the breeder to record him; then keep a record of each animal, the time served (so you may know when to look for the calf.) In this way there is no guess work; you know the age, how much blood in the sire and dam; keep up your own pedigrees and by judicious breeding and feeding you can soon have as fine a lot of cattle to look at as your neighbors' at least, and your steers will bring the highest market price when ready for the butcher

second question I cannot say I really under stand, but by sending off and getting a catalogue from some public sale of Short horn cattle you will see by looking down the columns on the dam side a ow's name written in italics or the letters Imp. be fore the cows name, so all animals tracing to her are called by her name; for instance, we see a cow as l have described by the name of Flora. All animals tracing to her would be called Floras. We also have what we call straight and pure bred animals, straigh Flora, young Mary, Duchess, etc., means that both sire and dam traces to a cow by that name. The term, a pure bred animal, means that all the descendents trace to the same animal or an animal though by the best breeders to be as good or better than the animal spoken of. This pedigree business is quite a study and with all the study we can only keep pos-ted on the history of the best animals, and that is what we want-to have an animal's pedigree with all

ood animals individually with judicious crossing. But a few years ago we had what was termed a "pedigree mania" which caused many of our best preeders to discard all bulls regardless of merit if they were not of some fancy breed (or family per-I should say) which caused them to int and breed animals together that should not have been bred together. And to make matters still worse about the same time the color mania struck the people, so it caused many a noble animal that should have been used to perpetuate the great race of Shorthorns to be sold for a mere trifle, and a red animal with a stylish pedigree to be used on as fine a herd of Short-horns, as you would wish to see. Some of our smart men such as T. S. Miller and others seeing the mistakes of our leading breeders saw a good oppor tunity to make money by introducing the Hereford Polled Angus, Holstine cattle, etc. X. X. X.

A Few Farms of Shawnee County

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Geo. Kellam took me in charge and we drove out to the southeast part of the county to his ranch and saw "Jacob," his \$620 Polled Angus bull; he intende crossing him with his high grade Short-horn cows; it is certainly a paying experiment. Mr. Kellam is also having good success with his Poland China and Berkshire cross producing the best hog for the market. The young orchard of 20 acres, the property of Mr, Lux is worthy of special mention.

I took a ride along the Kaw bottom and found the farms all nicely fenced, good orchards on nearly every farm. Most of the farmers have their corn listed; this looks like a "shiftless" way of farming but I was assured by the farmers that it was a great saving of time and labor besides giving them large returns. However, I am satisfied that the system is very much of an experiment yet, and that they cannot raise corn profitably on the same land for severa

accessive years unless they fallow the ground in the fall. Leaving the bottom I ascended to the upland and saw the large flocks of sheep on the Edson ranch near Silver Lake, under charge of James Gliver, an old experienced sheep man; he declared that sheep raising was one of the most profitable industries of the west and that nowhere could such large returns be obtained as in Kansas. The same care given sheep here would prove unprofitable elsewhere.

Your correspondent was kindly cared for at the Capital View stock farm of J. E. Guild. His popular Jersey Red hogs are coming on in good style, as well as his young Short-horn cattle. But special mention is due the poultry department conducted by Mrs. Guild; the young Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Bronze turkey fowls are a very choice, well-bred ot of poultry. Your correspondent mentally resolved to call again when fancy spring chickens are ripe and founder himself. The condition of corn on the upland was better than in the Kaw botto

Riding out west of Topeka I visited the small farm of J. M. Harvey; he has one of the finest residences and most complete barns I have seen, and a very thrifty orchard of 400 trees, but deserving special mention was his young groves of walnut, ash, cotton-wood, etc. He has three different groves, planted at different times, and they are growing nicely. If he can afford to grow trees on land worth \$150 an acre in an unfavorable place for tree culture, then certainly our friends farther west are justified in mak ing the experiment. Mr. Harvey is confident from experier e that forest trees can be grown success s evergreens; he has a number of cedar Scotch pine and larch doing well. Mr. Sutherin, a neighbor, has 33 Augirian pine trees doing well that he put out last summer.

The prospect for small fru. ry good as well as the different cereals; and unless that care, the satanic chinch bug devours all, Shawnee com y will HEATH.

Short Betters.

Barnes, Washington Co., May 15. Corn all planed. Temperature a little too low to suit young corn; a number have commenced cultivating. Fruit prospect all right. Fall grain stands three feet high. Spring grain doing fine. During the last winter I lost a number of sheep with grub in the head; will ome of the readers of the FARMER tell what they know about it? J. R. Y.

The one sad neglect from which lawns are allowed to suffer can now be attended to, to avoid the serious damage so often witnessed during a dry summer, and that care will improve the thrift and beauty of a lawn in the best of seasons. It is simply to dig with a spade or spading fork, and invert the sod around those trees; if tough and hard it should be pulverized for a distance of two feet around and from the stem of the tree. Of course a larger area may be profitable around evergreens or other choice trees; it allows the rains to reach the roots, retains moisture longer in dry weather, lets air to the lower roots which is a very important element to the trees' life and vigor. The above care is essential to common decidious trees, and absolutely necessary to evergreens if they are not to die "premature deaths" as they so often do on the lawn. Sod is very injurious to the growth of trees and shrubs, and blue grass is the most destructive of all kinds combined; vents any moisture from getting down except during protracted rains, and it is very absorbing to moisture and fertility from the soil. So dig up the circle of sod and improve the trees and beautify your lawn.

Greenwood county ranks among the first counties of the state as a stock raising county. Cattle and sheep receive most attention; there are a number of thoroughbred herds of Short-Horns, while of late considerable discussion has been evoked as to the relative merits of Short-Horns and Polled Angus; a few of the latter have been introduced. The fine herds of sheep that thrive and grow fat on our rich prairies always are a matter of surprise to visitors and strangers; for Greenwood has some of the mos active and intelligent sheep-breeders that can be found anywhere, consequently their herds are exceptionally good. A few fine-wool sheep have been brought in but here as elsewhere in Kansas the Merinos are the stand by. Mr. Robert Lay, on May 10th. had a private shearing of his flock; heretofore we have had an annual public shearing, but for some reason it was not held this year. Mr. Lay has always been an active fowarder of all movements for advancing this industry and when he found that there would be no public shearing he arranged for one of his own which was quite well attended. His flock numbers about twelve hundred Merinos. We

subjoin a partial report of the shearing: Sex Age Weight of fleece Ram... ... 3 years, 26 lbs, 8 ounces, 22 " 24 " Ram..... 2 " 21 " 20 " Ram ... Ram..... 2 Ram.... 16 " Ewes..... 14 " Ewes... Ram

The ram Romeo, No. 533, sired by Matchless, No. 119, took the first prize at Sedalia, Mo., this spring; weight of his fleece, 35% lbs.

Ewes 605 and 607, sired by Stubby, took the first

prize at Sedalia, Mo., last year.

The affair went off quite pleasantly and Mr. Lay

expressed great satisfaction with the results A very large acreage of corn has been planted but fears are entertained that it will suffer from chinch bugs as these pests appear in unusual numbers; they have already injured the wheat in certain localities however, it is hoped that the cool weather and rains that we have been having of late will effectually stop these ravages.

WICHITA. In your issue of May 19th, I have just perused an article entitled "Osage Hedge Fence," by H. S. L., in which he states that gophers sometimes

get in a hedge row, "for when they come they generally come to stay." As I am desirous of putting out over one mile of hedge in the spring I wish to ask a few questions and give my opinion, and thus elicit the opinions of others who have had some experience in hedge culture and who have at least some acquaintance with Mr, Gopher, Will gophers work in stable manure, or ground heavily manured? Will castor beans keep them out if planted in the hedge row? I desire to submit the following plan for the consideration of hedge growers:

1st. During the month of June open wide and deep the hedge rows, by taking a large plow and continuing to plow in the same furrow, alternately throwing the dirt right and left until the furrow is as deep as

can be made with a plow.

2d. In the month of September put six or eight inches of well rotted stable manure in the furrow and let it lay until thoroughly wet by rain.

3d, Take a vibrating harrow and run back and orward in the furrow until it is nearly full of dirt,

then let remain until time for planting hedge.
4th. Open furrow and harrow thoroughly, then close furrow by back furrowing after which harrow

5th, Draw a deep furrow where you desire your hedge, then place your plantagainst the straight side of the furrow, rake in a small quantity of dirt and water well, then rake in more dirt and tramp well. As soon as spring rains are over mulch well with old hay, straw or green grass.

KENNETH, May 15. I write you in the interest of the farmers of our county. Of course you are aware of the partial failure of crops in this part of the state during the last two years; most of the farmers who are now here came three years ago and have expended their money in valuable improvements upon their claims and in supporting their families until they have little or none left. They realize the unquestioned fact that sheep raising in this country is a success and hence they are very anxious to combine it with farming; as they have not means to invest they want to secure sheep for a term of years to keep on shares. Millet and sorghum has ood crops each year in the past which will guarantee an ample supply of feed for sheep. Our range for sheep is ample and of the best character, the upland being covered with buffalo grass for summer and winter feed, while along the streams and in the hollows the bluestem prevails for early grass in the spring. We have four running streams of water through the county, all supplied with springs and containing an uncommon amount of fish, and no appearance of alkali is to be found. Large quantities of prairie hay may be cut along all thes 10,000 head of sheep could be judiciously placed in this county in the hand of responsible parties who are entirely worthy of confidence and able to guarantee proper care and management of sheep entrusted to them; they only want healthy, young sheep. Reference will be furnished that will satisfy any man of the reliable business character of these men. We are anxious to find parties who have the sheep or the money to invest in sheep to furnish our people, for it will insure profitable employment to them and fur-ther the development and material prosperity of this section of the state. Winter wheat and rye are looking finely; in fact the present could not present a more encouraging prospect for crops. E. J. TURNER.

Miscellancous.

In the North American Review for June, Senator W. B. Allison has a paper on "The Currency of the Future," in which he indicates the measures that will have to be taken by Congress for insuring a stable currency after the national debt has been extinguished. "A Memorandum at a Venture," by Walt Whitman, is an explanation of his purpose and point of view in trenching upon topics not usually regarded as amenable to literary treatment. "Andover and Creed Subscription," by Rev. Dr. Leonard Wootsey Bacon, is a philosophical review of the present state of dogmatic belief in the churches. Hon. George F. Seward, late minister to China, in an article entitled "Mongolian Immigration," makes an argument against the proposed anti-Chinese legislation. Not the least important paper is one entitled "Has Land a Value?" by Isaac L. Rice, it being a criticism of one of the fundamental postulates of Henry George's political economy.

Another Farmer Announced.

We are authorized to state that Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, will be a candidate before the State Congressional Convention, which assembles in June, for nomination as a candidate for congressman at large. Col. St. Clair is a farmer, of practice and experience. He has been honored twice by the southwestern senatorial district, in being elected its state senator. The Colonel is an honest, enthusiastic Kansan; a hard worker and faithful representative. It is up-hill business for him to say what he does not believe

We are in receipt of a special report from the department of Agriculture at Washington giving the condition of the grops of the country; but the KANSAS FARMER was at least two weeks ahead of the government officers. This reminds us to say that the inefficiency of the work of the Commissioner of Agriculture is the tardiness of his reports. The newspapers have told the people all about his work long before it gets out to be read.

The Stock Interest.

Advantages of Small Flocks.

The reason why large flocks of sheep-and the principle applies to all farm stock-are less thrifty than a small number together is description of it and every one of its ancestors, answered very truly by an address before the these descriptions being placed on record with Indiana Sheep Growers' Association, in speaking of pasturing: There is one thing about pasturing sheep that has been overlooked, viz., the damage done to the grass by being run over by the flock: While I believe one acre of good grass would keep five or maybe eight sheep well. I do not believe 100 acres would keep 500 sheep. Five sheep would probably do but little damage to one acre, even though they were confined to it; they would put a few tracks over it in a day, and would easily find fresh grass each day. But suppose we put 500 sheep in a 100 acre lot; if each sheep would confine themselves to their own particular acre they would probably do well in summer. But they will not do this, and right here is where lost all sense of right and honor; the second betheory and practice part company. Our five sheep start out to graze, and the 495 go along with them. Now, a sheep is a dainty creature and likes clean food. So the hindermost part of the flock keep pushing ahead, paying little or no attention to what has been already run over, and being in each other's way each would go over ten times as much ground before it is filled as it ought. And having so much more work to get its food, it does not do so well as one that can satisfy itself with little or no exertion. Going over the trail too frequently and picking about dung and urine for grass is doubtless what makes large flocks so liable to disease.-Ex.

The Utility of Pedigreeing.

How many breeders and stock raisers there are that fully realize what a pedigree is; and how many more there are that but dimly understand its meaning and its value. These latter include every grade, and it seems to me that if they did fully understand and appreciate the system we should not hear so much about expenses, and nonsense and in every form against pedigreed stock. (One man in Illinois who has been breeding fine stock for twentyfive years was a bitter opposer of the whole movement. "You have looked after the pedigree until you have lost the hog. I think it is all toolishness. Breed a good pig and never mind the pedigree" were some of his remarks. But when a charter-member of the Central made him a present of the first Vol. he fell so much in love with the Vol., with the system of pedigreeing, and with this whole movement of breeders to thus preserve and improve their fine stock, that he is now a firm advocate of it. Another prominent breeder of Oxford, O., about a year ago was at a fair. He approached a leading breeder of Columbus, Indiana, and said, "Come down here to the pens, I have the finest pig in the show and will sell him to you cheap for \$75." The Hoosier asked, "How does he pan out on paper." "What!" replied Mr .flying into a rage, "do you mean a predigree?" "That is what I mean," replied the Hoosier. eighteenth century, have sprung all the fine-"Then d-n the man that would ask for such a thing," hotly replied Mr .- The Hoosier drew himself up to the full height of his splendid form, and responded, "The same to the man who would sell me a pig without a pedigree." Mr.- walked off without a word, and now we find this very same gentleman recording all his stock in Vol. 4, and buying a share of stock also in O. R. What is the pedigree? dred-were taken from Spain into Saxony, To my understanding it is the history of an where, owned and controlled by the royal famianimal and its ancestors, only this and nothing lies, they assumed certain peculiarities of form more. Its value depends on the quality of the and fleece, materially differing from the parent animals whose names appear in the pedigree the more of these possessing great individual merit the more valuable it is; and why more valuable? Simply because it is known to every breeder that the good or bad qualities of an animal are largely inherited, and as the ancestors were good or bad, so these transfered their peculiar and distinguishing quality to the progeny. This power of transmitting qualities will last to the tenth or twelveth generation, and perhaps even longer. This silent power of the blood has been known to lie silent for four generations then appear; and certain marks of an ancester have been known to reappear every other generation for six generations. In order to know the value of an animal we must know its history-ie. its pedigree. It is necessary for breeders to keep a private record of their stock, as in keeping a number of animals for breeding purposes for several years right along, and unless everything is in writing it is simply impossible to keep the pedigrees of his stock with any accuracy, great as is the need of the private Record. the necessity is more so for a public one. Public Records for pedigrees are necessary for the preservation of these as the private one may be lost or destroyed. Besides in no other way can breeders become acquainted so cheaply and easily as through the medium of these banded organizations. Such membership is also to a certain extent a guarantee of character, for any member who becomes guilty of wilful misrepresentations should be uncermoniously expelled and remain unrecognized by such organizations. The cost of these Records is trival as compared with the advantages derived. There must be a test or criterion of fineness, and this is the only manner in which it can successfully be maintained. The next question is, which is one of the same breed? A condition that never \$1,000 per head. ought to be. In deciding this question I take the ground that none can be too strict in their rules regulating the admissions to their pages. For the true value of the pedigree is its correctness. Among the Poland China Records

taking them all in all, I of course think the

Central is the best. The other records may have advantages in the eyes of certain breeders but not in mine, I know of no record that gives so full a description of each animal recorded. In no way can we know the real value of an animal unless we have a full and exact the pedigrees, are preserved for time to come. Of course Public Records are and will be opposed by a certain class of stockmen. These are not breeders in the true meaning of the word. These men may be justly divided into three classes. First those parties who are afraid of an exposure of their dishonest practices, if stock must be registered in order to be accepted as pure bred. Second, those who are unwilling to incur the necessary expenses of Recording. Third, those that are too "lazy" to be to the trouble of keeping their affairs in business shape. These three classes I believe include all the opponents of the Records. They are all to be pitied, the first, because they have cause they are unable or unwilling to do their share of work for the benefit of mankind; the third because they are like the shiftless "go easy" known in every community, they can't help it, it is natural. None of either class are of any benefit to our profession, which demands that a member should be honest, honorable and truthful. My advice to all, is not to buy a bad animal even if it has a good pedigree, and also never buy a good animal with a poor pedigree, in neither case will they give you the best results, these are only secured by having extra choice animals possessing extra choice pedigrees .- Wisconsin Breeder.

Sheeep, their Types and Characteristics.

The origin of the fine-wool sheep-the Merino in its several varieties-so far antedates any known history as to preclude the possibility of enlightenment upon that point beyond what is furnished by conjecture. However interesting authentic information might be to the student of history, all that the practical breeder could realize from such knowledge is now vouchsafed to him by the knowledge that the descendents of admirable fine-wool sheep have been carefully bred and reared in Spain and (pure-bred descendants from these) in other countries for nearly or quite two thousand years. In that nature favored land, with the prestige of former fame, and under the patronage of royalty, and aided by all that science and art could bring to its improvement, the Spanish Merino sheep laid broad and deep the foundation of a fame that seems destined to prove as lasting as the hills over which it roamed through a score of centures. Fortunate it was that those who had the power to protect and the resources for improving those valuable flocks at once made them the special objects of care and pride, jealously guarding them against contamination by other blood, or deterioration in any of the essentials to a profitable finewool production.

From these Spanish flocks, attaining their highest excellence during the latter half of the wool varities of sheep, however widely divergent their present types may seem,

Though closely guarded against exportation under the impulse of selfishness and by stringent laws, so desirable an acquisition to the wealth of a country could not long be confined to Spanish territory. In 1765 a number of finewool sheep-supposed to be about three hunstock. Some twenty years later (1786), the first importation of importance-some three hundred-was made into France. These also became the objects of royal care, and, through a system of care and breeding, assumed a changed type, and became the source of the French Merino.

Though a yery few animals had been brought here previously, the shipment of Spanish Merinos to the United States really began in 1801-2, between which date and the year 1812 large numbers, probably as many as twenty thousand, were landed and scattered mostly through the New England and Atlantic States. 'Conspicuous in these importations, and mainly instrumental in their promulgation, were three of the representatives of the United States to foreign countries, viz: David Humphreys, Minister to Spain; Chancellor Livingston, Minister to France, and William Jarvis, Consul to Portugal. These far-seeing statesmen, moved undoubtedly largely by philanthropy and a desire to plant in the young republic the foundation of an industry which promised so much by way of advancing its wealth and independence, though not unmindful, it may be, of the opportunity of turning an honest penny for their own benefit, bought on their own account and for others large numbers from the best flocks of the kingdom, and sent them to the United States, where they were distributed at highly remunerative prices. In fact when the prices paid for many of these imported animals by the hopeful breeders of seventy-five years ago are considered, in connection with the scarcity of money and the narrow limits to which American agriculture was then confined, during no so-called "craze" of later years have prices run higher. Enormous prices were paid for single animals, while in some instances enthe best Record where there are more than tire invoices brought an average of more than

> It is a fact to be recorded in its favor that the best specimens of fine-wool sheep have always commanded, in all countries where they have been introduced, prices that seem extravagant to the casual observer. From the palmy days of the Roman Empire down to the present

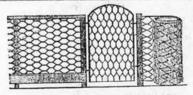
men have been found ready with the money and the nerve to back their faith in fine-wool sheep of high excellence. Who is to say that in the main these men have not acted wisely? Who assumes to place a limit to the valuable results from a first-class ram, as his blood and excellencies mingle through the millions of sheep with which his descendants are brought into contact? Let the timid talk as they will about the folly of "fancy prices," but there still remains the fact that among the men, and in the localities where such so-called visionary prices have obtained, have always been found animals of the highest merit, when judged by a wool-bearing standard; and, whatever may have been the experience of certain individuals, no man can successfully deny that the country is richer and wool-growing more generally profitable than either would have been, had not the incentive of high prices-the knowledge that actual merit would be seen and appreciated, and paid for at its full value-been constantly in sight. Men will do much under the impulse of philanthropy, and the majority of them still more to gain personal renown; but the knowledge, or at least a reasonable expectation, that their work will pay will be found to quicken the pulse of the philanthropist and spur the ambition for renown with the best of men.-Breeders' Gazette.

Dark Swine Preferred.

Some forty odd years ago, when I first began to execute orders given me by the southern planters, they required, with rare exceptions, white swine. I told them the dark colored would prove the most hardy and thrifty for their climate, the same as negroes over white men. But I could at first persuade only a few to adopt my opinion and take Berkshire, Esrex, Neapolitan, in preference to Suffolk, Prince Albert, Yorkshire, Irish Grazier and Chester County-these last five being the popular white pigs of that day. But my southern friends soon found that all of these five were subject to scurl, mange, and other disagreeable cutaneous diseases, which the black or dark spotted pigs escaped entirely, and always wore a healthy, clean, glossy hide. The planters then began to change their orders, and in the course of a few years would hardly accept white pigs from the north, of even the finest breeds, as a gift. In most other parts of the United States, a great prejudice prevailed against black and dark spotted, and few would breed them. Pork packers were especially opposed to them, because they say the skin was dark, and yet this would generally scrape to white when they came to dress it. However, time went on, and as breeders gradually found out, north, east and west, the same objections to white swine which had taken place at the south, they began rapidly to change the color of their stock, and now few white hogs are found in the Chicago, or other great markets of the west, the general run being on the Berkshire, the Poland China and Essex. Indeed so much more fayorably are dark-colored swine now considered there, that they have been gradually breeding out the white spots of the first sort above, and now they are almost entirely black or very dark brown, like the Essex and Neapolitan. All these swine are very thrifty and mature early. The Berkshire and Poland China are especially hardy—can endure any extreme of climate, from the coldest to the hottest. The Berkshire is famous for its larger proportion of tender, lean, juicy meat, and is consequently greatly improved for smoked hams, shoulders and bacon. The three other sorts cut up choice, clear, fat pork, which is most desirable to salt and barrel .- A. B. Allen

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It quiets the Nervous System, and gives rest, comfort,
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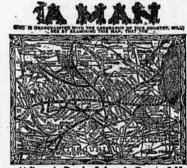
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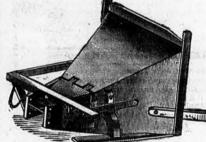
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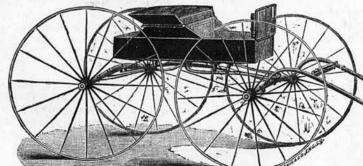
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from technicatities, and with directions that are easily understood, easily applied, and remedies that are within the reach of the people. By HON. JONATHAN PERIAM and A. H. HAKER, V. S. A grand chance to Agents to make money. 650 illustrations. LIBERAL TERMS. 6 Chromo Lithographs—2 Valuable Charts. Low AGENTS WANTED.

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IMPROVEMENTS. During the year just closed this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American

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Elegant Styles. are now received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellence with the very fixes musical instead in the beautiful of the very fixes musical instruments in the very fixes musical instruments in the very fixes musical instruments in the world, and certainly worthy to be ranked assi, genorized, ed., and cada price, \$240, \$300, \$3

A New Illustrated Catalogue, just issued fully describing and illustrating MORE THAN ON HUNDRED STYLES OF ORGANS, with net PRICE LISTS AND nem. Certaily no one should buy or rent any organ without having seen these about organs.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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caub. 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 122 expire with the next issue. The paper is all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time path or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postofice, county and state.

When an address is to be changed from one postofice 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 agen and correspondent of the Kansas Farmer.

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARM ER this week for the first time:

Wool buyers; Short-Horn Sales; Sheep Dip; Pigs for Sale; Farm for Sale; 30 Cards, etc.; Prospect Farm— Stock; Rollins & Walker, Swine Breeders; Stover

the judgement of Judge Cox's court must be ensilage in one sense. The green cabbage is

We are in receipt of the second tract of the society for Political Education-"Money and its Substitutes," by Horace White.

With Funston, Benedict and St. Clair in the field, the farmers of Kansas ought surely to ning of vegetables and fruits may be used as and her calves will be worth nearly if not so declared by the commissioners. secure one of their number as representative in

A few short letters were on file for our last week's issue that we had not room for. They related to weather and crops, and hence would be old for this week. That accounts for their non-appearance. We gave their substance in

H. T. Brown, of the house of Walter Brown & Co., Boston, writes to one of our subscribers that notwithstanding the fact of there being a good many wool buyers in Kansas, his house proposes to keep the lead by doing better for our wool men than ever before. He says: "It looks as though we could do better for our Kansas friends than we did last year."

The past week has been too cold for tender plants to make much growth. Corn is retarded a good deal; some of it very yellow and sickly looking, but that will change when the temperature becomes warmer. Some truit is falling, though not enough to create any anxiety. Wheat is doing well, so is stock. The cold and rain has checked the ravages of the chinch bugs, which is much to be pleased with. A light frost is reported in some parts of the state ensilage grows stronger the more we learn of Monday morning, but it did no injury, so far its results. as we have been able to learn,

There has not been any material change in the condition of the markets during the past week. Money is easy and abundant, and bus- that "Feed makes Breed;" and it is not wholly iness generally is good. Labor is everywhere untrue to say there is to be found, even now, employed at satisfactory wages, except, in a once in a long way, a man who imagines that very few cases of mechanics who are striking if he only feeds well, he may have as good for an advance. As to wool, the new clip of Kansas is getting to market in condition showing an improvement in quality and in handling, which is appreciated by buyers. The general expectation of a good harvest exerts a buoyant influence which, while not stimulating to gambling, yet keeps things lively in all channels of trade.

Carlyle's posthumous "Reminiscences of My Irish Journey"-the second part of which appears in the June Century, and which will be completed in the July number-show that the general poverty of the people and their dissatisfaction with things in general were almost as marked in 1849 as they are to-day. Carlyle's point of view is revealed in the following passage: An Irishman having exclaimed in his hearing, "All admit we're very ill governed-" "Yes, indeed," reflected Carlyle, "you govern yourself. He that would govern you well, would probably surprise you much, my friend, -laying a hearty horse-whip over that back of yours."

Ensilage.

As our readers know, we are taking a good deal of interest in the preserving of green fodder for stock. If it be true that green corn, sorghum, grass and other crops which animals eat, can be preserved in the green state, with all or most of their nutritive properties retained, so that they may be fed in this preserved state during the cold seasons, there can be no doubt about its utility. It would, to a very great extent, relieve farmers of anxiety on account of insect ravages, and it would prevent in large measure all those diseases of stock consequent upon the use of dry and innutritious food in the long winter months. When men eat salt and dry food for a season, scurvy, con-

We know that some persons argue against ensilage because, they say, that in drying hay or corn, or corn fodder nothing is lost except water, and this may be supplied in winter without trouble. If such persons can explain why it is that when the drying process begins, the atmosphere is freighted with fragrance from the vegetation curing, they ought to understand that this fragrance is of substance going out of the drying leaves and stalks. Pure water does not send off any odor. It will hardly be argued that the odorous elements are not nutritious. If not, then why is it that cooks never eat as much from the table as other equally healthy persons who have not been subjected to the fumes of the cook room? Why is it that, when one is hungry and comes within an atmosphere full of scents from the kitchen he is cheered and to some extent relieved? These plain and common facts, aside from chemical analyses, prove that more than water passes from drying or cooking vegetables when not confined. We all know that the best roast or stew is that which was the most confined during the process of cooking, so that the best part of the meat or vegetable should not be permitted to escape in vapor for steam. Take other examples: The fragrance of some flowers is pleasant to all persons, while that of others produces sickness in some people; and the fumes of cooking meats and vegetables produces the same effect. Pure water, when changed into steam and floated in the atmosphere to no greater extent than the vegetable odors herein referred to would have no other effect than, simply, to moisten the air.

That argument has no force in our opinion. Then, on the other hand, we have some fami-The final opinion in Guiteau's case is, that liar analogies. The making of sauer kraut is proved animals more than pays for the increassolidly as can be done with conveniences at we believe, and the mass is thoroughly secured has access to it the kraut is spoiled. The canan illustration of some force. After a thorough quickly transferred to cans or jars and sealed meats in the same way. These preserved articles are much better as we all know, than they would have been dried. Why may not the same be true in the case of ensilage?

> But we are in the infancy only of this business. As much fruit was spoiled and wasted in learning the art of canning, so many experiments will be made and many failures occur in learning how to preserve green feed. But it has been done, and more ensilage will be made this year than ever before. Any one can experiment on a small scale. For instance: Make a large box; set it in the earth on a north hill-side, or in any drained earth; fill it with green corn chopped fine, spread about evenly and pressed down compactly as possible; cover so as to exclude the air; weight it heavily, then cover with a shed of some kind so as to keep the silo dark, cool and well ventilated. When cold weather comes, open a small aperture and learn the result. By thus experimenting, one may learn much that will be of benefit in operating on a larger scale. Our faith in

Improving Stock.

stock as anybody. The fact that such persons are so few and generally so short in enterprise and public spirit, is good evidence that their theory is fast losing advocates. Time was when the only means of improving stock seemed to be feed; for every farmer owned the same kind of stock, and the best feeders usually had the best specimens. It was from that fact the feeding theory became a common one. But that was when the breeds grew largely to heads, legs, horns and tails. Take for example the hog of half a century or so ago, whose hinder parts had to be weighted down by a brick fastened to his tail so that he could root with any reasonable degree of comfort and grace. We remember giving offence once to a neighboring farmer who was complaining about his hogs not improving in flesh although they had a good hazel brush patch to work in, when the writer's hogs were sleek and fat as seals. We called his attention to the fact that his hogs were more than half head and legs, and suggested that he tie every tail around a ten pound rock so that the operation of rooting could be successfully performed, and the saving in labor would show itself in increased flesh.

There is no disguising the fact that feed, in quanitity and quality, and given with regularity in proper places, has much to do with the appearance of animals eyen of the same breed; but it is equally true that animals of some breeds, especially of the swine family, will live and thrive on what others waste in rambling after what is not intended for them at all. Who does not remember the China hogs when first introduced, and how sleek and lazy they were, rolling in fatness while their long-legged, slabsided, barrel-headed neighbors were running of loose ground around the field to save a corn about on forage expeditions, always hungry and always poor when outside the fattening pen?

as results. The same principle holds good in the little Chinas became common, two generaanimals. Stock fed on straw or light hay in tions of them went into the meat barrel while the moving myriads, will save the crop. the winter become poor, hidebound, and are one generation of the others was getting into afflicted with divers skin diseases, none of which butchering condition? Who does not know are ever known to come when green feed is that 500 pounds of good meat could be made out of those same little Chinas cheaper than 300 pounds could be made out of the common wild-cat stock?

There is no doubt that breeds may be and have been improved by care in selecting the breeding animals from among those possessing the best points. This every careful farmer would do on a common sense principle. There are always, among animals, as well as among humans, some superior specimens; and when a tarmer selects the best individuals he has among his flocks and herds for breeders, he invariably produces improved animals. This is equally true of all breeds and all classes of animals. But, this plan might be adopted and continued carefully with all breeds, limited to themselves, for any period of time, and the Short Horn, or Jersey, or Hereford would be, at the end of that period, as far ahead of the long horn Texan, as they are now.

So that, while it is to the interest of every farmer to improve his stock by using the best animals he has among his own, if he cannot do better, yet, if he is at all able to procure males of other and better breeds to cross on his common stock, he will soon find a large increase in its value. While it is true that an occasional instance of excellence is seen among scrub stock, they are rare. The writer of this once owned a common cow that for a considerable time after weaning her calf gave milk that made a pound of butter aday, or seven pounds a week, and this while other cows in the same herd made only two to three pounds a week. granted, but we do not see how to remedy the All of us have known such instances, but they matter, unless, when they get angry enough

Improving stock pays. It costs less to keep good animal than it does to keep an inferior one; and the gain in the products of the imed expense in starting with males of better chopped fine and pressed or beaten down as breeds. A short horn steer, for instance, at tion, hence must answer at some disadvantage. three years of age, will yield more and better hand. A little salt is mixed with it generally, beef than a long horn at four, and his beef will law, until it is ordered open by the county comcommand a better price pound for pound. A against all approaches of air. When the air Jersey or Hereford cow will cost no more in may not be worked before it is declared to be a keeping than a common cow will, yet her milk road; that is, it is not a lawful road until it is quite twice as much. Hence we urge our farheating in confined receptacles, the articles are mer readers to improve their stock by the best means within their reach. It will pay half a air-tight. And we also can, and thus preserve, dozen neighbors to join in purchasing one good male for use as they may need him, if they cannot have one apiece. It requires but a few years to own good stock.

Chinch Bugs.

The farmer is now restive in face of his little enemy. The wheat harvest is nearly here, and we will soon know how much wheat has been destroyed by the pest. What can be done to retard their ravages is the chief topic, for they seem to be in every place. We believe it would pay, when a wheat field is attacked, to mow the part invaded and burn the straw and stubble on the ground, provided, of course, that it be done before the standing grain is dry enough to burn. And as soon as the burning is done, plow the burned strip and harrow and roll; then run cultivators and roller near the standing wheat every day until it is out of danger. If the bugs reappear on the plowed ground, make furrows, and when they are well filled with the moving army, drag a log through them. All this, will require time, but it will destroy millions of bugs.

Then, as to corn fields, we would advise the plowing of a rod or two in width all around the field and cultivate it the same as the strip at Time was when some men were heard to say the wheat fields. If a field is attacked before the bugs are discovered, let all the outside rows be cut close to the ground or plowed under with chains to draw every stalk completely under the turning earth, and then roll. If the cutting plan is adopted, let old hay or straw, or other dry stuff, in large quantities be scattered over the cut space and burned, and then plow and cultivate and roll, and drag with logs or long stones. If the corn is plowed under, fasten a trace chain to the double tree at a point above the furrow, fasten the other end to the beam just above the top of the mould-board, and leave the chain long enough so as to whip the stalks under as the plow moves.

And while on this subject we will repeat our uggestions about rotating crops. We believe that repeating grains of the same kind on the same ground for years in succession is a standing invitation to chinch bugs and other grain destroying insects to come, help themselves and stay. No grain should ever be planted twice in succession in the same field. And in the regions chiefly infested with these destroyers, there ought to be a careful cleanliness in cultivation. All trash should be removed to the barn yard, compost, heap or burned. Some farmers always plow their land the same way and leave a great deal of dry stuff, cornstalks and such, lying about the outer edges. This is a bug-harbor business. Fields ought to be cultivated as neatly as gardens. Many of our farmers undertake to cultivate too much. We incline to believe that any careful farmer can, by proper effort begun in time, save 75 to 80 per cent, of any crop from chinch bugs. But he must have open spaces between his crops and the rest of the world. On that open space he can defeat any number of insects that walk to their work like chinch bugs do. We have known strips of millet sown in corn fields to save the corn. We have known daily working

These bugs move in masses, and on the

stipation, skin diseases and fevers often appear And, also, who does not remember, how, after ground when they are in search of feed. Any

Messrs. Rollins and Walker publish an advertising card this week to which the attention of our readers is called. The Indicator, of Kansas City says Kansas ought to be proud of the stock exhibited at the great fairs last year by Mr. Rollins. At Bismarck he took first premiums on aged boar, and on sow and pigs, second on sow der one year, and sweepstakes on best boar and five sows of any age or breed. At the state fair, with the same competition, he took first on two-year old boar, first on one year old boar, second on boar under six months, second on yearling sow, first on sow and five pigs, first on sow under six months, sweepstakes of \$40 for best sow of any age or breed, sweepstakes of \$100 for the best collection of swine of any age or breed, and grand sweepstakes of silver tea set, costing \$125, for best collection of swine of any age or breed. At these two fairs Mr. Rollins' premiums amounted to \$414, and he had for competitors noted herds of Poland Chinas and Berkshires from Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, besides strong competition from Kansas herds. He exhibited twenty-five head of Berkshires at these fairs.

An editor often has perplexing experience A tew days ago we received a card requesting us to change the address of a paper, and no postoffice was given, so that we did not know where to address the writer to call his attention to the omission. Now a card lies before us in these words: "Mr. Editor, please direct my paper to Conroton postoffice, Davis Co., Kas." That is all-no name given. Both of these writers will wonder why their requests are not they write again.

Roads On Section Lines.

A subscriber who does not give his postoffice wants some information about roads on section lines. We do not quite understand his ques-No place is a road, within the meaning of the missioners, and made matter of record; and it

Cattle Sales-a Mistake.

The Illinois and Indiana cattle sales to which we referred editorially last week, instead of being held at three separate places-Lexington, New Windsor, and Cambridge City, as we wrote it, herds from those places will be sold on the days named in our article; but the sales will all be at one place, Dexter Park, (Union Stock Yards) Chicago, Ills. The advertisement was misleading in respect to place of sale. All the cattle advertised will be sold at Dexter Park.

Gossip About Stock.

J. M. Anderson's Jersey bull, Duke of Lawndale, died the 14th inst.

P. Adsit has lately brought a fine Norman

stallion into Greenwood county. A horse fair is to be held at Wichita, June 28th, 29th, and 30th under the auspices of Sedgwick county Agricultural, Mechanical and

Stock Association. Heller & Co., have opened a wool house in

Wichita. James B. Swarthout, of Peabody, is raising a good sheep herd from crosses of Missouri and Mexican sheep.

D. M. Green, north of Peabody, has a nice

lot of sheep. C. E. Westbrook, Marion county, has sixty five bucks that he expects will shear twentyfive pounds of wool apiece next year

Wm. Smith and Clarence Filley, Wabaunse county, have a herd of some four hundred sheep.

Dodge City is becoming a considerable horse market.

Charles Goodnight expected to ship sixteen hundred head of beef cattle from Dodge City the 20th inst., the largest shipment of fat cattle ever made from that place.

The demand in Texas for sheep seems to have drained New Mexico so completely that it is feared the sheep market there will be high for a year or two.

The Coffeyville Journal says the sheep in dustry in that vicinity is growing fast.

Major E. A. Osborne, of Coffeyville, short norn breeder, recently returned from Chicago with six fine specimens-one bull and five

The Well's Bro's. of Coffeyville, last week shipped nearly 5,000 pounds of wool, purchased of the farmers in that vicinity.

A drove of sixteen hundred Texas cattle passed through Sheridan county last week on their way to Nebraska.

An ox train from Texas took away one thouand bushels of Sumner county corn recently. A. M. Arnold, near Burlington has a young colt which was born "with a fully developed bag, from which he is obliged to draw the milk" to prevent inflammation, says the Pa-

The sheep of J. M. Vernon, Mitchell county averaged fleeces 131 pounds in weight.

Mr. Crandall, Coffey county, heavy cattle dealer, owns 4,040 acres of land, of which 3,400 acres are under fence and 900 acres under cultivation.

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.

Money to Loan at 7 and 8 per cent. Interest.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwauke, Wis, is prepared to loan money upon strictly first-class business property in the larger cities, and upon well improved farms within this state, to desirable borrow-

wen improved in the rest.

No commission for negotiating a loan is charged, and no life insurance is required to secure a loan. The borrower, will, however, be required to furnish at his own expense a complete and acceptable abstract of title to the property proposed to be mortgaged, with the opinion of a local attor-

ney, satisfactory to the Company, upon the same.

The abstract will be examined and the bond and mortgage prepared by the Company's Counsel at the Home Office,
and the mortgage recorded without expenses to the borrow-

All applications for loans are examined and passed upon by the Executive Committee of the Company at Milwaukee, after the property offered as security has been examined and its condition reported by the undersigned or some author-ized representative of the Company.

Any desired information and necessary blanks upon which to make application for loans will be furnished upon request made to the undersigned.

F. CRANDALL, Special Loan Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Don't Build Wire Fences

Until you have investigated the Lindley Improved fence, the only fence that can be keyed up. Will not injure stock so badly as the old style. The only hog fence ever made with seven wires. In fact the future wire of this country. We want a man for every county in the state to canvass and build for us. S. B. CORRINGTON, 252 Kansas ave.

Gambling houses in Chicago are defying the law, and are increasing the attractions of their houses

Persons exposed to the sun will escape sunstroke if

they take Dandelion Tonic regularly.

Kansas City, Mo, June 17th, 1881. LEIS CHEMICAL MAN'F'G CO.: I have used Leis' Dandellon Tonic for for some time past for Torpidity of the Liver, Deranged Stomach and Loss of Appetite, and consider it a very valuable medicine

GEORGE WELLS, Architect, Corner Main and 8th sts.

At the Denver races Belle of the West won the mile and a half dash, and Pilot won the trotting race.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for im-potence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas, Two brothers at work in a field in Arkansas were

overcome with heat and both became insane.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.
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.

The inaugural meeting of the National Jockey Club at Washington was well attended,

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

Northern Dakota reports increased acreage in wheat, and the condition good.

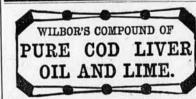
\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send or their catalogue and full particulars.

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

Paul Boyton, the noted water man, descended the James river rapids at Richmond uninjured.

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 box.



DR. WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—INvalids no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption. Asthma, and threatening Coughs.—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debiliated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. W. C. WALKER

Attention Swine Breeders

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured. Our herd having won 85 high class premiums at leading Fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1850 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 525 Rs., and two averaging 675 Ms., in breeding condition. The berd of 1851 won \$24 in premiums at the State Fair atone. Our famous Salle boar Sovereign Duke 3819 won \$175 at three of the leading Fairs in the west, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis Fair.

No expense or care has been spared in taking our herd through the past winter, and we have for sale a very choice lot of young sows and spring plgs.

Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Manhattan, Kas.

30 FINE WHITE Gold EdgeCards, name ElegantlyPrint-ed 10c. AGENTS SAMPLE BOOK 250. F. M. SHAW & CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

30 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos' Moss Rose, etc., with name only loi; or 50 mixed or all chromos loc. AGENTS WANTED. Low Prices. EXTRA CARDS pay: Outfit loc. 20 samples, terms, etc., 2c., C. A. VICK. Tuecola, Mich:

25 STEEL PLATE & PEARL CHROMO CARDS (half each) name on, 10c. 14 packs \$1.00, \$50 given to best Agent, Full particulars with first order, NATIONAL CARD WORKS, New Haven, Conn.

Farm for Sale.

A farm of 640 acres of good land in township 24 range 18 A farm of 640 acres of good and in township 24 range 50 west, section 15. It is one of the best locations in Edwards county, Kansas, and has 95 acres of good wheat growing; also 12 acres of corn, 10 acres of millet, and other spring crops all in good growing condition. There is on the place a good farm house and sod stable with good well of water. There is 130 acres broken and it is a good range for stock. A full assortment of farming implements, horses, cows, etc., will be sold with the farm if desired. For further particulars apply to, or write to B. B. BAUM,

Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kas.

Or M. H. Baum, Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Mich. SHEEP FOR SALE.

500 Mersno Sheep and lambs on my farm 4 miles orthwest of Soldier City, Jackson Co., Kas. Also 75 at wethers Will sell in lots to suit purchasers ANDREW SHEPPERD northwest of fat wethers

SHORT HORN

Will take place at Dexter Park, (Union Stock Yards Chicago, Illinois.

A series of Sales of highly bred Short-Horns will take place at DEXTER PARK, as follows:

SMITH & JONES.

June 8-

June 9-

A. J. STREETER & SON.

NEW WINDSOR, ILLINOIS.

HENRY C. MEREDITH CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA.

We sell ten straight bred, Renick Rose of Sharons, several Roan Duchesses, Waterloo J's, Harriets, Farny Yanmeter, Young Mary's, Miss Washington, Young Mary's and other families.

This sale of ours will comprise the top of our herd. The animals are remarkable tor individual excelence. For Catalogues address as above. Hotel accommodations on the grounds.

A. J. STREETER & SON.

PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horns,

On Tuesday May 30, 1882,

We will sell at the Government Farm, adjoining the city of

LEAVENWORTH, KAS.,

About FIFTY HEAD of Short-horns, of very superior character, composed of

Craggs, Bracelets. Young Marys, Ianthes, and other good families.

They have been bred with unusual care, and are in all respects one of the most desirable lots that will be sold this year. Lunch at 11:30 a. m. Sale commencing promptly at one o'clock.

Six months credit on good bankable paper. Catalogues sent on application.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WOOL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

BOSTON. MASS.

BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION

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Stallion season of ALMONT FILOT [standard] bay stallion 16½ hands high, weighs 1,200 pounds; star and near hind pastern white; fonled June 21, 1874, bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sined by Almont, he by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, record 2:14. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Pilot. Jr., sire of Lady Russel, the dem of Maud S., record 2:10½, third dam a superior road more owned by D. Swigert, Ky. thoroughbred. Terms, \$25 to incure.

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GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER XIV.

A twelvementh had passed, Damascus and Pempei had rown with wonderful rapidity. Their newspapers put the opulation at from fifteen hundred to two thousand apiece. This was hardly accurate, but was excusable on the ground that editors, as well as poets, and especially Kansas editors, were entitled to more or less license, and they always appropriated more. A Kansas newspaper that would have confined itself to the truth in those days—abstract, plain, unvarnished truth, would have been a very tame affair, indeed. The want of truthfulness was not at all because of any disposition to lie, nor did it come from any bad motive; it was rather the product of a patriotic devotion to an idea, which all men know leads to radicalism in thought and expression. The man who is enthusiastic and devoted—and that was the condition of all Kansas men, the newspaper men particulariv—will naturally magnify small matters, and the fact remains undisputed to this day that for inflated elaboration, the Kansas editor of that day stood unequalled under the sun. Much of this apparent exageration was chargeable, doubtless, to the fact that without an infusion of ideal matter, the actual condition of affairs would not have appeared well in reflection, and the extent of real so id comfort in things present would have been singularly

Anyway Pompei had fifty or sixty buildings up, and more under way. The actual number of people was about two hundred and fifty. Damascus was a little larger, and was in a magnificent state of enlargement. The Oriental and Paeific Hotels accommodated the wayfaring man. These wer both advertised in the Damascus Sun, as first-class houses.

And they were. They were the best in the town. Besides the two hotels, there were five saloons, three livery stables, six stores, three real estate offices, ten law offices, one post-office and one printing office.

An election had been held for the permanent location of An election had been held for the permanent location of the county seat and the returns astonished the Pompet people, for they showed a clear majority of seven hundred and elghty-four votes in favor of Damascus. The total votes cast in the county, as the poil books bore evidence, was seven thousand, three hundred and forty-two. This may be regarded as a full vote, the total population, including women and children, being probably ten or twelve hundred at the time the voting was done. Therefore Damascus was the county seat, and that accounted for its taking the lead of Pompei in the matter of population and thrift; for a county-seat meant a good deal. ounty-seat meant a good deal.

I called to see the Sun and get acquainted with the editor as well as learn something about the present and future of she city. Usually newspaper men are not corpulent and ruture of whe city. Usually newspaper men are not corpulent and ruddy as was Mr. Newcomb, editor of the Sen, but he was not too drunk to entertain me civilly and work at one of the four cases in the office. He had a boy helping him—a smart looking little ruffian with a roguish t winkle in his bright blue eyes, but his solemn face was daubed with great splotches of ink and dust—just like all printer boys in the devil—ish stage. He paid no attention of course to enable the ish stage. He paid no attention, of course, to anything we said, but he took it all in, nevertheless, as his little finger flew about over his case.

new about over his case.

Upon introducing myself, the editor told "Mort," (the devil) to "Go and bring two." At this command the young imp bounded off the dog's tail to the door, and the insulted canine, that had so unceremoniously been roused from a quiet nap, jumped and ran in several distinct directions before it occurred to him that perhaps somebody was kicking him out of the house, and he retired at the same opening thro'h which Mort had just emerged.

out of the house, and he retired at the same opening through the Mort had just emerged.

"Dann that boy!" modestly commented Mr. Newcomb, about the time Mort was too far away to hear the remark.

I took a fancy to the lad from his manner of getting on and off that dog's tall, and I felt like changing the proprie-

and off that dog's tall, and I felt like changing the proprie-tor's observation to "Bless that boy,"

He soon returned, coming solemnly in hearing two pint mugs of beer, and the editor invited me to "have some," while Mort gave me an ocular survey. I remember bis

wondering glance well to-day.

Declining the drink was no offence, and Mr. Newcomb drank both beers himself. Then he resumed his sketches of prominent was a series. prominent men about town, styling Col. Blucher the no an of 'em all.

"By the way," I inquired, after he had cleaned off his moustache and added one shade to the redness of his face—
"Are you well acquainted with this man, Col. Blucher?"
"Lord,yes, I have known the Colonel ever since the battle of Donelson. We lived neighbors in Bagdag six years,"
"Is he Coing well here?"

Well, yes,-that is, he makes lots o' lucre, but he's such a jolly good fellow, that he don't know what a dollar's worth.

He's always with the boys, you know, and they all think
the sun rises and sets in his hat—they'd face fire for the
Colons and be grown to Colonel, and he spends money for 'em like water. It takes

money to run a man like that " "And his family?" I added. "How does his wife like this

"She's the best looking woman in the world, the Col.'s

"Don't they live in town:" I Interrupted.
"No, they live on a claim outside the townsite—just around the bend of the river. She don't want to live in town, the Col. says."

"You say she does not come in the day-time. Why should she come at any other time?"

she come at any other time?"
"Well, you see, the Colonel's on it a little. When he's
out with the boys, he gets full, and she don't like to have
him stay in town when he's tight. She comes in to Killchrist's every time he gets too full and helps him home. She's the only person that can do anything with the Colonel when he's drunk. He's as bull-headed as a mule and would thrash the daylights out of any fellow that'd rub his feathers the wong way.

ers the wrong way."

Then he showed me to Judge Nimbletongue, a lawyer, Estable Pages, and I introduced quire Catchpenny, a Justice of the Peace; and I introduced quire Catchpenny, a Justice of the Peace; and I introduced myself to Mr. Manly, another lawyer. Nimbletongue and Catchpenny, I soon learned, ran the justice's court in Da-mascus on shares. What they couldn't jerk out of a poor devil who got into their clutches wasn't worth having. Mr. Manly was a different sort of man. He had a conscience, and it was in the right place; but Damascus was not a good town for it to thrive in

town for it to thrive in.

After supper, I amused myself with a pipe of good tobacco, and became a silent spectator. The lights of the little town sent their flickering rays out on the long prairie grass back of the houses and the rustling of billiard balls began. Here and there about town a shrill, wierd whistle was sent out on the soft air as the "boys" began to gather about the saloons. Walking quietly into Killchrist's unnoticed, I watched several games of billiards, and saw enough whisky and beer drunk to swill a small army. Col. Blucher was there, of course, but he did not notice my presence. Kill-christ had forgotten me, too. Nimbletongue was therea short time. He drank once or twice at Blucher's expense and retired without recognizing me. So I was permitted to remain wholly unknown, except that when the editor's boy came in for beer, he looked at me, a boy's know-ing glance. The Colondary of the state of the state of the state of the state of the same in for beer, he looked at me, a boy's know-ing glance. The Colondary of the same of the same and retired without recognizing me, so I was permitted to remain wholly unknown, except that when the editor's boy came in for beer, he looked at me, a boy's know-ing glance. The Colondary of the same and retired without recognizing me. remain wholly unknown, except that when the editor's boy came in for beer, he looked at ms, a boy's knowing glance. The Colonel was playing at one of the two tables, and was doing good work with his cue. Of course they had to drink. Who ever heard of a game of billiards in a saloon without some drinks being called for? Boys, also came in and looked on. Not boys with quotation marks about them, but genuine boys—boys proper, ranging in age came in and looked on. Not boys with quotation marks about them, but genuine boys—boys proper, ranging in age from eight to afteen years. They were boys of parents who were at home. It was fun for them who had never seen such nice things before. The handsome pictures of nude women and girls behind the bar; the large mirror in which they could see themselves reflected as they walked about; the rows of long-nocked bottles, and the clean cut tumblers, and handsome decanters colored by the bright liquors in them, all dazzling in the light of the reflectors thrown full upon them; the glistening billiard tables; the nave colors. upon them; the glistening billiard tables; the many colored balls rolling and cracking about over them and bounding back and forth against the bright green cushions; the littl

tables, too, with their cards, dominoes and beer mugs; the tables, too, with their cards, dominoes and beer mugs, the happy, jolly, romping crowd of men, their funny stories and their drinking—all these did the boys enjoy. Not one of the manly little fellows thought of doing any of the drinking himself;—whisky and beer were not for boys, of course; they understood all about that; but they loved to see the other things, and listen to the talk.

"Here, boys," said Killchrist, after they had been in

netime, "come and have some wine, it won't hurt you." The boys looked at one another as if in astonishn such a proposition to them. If the expression of their fahave been-"What! boys drink wine in a saloon?

Noticing their shyness, two or three "jolly, good fellows" joined in with the kind-hearted Captain, and they led and pushed the boys up to the counter. The smallest one was just tall enough to look over the top of it. They all drauk just tall enough to look over the top of it. They all drauk the wine given them, and three of the smaller ones looked ashamed as if they had done something wrong or mean, and left the place immediately. The others stuck it out. They rather enjoyed the thing, they had been there before. All hands were warming up to the work, and the little boy All hands were warming up to the work, and the little boys had several more drinks before the evening's entertainment concluded. After the second drink they took beer like little men. Two of them finished up with whisky, and in an hour's time they were all sick and vomiting over the floor like dogs, and had to be laid down beside the wall.

The Colonel was getting full; everybody was getting noisy. They began to sing songs, and tramp about the room, one fellow kicking a chair or table over as he passed, another knocking some other fellow's hat off with a billiard cue, another throwing a beer mug out through the window to see how much glass he could break. Col. Blucher stepped high and sometimes felt the wrong way for the table. He made one stroke for a decanter of wine, imagining it to be a billiard ball. Things were getting lively, because every ody was getting beastly drunk. The noise and din wer quite as offensive as the stench of the room, and it was growing worse as the night wore on. They howled and danced, and tramped and swore, like one might suppose unchained devils would do on a brief respite of freedom.

The closed door slowly opened and a woman came in dressed in a plain, clean calleo dress, and wearing a hood. They all knew her, and the tumult ceased. Even drunken men, if not absolutely demented.

men, if not absolutely demented, have respect for a good woman. They gave way as best they could, leaning against the wall and tables, to let her pass. The same stately form and step, but oh! how inexpressibly sore her heart must have been. She walked up to the bar where Col. Bluche was drinking a glass of whisky. He put the tumbler dow on the counter just as she took his arm and said—

"Come, Henry, let us go home."
Staggering in his effort to walk straight, the noble, pureearted, faithful woman staying him with her frail arms

they left the place and went out into the street. Organizing new counties was not an expensive affair at that time, Methods had changed. Once as in the early settle ment of the wes'ern states, after two or three thousand set ment of the wes'ern states, after two or three thousand set-tlers had set their stakes, had fields planned and orchards lanted, and began to feel the need of civil regulations they organized county governments for convenience. But it was not so now. A few persons went out ahead of the thou not so now. A few persons went out anead of the thousands that were on the way, and set county machinery running at once, so that when the people would come they would find everything ready. The plan of organizing in advance of settlement had its advantages. There was not a foot of land owned by an individual, and the constitution of the state exempted two hundred dollars worth of personal proerty from taxation, hence there was nothing to be taxed and therefore no taxes to pay, Of course, the county commissioners, clerk, attorney, probate judge, school superintendent, all were entitled to pay under the law for their time and sarriess but the axions. time and services; but the exhaustless patriotism of the Kansas politician was a reserve to fall back upon, and these officers were willing to wait. If they needed a little ready cash, there were plenty of men ready to purchase county war rants and bouds. In payment of any debt against the county othing more was needed or expected than a warrant dul drawn and signed directing the Treasurer to pay bearer the sum therein named. The fact that a great many of these warrants went out long before there was a dollar in the treasury with which to pay them was no argument against heir issue; and as long as paper is current why not let it go and increase the quantity according to the demands of busi ness? That they would some day have to be paid was not a matter for the present generation of holders to consider, and as there were no people resident to object, why not let the machine run? It was possible, be sure, that the county was rapidly running in debt, but the whole country was in debt, and about all that most of the first batch of settler had on which it would do to brag was their debts. And then, the law had wisely provided for funding indebtedness and issuing bonds etc., all of which could be done if the peo-ple so desired whenever the time should come for them to act. At present, the officers had control. Those who should come after them, should take things as they would find them. Kansas philosophy was; "The present only is ours; let the future take care of itself." Of course, when lands were purchased, and personal property increased in quantiwere purchased, and personal property increased in quantity and value, so that something could be raised by taxation the people would find their taxes very high; and stranger would wonder why the county was so much in debt; but that was matter for the people who should be directly inter-ested to consider, rather than the persons whose interest ran in the direction of large and frequent issues of county scrip. It may be that many persons who have settled in Hancock county since the time of which I am writing, have won-dered, and their friends have wondered, what caused the Indebtedness, and why some persons were ready to repudi-ate the whole business but if such persons will examine the records, provided always that the records can be found, they will find several funding acts made specially for that

the county machinery first started. Why, there was School District No. 2, which may be given why, there was ecnoil District No. 2, which may be given by way of illustrating the business capacity of the early men. One man, Majer Hornblower, with two others to assist him, organized the district, voted five thousand dollars in bonds to build a shood house with a bell on it that could be heard two miles; the treasurer, Major Hornblower, of lating to whether the people who would some day compose he voters of that district would approve his plans and pecifications, he deferred the erection of the school hor If the county commissioners wanted a little bridge build ing or road making, or other county work done, they of course gave the contract to a proper person and paid him like honorable men in the warrants of the county at their urrent value. They were not niggardly with their friends The next morning after my observations in Killchrist's salcon, I was in the office of the county clerk, a very suava-live, urbane gentleman, looking into these things. I was tive, urbane gentleman, looking into these things. I was surprised to discover how easy it was to run public machinery in private interest, and that without any money. It was while these discoveries were being forced upon me that the town was suddenly thrown into great excitement. A little girl, sister of the boy in the printing office, came run-ning up the street and went into 'Squire Catchpenny'soffice. The little creature was nearly exhausted with running and The little creature was nearly exhausted with running and crying. Then she ran over toward the printing office, but her brother saw her, for he had just started to carry the pe pers, and he met her. The poor girl laid her head against his shoulder and he put his right arm around her. "Don't cry so, Jennie," he said, "What alls you?" "Oh, Papa! Papa! he's killed! he's dead! Oh Papa! Papa!"

county, giving the people time to pay the debts made when

Her exclamations attracted attention, of course. It was ome minutes before she could tell anything intelligibly

Happening to sit at a window, I saw what has just been de-scribed, and at once went over to inquire the cause. When Jennie was sufficiently calm to talk she said two men iding past their house about daylight that morning whe her father went out to take care of his team, shot and killed

A party started at once and I accompanied them. It was only about a mile and a half to the house of Mr. Montrose, the man reported to be killed. We took Jennie and her

brother Mortimer with us. Our party had not gone out of sight when, looking back. I saw a man riding rapidly into town from the opposite di-

Upon arrival at the Montrose place we found him dead as reported, and his poor wife nearly crazy. They had no been there long-were just opening a farm to make it their been there long—were just opening a farm to make it their permanent home. They had little property, and thought to go there and, by their own labor, become comfortable. They had five children—three younger than Mortimer and Jennie. Mrs. Montrose told us that two young men had come that way from town early that morning, riding recklessly, hollowing and hooting, and when they saw her husband, they commenced shooting at him and he fell dead where he was, facing them and asking them not to shoot. She saw it all, she said, for she heard them hollowing and heard the horses' feet on the road, and she went to the door to see what it all meant. She was standing in the doorway to see what it all meant. She was standing in the doorway looking at them when they shet, and she showed us several builet holes in the shanty within a foot or two of where she was standing at the time. She did not know who they were,

The jury impanelled to investigate the matter found that the two young men whom the deceased had called by name were Samuel Cornover and Robert Defoe: that they were of the party in Killchrist's saloon the night before; and that the death of Henderson Montrose was caused by pistol shots fired into his body by the "aforesaid Samuel Cornover and Robert Defoe." Warrants were issured for their arrest. All this required several hours, and it was late in the af-ternoon when we returned to town. Before leaving the

premises we heard that the town was all "tore up" over another dreadful story in which Col. Blucher bore a p nent part.

The man whom I had seen riding into town as we left brought the second news. He said three men, one of them the sheriff, were coming a little way behind with Col. Bluher in arrest. They were coming by the Colonel's hous that morning when they heard a terrific screaming, and saw his little daughter running about the place as if she were wild with some intolerable pain, when they went in and found, at least were so informed, that the Colonel had killed his boy by breaking his head in pieces. The Colonel was still so much under the influence of his debauch of the previous night that he did not realize the situation. Bu his wife informed them that when she got home with him last night, the child was sleeping on the floor—the girl hav-ing gone to spend the night at a neighbor's—and the Coling gone to spend the night at a neighbor's—and the Col onel caught him by the feet and swung him about once o twice then struck his head against the door casing with such violence as to break his skull into several pieces and scatter the poor boy's brains about the room, then lay down and

had not wakened since.

Upon our return to town, Col. Blucher was in the calaboose, under guard "raving like a maniac," my informan said. "When he became sober enough to learn and under stand what he had done, he fell to the carth as if struck by a bullet, exclaiming—'My God! I have done it at last?' and became so unmanageble that he had to be overpowered by force and locked up."

I did not care to see him then, but I determined to see the poor woman whose heart he had broken. Going over to the office of Mr. Manly, I requested that gentleman to go with me to see the distressed family.

"I am so glad you are here," the worn-out woman said when she saw who I was. "Who else can help me?" she ad-

ded—"Oh! my boy! my boy! May God have mercy on all."

I will not pretend to describe what we saw and heard ther in presence of such an overwhelming bereavement. The heart that does not ache in sympathy must be hard indeed; and the eye that cannot see all is dim. The story, as I heard it, in all its horrible details, was true. There was the body of the murdered boy, his head all broken in pieces, so as to e unrecognizable, and the manner of the killing was verified by the sad, sad statement of her who was most interested But that was not all. Angie had spent the night away from home. Upon coming into the room in the morning and looking at the dead, mashed up body of her brother, knowing without being told, that the drunken man lying ther on the bed was the instrument of destruction, sh the wildest screams and ran crazily about the place in un-governable fright until she fell to the earth, and had been

inconscious ever since.

After hearing all these sickening recitals, I informed the uffering woman that we had come to relieve and assist he

"You are kind and good," she said. "You will know bet ter than I what ought to be done. I am so glad you are here. You will stay near us, won't you, until I can help myself better than I can now? I don't know just what we are to do. My frouble seems at last too great for me. Your presence will be such a relief. Judge Nimbletongue and 'Squire Catchpenny came in soon after Henry left this morning, and were very kind. They offered advice and counsel, but they made a business matter of it, and I have no heart for business. a business matter of it, and I have no heart for business. They had papers prepared when they came, and I signed what they asked me to. I don't know anything about it only they said they would see that Henry was kindly dea

"We came in part for the purpose of offering our service in that direction, as friends, not attorneys," I said. "Mr-Manly assured me before coming, that he would be glad to

render you any professional or friendly assistance in his power, and without thought of compensation."

Momentarily forgetting her misfortunes at this profered kindness, her recognition of it was so womanly, that Mr. Manly told me afterwards—"That is the handsomest and most greedly company. ost graceful woman I ever looked at."

Angle lay unconscious during most of the following night, ther breathing more and more indistinct as the night wore away. When the gray of the morning began to appear, the crowing of a favorite white Bantam cock—little Harry's et-aroused her temporarily, and she uttered a scream ut earthly in its terror, at the same time sprining from he bed as if she had been thrown from a mortar. But she fell and we laid her back again. She lay motionless then and we watched her breathing as it became more subdued and regular, less and less frequent until she—died.

The best that could be obtained in time was had, and little Harry and Angie were buried side by side in the san grave, while their father lay upon the stone floor of a con

o that passing animals and men should not tread upon the sacred ground. Out there in the timber edge, with the grassy waste stretching far away to the distant hitls, under a spreading elm they lie where the winds may whisper and the birds sing in the free air—two innocents murdered, murdered, murdered, murdered, murdered, murdered, by—whisky.

On visiting the home of Mrs. Montrose the next day I learned that Messrs. Catchpenny and Nimbletongue had preceded me one day, for they presented themselves the day the murdered man was buried. They had informed her, the murdered man was burred. They had informed her, so she said, that she had good cause of action in damages against Captain Killchrist; that they would have no difficul-ty in obtaining judgment against him in her favor for at least ten thousand dollars, and they would charge her only wife is, but she's a reserved, quiet sort of woman, too much so, altogether, for such a place. If she was as lively as the Colonel they'd just take things in this neck. She don't come into town often in day time, and—"

be heard two miles; the treasurer, Major Hornblower, of course, took the contract to build the school house, and also took the bonds to pay for it. He sold the bonds for eighty come into town often in day time, and—"

y in obtaining jungment against him in her favor for at least ten thousand dollars, and they would charge her only one thousand for their trouble. This was welcome news to the poor, bereaved woman. Of course they wanted to be second into town often in day time, and—"

to heard two miles; the treasurer, Major Hornblower, of least ten thousand dollars, and they would charge her only one thousand for their trouble. This was welcome news to the poor, bereaved woman. Of course they wanted to be second into town often in day time, and—"

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to heard two miles; the treasurer, Major Hornblower, of least ten thousand dollars, and they would charge her only one thousand for their trouble. This was welcome news to the poor, bereaved woman. Of course they wanted to be second into the poor, because the poor the p were so kind and good to her, she said, that she signed all the papers they asked her to sign, and said they would commence suit at once, and attach property to secure the judg

Upon inquiry I learned that the family was sorely in

need of a little present assistance, just such as the dead man was able and willing to furnish. Five children is a large family for a destitute woman to support. Mortimer was earning his own living in the printing office, but the other were too young to help themselves even if they had an op-portunity. Jennie was ten years old, the baby two. I asked the sorrowing woman if she would be willing to let Morti-mer and Jennie live with a good, kind woman who was living alone and would be giad to have them for company. She would feel a great relief, she said, if they had a good place where they would be properly treated. This woma was like thousands of others who came to Kausas to bette was like thousands of others who came to Kansas to better their condition. She was intelligent and well bred. Her children were clean, neat and well behaved. The little things looked sad and wondering. Their mover quiet, in harmony with the surroundings, except the baby boy. He was too young to know his loss. He was busy with a little mailet driving nails through a crack in the floor. The bare mention of separating the family brought fresh tears to the dark eyes of the mother, and the children looked at one another, and at their mother, and at me. I calle Jennie to me. She stood facing me and the tears started Drawing her up close to my side, taking her right hand in mine and passing my left about her shoulders. I told her that I had a gook lady friend who had recently lost a little girl that she was very fond of, and would be glad to have

"Where does she live?" the girl asked.
Upon being informed, she then asked for the lady's name.
That was given, when she started back, and looking wildly
in my face, asked in great surprise—
"Is Angie Blucher dead?"
"Yes, Jennie, and so is little Harry."

"I am afraid of Col. Blucher," the child said,
"I am well acquainted with Mrs. Blucher," the mother
said, as if in sympathy with her fellow woman—"She is the best woman I ever knew, but the Colonel drinks so hard,

would not like to have Jennie there." "Looking at me again, inquisilively, Jennie asked—
"Are you the gentleman that came into camp last sum
ner and let Angie and Harry ride your horse!"
Being answered affirmatively, she added—
"Mortie (Mortimer) said he just knew you were the man.

I had to explain to them that the Colonel would not be ome for some time; and Mrs. Montrose, with that woman-y intuition common, yet so unexplainable, in her sex, saw hat I had something for her ears but not for Jennie. She ly intuition con inquired if I would not like a drink of fresh water, and sent Jennie for it. Then I told her all, and that the Colonel would have to remain a prisoner nearly six months at the least, and I thought that upon his release if he should be

but her husband did, for he called them by name. He said,
"Sam, you and Robert ought to know better than that—"
and he fell dead, not saying another word.

The jury impanelled to investigate the matter found that
the two young men whom the deceased had called by name

acquited, he would be cured, and his home would be safe
for any child. At any rate I santed Mortimer and Jennie
to go and stay with Mrs. Blucher until she should be willing to do without them,"

"But she is not able to keep the children," she replied.

"I will see that the children are cared for," I so "Then they may go."

Jennie returned with the water. I asked her if she would ride with me over and see Mrs. Blucher, explaining that the Colonel was not at home and would not be,

She consented to 20, and we started. On the way I ex-plained to her that the Colonel had not treated Harry well, and the little fellow died suddenly, and Angie was se much frightened and grieved about it that she died soon atterwards. I also told her that Angle's moilier was 30 sorry and so inuch troubled about her children's death that I knew she would be better pleased with the little girl I was taking to her if she would never ask any questions about Angle and Harry. I had barely finished the suggestion when the little woman saw the force of it and answered promptly that she would not say anything about them unless she knew that Mrs. Blucher wanted her to do so.

The pale, lonely woman saw us coming, and stood in front of her cabin door to receive us; "I'm so glad you have come, Jennie, dear, sweet girl; can't you stay and live with me? I am so lonely," and she kissed the little friend and wept over her. They both cried. The little girl, like all little girls, was overcome by her friend's sorrow, and she wept in sympathy. When Geral-

dine's arms were removed from the child's neck, her ques "I have come to stay with you as long as you want me."

"Did your mother send you?"
"Mr. Westman asked me to come, and mother said might. And Mortie's coming too. Mr. Westman said h wanted Mortie here with you to help you and be compan or us at night."

"How good;" and the sore heart welled up full.

I stated to the distressed woman as tenderly as I could that I had selected these two children as companions for her, that they would all be provided for, and that as much good as possible would be extracted from the future in her behalf. I requested her to be as much at ease as she could under the circumstances; that we never knew what may happen, and that notwithstanding her many burdens, they yould be made to appear lighter in time, as she should gal strength to bear them

"I will do as you wish," she said submissively. "Won'you visit us often?"

I promised, and then rode up to town. After seeing Mor timer and explaining the situation, promising to pay him a dollar a week for spending all his spare time with Jennis and Mrs. Blucher, I went to see Mr. Manly. Captain Killchrisht was just leaving the office. He had

retained Manly in his defence in the proposed suit of Mrs. Montrose against him, and had paid him fifty dollars retaining fee. He had stated to Mr. Manly, so that gentleman informed me, that he didn't expect the case would ever get to trial, for he would buy the other lawyers off wheney er they put their price down to a reasonable figure. They wanted five hundred dollars now, but they'd come down to hundred whenever they began to think he would'nt weak

"This is a miserably contemptible practice," sold Manly "This is a miss-rably contemptible practice," sold Manly, "There seems to be no honor anywhere among either law-yers or officers. I am troubled to know just how to mark out a course and follow it. I don't like to take that man's money in such a case on his side, and especially when the opposing attorney offers to betray his client for a considera-tion. But, changing the subject: There is another matter on my mind, and you may be able to assist me by suggeson my mind, and you may be able to assist me by sugge tion if nothing more. Our editor is not helping any. His paper is so fithy that it is a positive injury to us, and those of us who hope to see a better condition of things here some day, would like to relieve him, but we don't know how to do it. It is on this point I would like a suggestion

rom you."
"Buy him out." Laugested.
"He don't want to sell," Manly replied.
"Call a meeting of all the people in town who want a desent paper and pass a resolution to establish another paper in town without delay; subscribe two thousand dollars for the same and then arrelate committee of three safe. the purpose, and then appoint a committee of three safe men to carry out your will, and he will offer to sell in les

than twenty-four hours."

Just then we heard the constable calling witnesses in the case of the State of Kansas revens Henry Blucher, and we went over to the Justice's court room. The examination was to be had before Esq. Catchpenny. That officer was a good natured looking man, with a full brownish drab moustache, and the merryest little gray eyes in town. Healways wore a plug hat, sitting a little back on his head. He was a "rattler," as the "boys" termed it. He could talk all around you in a minute, and overwhelm you with words. What he meant was not always clear but the did not be been as the second of the could be seen to be meant was not always clear but the did not be seen as the second of the second he meant was not always clear; but if he did not leave an impression on your mind that he was a "bully boy," there is no use in a clean face and a smooth tongue. He talked fast, he walked fast, and wrote fast. He was not a very little man, either; he was about five feet nine, and weighed, I suppose about a hundred and fifty pounds, but his fussy, quick, bustling manner made him look less than he really was. His half was dark and combed down on his he really was. His hair was dark and combed down on his his forehead and then jerked suddenly back. In short, 'Squire Catchpenny was no slouch, either in look or dress. Col. Blucher was brought into the room hand-cuffed, a miserable wreck. I shuddered and turned my face as he passed. I asked Manly who was to defend the Colonel. He did not know.

"Then you must do it," said I. "You are employed by me. Enter a confession as to the killing but interpose a plea of insanity. Then waive examination and let the case go to the district court."

"State of Kansas versus Henry Blucher," called out the

court. "Is the State ready?"

"The State is ready, Your Honor, said Judge Nimble-

Here the sheriff removed the manacles

"Who appears for the defence?" inquired the Justice.
'I do," replied Mr. Manly. "Oh, let them hang me and be done with it," wildly ex-

I took a seat at his side and whispered a word of friend-ship and cheer. He threw his arms about my neck, in a fit of labored weeping. "Oh! Jo, I am wild, mad, gone gone!" and he fell loosely on the floor, moaning as If in

great agony. He was raised; his face, neck, arms and hea bathed with cool water, and he goon revived, but seeme wholly unconscious after that of all that was going on.

The plea of "guilty of the killing, but not guilty of mur der" was entered, examination waived, and he was ordere to the county jail at Bagdad until the sitting of court-five months hence. The handcuffs were replaced, and the poo fellow was removed to the jail to await the shersff's co

"State of Kansas versus Samuel Cornover and Robert De-foe," the Justice called. These gentlemen were present in person and by Attorney Nimbletongue. They plead not guilty, and also waived an examination. They were like-wise ordered to the Bagdad jail and to appear at the District Court, and they were removed, handcuffed, to the town jail. The sheriff was preparing to start next morning with them and Blucher to the Putnam county jail; the nearest sa prison for murderers

The next morning I looked up the records to ascertain what Mimbletongue and Catchpenny had done in the way of securing fees in the cases of their women clients. I found that Mrs. Blucher had signed a note in their favor for one thousand dollars and also a mortgage on their horses, cows, and homestead to secure the note. The note was due in three months after date. Mrs. Montrose had signed pa-pers of like character for the same amount and on six months time, and the mortgages were all of record. went at once and inquired of them what services they ex went at once and inquired of them was services they ex-pected to perform for Mrs. Blucher.

"Oh," they said, "Mrs. Blucher often requested Killchrist not to sell the Colonel whisky, but he sold it light along,

and we thought as soon as she begins to feel a little better we'd bring the suit." "Did you hear her give that notice?" I asked.

"Yes, and a dozen more—she often notified him. Why there's"—and he named over a number of persons who heard the notice given. I wrote them all down after I left

As this information was given they both ren to look and laugh at the "sheriff's posse"—the sheriff in a two horse spring wagon with Cornover, Defoe and Blucher all hand-caffed, ready for the trip to Bagdad jail. The sheriff got out to take a drink and fix his belt, then took his seat in the wagon again and spoke to the horses; but a wor was heard calling to him, and he looked in that direction

The Colonel's wife wanted to see him before he left,
"No! no!" the Colonel shouted, "Go on, sheriff, go on
quick, I can't look in that face again; quick! quick! finth
horses, go!—" and the horses ran away out of town, before the sheriff had good hold of the lines, the poor heart-bro ken, faithful wife looking after them until they were all on of sight, when she turned slowly and walked home. "That's a true woman, boys," said Catchpenny, (To be continued.)

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.



A Preventive for Chills, Fever Agne.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appe-tite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron art Alteratives: also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO. LAWRENCE. KAS.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$90. Pianos \$125 up Factory running day and night. Papers free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

In this Mennie B. Rose
NET On the Common Cards 10e, 14 pla, 8th
Agid, make 60 per ceat. Please send 30e for figure
Album of samples, Fremium List &c. Blank Cards at
wholesale, NORTH 19th 18th 48th

GREAT GERM DESTROYER! DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid!

SCARLET

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

CURED. CONTAGION destroyed. SICK ROOMS purified and made pleasant. pleasant. Fevered and Sick Person

ULCERS purified and healed, DYSENTERY CURED, WOUNDS healed rapidly, Removes all unpleasant odors, TETTER dried up, IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, de FOR SORE THROAT It IS A SUITE CUITE.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

ROOT CROPS FARM STOCK PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 Cortlandt St., New York

MAMMOTH GEORGIA MELON.
Seed of the Celebrated Georgia Watermelon by Mail.

14 lb. by mail, \$2 00. 14 lb. by mail, 75 cents. 12 oz. by mail, 30 cents.

36 02. by mail, 30 cents.

Weight of melons, 40 to 70 pounds. Four car loads hipped frem our grounds to State Fair. Also taking remiums at several County and State Fairs.

Address A. ELLSWORTH.

Hutchinson Reno Co., Kas. For Sale.

200 bushels Flax Seed, free from Rape.

R. B. STEELE, Topeka, Kas. EDSON & BECK.

115 East Sixth Ave., Topeka. Kas., dealers in Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain and

all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds, also Millet, Clover, Timothy, English and Kentucky Blue Grass, Oats, and IDWA SEED CORN.



Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel. In 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 days' trial. Best Feed Mills, Corn She,lers, Brass Celinder Pumps, Catalogue free, CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO., Batavia, III.



Gold Medal Awarded the Author. A new and great Medical Woak, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life, or, Seif-Preservation; "bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 809 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute on Dr. W. H. PARKER, No Bulfinch st., Boston.

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Zadies' Department.

Hurrying Home.

Together they rattle along the street, Those old chums called wind and rain, Playing the strangest tricks with your feet, Till you stumble and stagger again. But little care I While I can see A light in the window At home for me.

Cheerly blinking the street lamps shine. Waiting to see the doors flung wide. And in the radiance of home divine Some one's waiting for me inside Some one's waiting,

And I can see Red lips holding A kiss for me.

Reflection.

'Tis a good thing sometimes to be alone Sit calmly down and look self in the face Ransack the heart, search every secret place, Prayerful, uproot the baneful seeds there sown, Pluck out the weeds ere the full crop is grown. Gird up the loins afresh to run the race, Foster all noble thoughts, cast out the base Thrust forth the bad, and make the good thine own.
Who has this courage to thus look within, Keep faithful watch and ward with inner eyes: The foe may harass, but can ne'er surprise, Or over him ignoble conquest win, O! doubt it not, if thou would'st wear the crown Self, baser self, must first be trampled down.

BUTTER MAKING

MR. EFATOR: In all our labor in making butter, in keeping cream at the proper temperature, in churn-ing and making butter, the preservation of the grain must be kept in mind, and anything that has a ten dency to mash the granules must be avoided, or we can not produce good butter. In the cream is too warm or churned too fast, or if a churn is used in which the motion causes friction rather than pres-sure, or the all day channing of cream taken from unscalded milk of farrow cows, or from cows milked near to the time of coming in, or if it be over-worked after churning, we cannot obtain good butter; it will often have a greasy appearance, the particles do not seem to adhere, and no amount of cooling will make butter under any of these conditions solid ice should never come in contact with butter.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

Mr. Epiron: There been thinking of writing to your paper for sometime as I see no letters from this county, and the best part of the paper is the column devoted to the ladies; that is, it suits me best; and I thought I would try and help to keep it interesting rac it now is. I have just finished cleaning house and I will write about that. My house is nother large or new (there being only two rooms in it) but with a little good white-wash and five rolls of plain, meat wall paper, and a good deal of elbow grease well faid on, I made it look like a new one, on the inside a least. Then I put clean white curtains, rufiled up the center, at the windows, and a few neat pictures and various articles that I have made myself, and it really looks so nice that I am quite proud of it. Now. my friends, don't think because you have a small mean house, that there is we use trying to keep it clean and neat, for it will pay you well. I think the worry over a dirty house wears a woman out more than the hard work of cleaning, even if you have to do it alone as I had to do.

I want to send directions for making some nice crochet trimming the next time I write, it this does not find the waste basket as I fear will be the case, it

being my first attempt.

Do any of you-ever put cream and sugar over acttuce? If not, just try it for tea some time and see how you like it. Cut the leaves once, and if very large, twice in two. I sand thanks to Section BROWN. for the wasking fired receipt.

MOME TONICS MR. EBETGR:—I will just say to the indy of Word Rose, Pennsylvania, that Greene county, Pennsylvania, was my birth place and home of my youth. I live now in Pratt-county, Kansas, a beautiful and healthy country, but we do not have the same comforts of life here to enjoy as there in many respects; but we have beautiful prairies, good level roads, can hills, rocks, and trees once mure and pick some very hard to get it started and it grows very slowly; years if they do any good. There are some fault trees growing in this part, some peach strees will bear this year if nothing happens. I think peaches and plumbs will do well here, but I am afraid apples and other fruit will fail as the soil is sandy and gets so very hot through the summer; some vegetables do well. If we can make a success raising timber and fruit trees, this will be a good country, but of course we co not do without timber and first. We have to have our wood from forty to fifty miles; can get canned fruit, but do not have the pleasure or bother of picking it. This is a good stock country; there are a great many cattle and sheep held here. I think that fall is the best time to come, if you come early; but I will say, although I seldom advise any one, if you are com-fortably situated and have your health, do not come

grass and new milk.

Iuka.

west; do not sacrifice a good home and leave all; it will pay you to come and stay a year before you do

that, but to all who need a change of climate, need

pure air and water, come; especially consumptives. Five years ago the best physicians gave me up to die

with consumption, and I believe I would if I had not

come to Kansas; this is why I am here to day. Hoping some one will be benefitted by this, I will close. after saying to Farmer's Daughter that her calf needs

MR. EDITOR:-There is no question relating to the duties of women so important as economy; economy of mental and physical labor, economy of time. The forty years that have passed over my head have taught me time is precious. I might fill columns in telling you how I have learned to economize my time in almost everything relating to woman's du-ties, but I leave that for others; I wish to draw your attention to a more general view. As a class our American women are educated to house keeping almost exclusively so: it absorbs all their thought some it enslaves, but it brings no pecuniary remu neration, hence that question of asking for money. Since it is not in the nature of the most considerat of husbands to anticipate the wants of women, nor vet to comprehend the sensibility which causes her to shrink from asking pecuniary favors, no matter how deserving, lest her wants should be regarded as insignificant and heard with indifference, ever though she may have sweated over the heated over for hours preparing some dainty morsel to tickle his appetite, and spent precious hours to embroider his slippers; this voluntary sacrifice of time and labor on her part only renders him more exacting and if any thing less considerate. Well-there are many things

that are that need not be, since there is a cause for every effect. We should look to the source and let help. I think every mother should teach her boys to the results care for themselves. When women have be neat and clean and do housework. Boys, you earned just what duties are positively needed on their part, then ase their mental powers in finding just how to perform their duties thoroughly with a view for securing time and strength to devote to some remunerating industry, something that may be healthful and entertaining, she will no longer feel the humiliation of a dependent, but in many instan-ces may turn the scales. There are but few industries in which the farmers' wife can engage, but they are productive of more or less profit in proportion to the skill and energy employed. We have the market garden, the dairy and the poultry business, and for those who love the exercise of skill, the apiary, and as a beautiful and highly remunerative business for women of Kansas silk, culture in the near future is going to take the lead. I will here acknowledge the receipt of two copies of the Grange Patron, containing two articles by Dr. Woodward on silk culture in Kansas; I have written for further information, and will be pleased to place before you all the informa tion I shall be able to obtain. At present it is a fact there are ladies in Kaneas wearing beautiful silks made by their own hands. We are talking the mat-ter over here and I would like to see a Ladies' Silk society formed in every county in Kansas, in time to begin operations for business next spring. Let us hear from you and let us see if womens' brains and energy cannot develop one of the grandest industries ever introduced into Kansas. Economize brain and energy and independence is a sure reward.

MES. M. J. HUNTER.

Mu, Enguer.—Thave been watching to see if any of the ladies had maything they wanted to exchange, but guess they have not as no one responds. I prom

FLOWERS.

sed if I came to see you again I would tell you some thing about my-lowers and birds, but on looking them over I don't know which plant to write about. I have over fifty different varieties of house plants and I heartily wish I could deposit a bounct on the desk of our good editor, and let their silent beauty speak cur thanks for his kindness to the farmers wives. Mary Mellenbrush, if y u will wash your plants in whole oil soap it will kill the green lice Will kuntJuctell me how she treats her Calia lillied I would like to know if she has a better way than l nave, and here must be better than mine, or lelse it is older The James Post No. 29 Grand Army of the Republic have a sad duty to perform to day. An old soldier has been discharged from this warfare, but if his rame is enrolled in the life book above, what matters it? 'He has only started to that country of the great waknown a liftle in advance of those com-rades that oc-day march with the stars and stripes at their head. They can only go with him as fer as the grave. What a fraternal feeling exists among old soldiers, but it is not to be wondered at when we remember their friendships were comented by hardships and suffering.

I had intended to give some few hints on decorat ing our homes, that are within the means of every good women, but to-day I have not the heart; my mind is drawn away from such things and I feel that it is better to see that our lives are adorned with a Godly walk that we may be ready when it is ours to cross the fark river.

SPICED MEEF-GENORE'SMAPS MR. Enter: As I am a reader of the Farmer I partment. And now don't let us be prejudiced against one another's ways, for we may lease many things to our advantage; I con est I was a little prejudiced against every way to make light bread except the way described by Aurt Sue. II have baked that way for years with good success, but since living here we were not successful in raising potatoes, except early rose, which late in the spring lose their good quality of making light, fine, flaky broad. Lam truly thankful to Practical for her timely receipt for bread, for since trying that, cooking goes easier again. Lalways think nothing tastes right if the bread and foutter are poor. I will give my way of making ginger snaps: 1 cmp brown sug-ar, 1 cmp molasses, @Orleans is best, but Sorgham will do 1 cmp meat fryings, 1 large teaspson ginger, 2 teacpoons seda dissolved in a tablespoonful of vine gar, flour torroll; roll than. New try may way of spic ing beef: 3 pounds raw seef chopped fine, 1 specuful salt, 1 of pepper, 2 of melted butter, 2 eggs, one-half cup rolled crackers; mix, roll together tight and bake quick; when cold, slice. HOMESET N.

KENSINGTON STITCH, ETC.

Mr., Eorgez:-Farmers' Daughter wishes Kensing ton stitch described. It is merely a simple outline see for miles without being hindered by trees stitch; make a snot in the crewel to commence with, or hills but I would rejoice to see the dear old then put the needle through the material, and pass delicious fresh fruit. We are all trying our best to ming firing it back not quite half way from the first make confortable homes here, but it takes hard lapoint and put it back the same distance from the sounds. We will knye togaise our ewn timber, and it is size of the flower to be worked and the fine dexture of the material; the stitches should be evenly placed and blond into each other. The work will look much better if put in a frame and worked, then the neele is put through by the right hand and the apward stitch taken with the left which should be kept under the frame all the sime. It is very pleasant work and easily learned.

I am glad to welcome Rebecca into our circle and hope that we all may become acquainted. Jerusha musicome too, we could not de anything without her. I would like to take my work and step into her house some pleasant afternoon and have a good talk. A pretty trimming for children's dressis made by setting up any nurrher of stitches divisible by sex.
1st row, knit ene, put thread over the needle, knit one, kast three stitches together, knit one, make one, repeat to end of needle. For second and every alternate row leave the limitted stitch between the two made stitches and knit the rest; repeat these rows until you have the desired width of trimming. For the crochet edge, one double stitch into first stitch, four chain, one double stitch into the first, one double into next stick, repeat from four chains three times, two chains, one double into asrrow stripe of knitting, two chain, repeat to the end. Second row, one double into first stitch, four chair treble stitch into top of last double, one double into the next chain, five chains, one treble into the top of last double, one double into next loop, three chain, one double into the rext double of last row, three chains, repeat to end of trimming. It should be made of coarse thread. BRAMBLEBUSH.

PASSING THOUGHTE.

MR. EDITOR:—Sister Bramblebusk asked what we all thought of men, who helped in the house. I for one answer, I think it shows good common sense on their part. Euch husbands are generally pretty good to have around, and good husbands generally make good wives. If a couple unite their destinies for life they should help each other as occupation requires. Very often a man can save the expense of a hired girl if he will help when wife or children are sick. I don't consider the wages half the expense of some hired girls. There are many ways we can make our work lighter; we should use less cake and pie, and use more clear truit. A great many women are shut in the house all day without any out door exercise, perhaps none except to carry heavy pails of slop and milk to the pigs and calves. Ti husbands of such wives invariably say "I can't fool away my time with housework, if wife can't cook for the hands I suppose I'll have to go and hunt up a girl." The wife knowing financial prospects, and knowing that from ten to twenty-five dollars is

needed for tobecco and eigars, worries along without can depend on it, the girls will think more of you. I have heard some girls say they did not want nor expect to have their husband ever help about the house; just watch them a few years, they will be sure to need help all the same.

Butter sticking to bowls and paddles causes many frown and hasty word. Just before churning I put my bowl, paddle, mould, etc., to soak in cold water; butter cannot stick to a clean bowl well soaked with water; if butter is warm I rub bowl with salt. I always scald my bowl after use, sometimes with soapsuds. I would like to know if any of you are using a cheap creamer can that would pay to get for 3 to 6 gallons of milk.

A few years ago I raised a couple hundred ducks One day after feeding soaked wheat bran as usual I found several dozen falling and staggering around like drunk men; I caught up a big apron full and ran to the house; the first thing I saw was a cup of sweet cream. At a venture I stirred several spoonfuls of soda in and gave each duck a spoonful as fast as I could; out of 75 I lost but thirteen; others were not so bad; some lay stupid for an hour or two. Now to find the cause, I tasted feed remaining in pail, found it tasted salty; I found also that salt had been spilled in box of bran. To test the matter I took a duck out of a pen that did not have that kind of feed, mixed salt with some meal and fed it. It acted like the rest. I gave soda and sweet milk and saved it. I suppose the soda neutralized the effects of the

We have had our first fried chicken; call around Mr. Editor, and you shall have a fry. With good wishes for our favorite paper, I will close. S. S. S.

The Lunny Bart.

---How to make a barrel of flour go a great wayship it to Australia. -The potato is a susceptible vegetable. It is

constantly getting mashed. ---- A successful debater-the hornet always carried

-When is a circus clown not a clown? When he's a tumbler. -The strength of a farmer is oftentimes concen

trated in his butter. -"This is a godless country, A man was arres

ted for kneeding and praying aloud in Broadway. He anight have stood up and sworn with impunity." —Fogg says he was never baptized, but he went to church where there was a sprinkling of sinners in the congregation, and he was one of them.

—A man gathering mushrooms was told that hey were poisonous. "Thank you," he replied, "! they were poisonous. "Thank you," he replied, "I am not going to eat them myself; I sell them at the

hotel." -A priest asked a condemned criminal in a jail "what kind of a conscience have you?" "It's as good as new," replied the prisoner, "for I have never

—Snooks went home the other night afflicted with double visien. He sat for some time with his sleeps gaze riveted on Mrs. Snooks, and then complacently remarked: "Well, I declare, 'f you two gals don't

—A woman has sharper eyes than a man. Any little love passages that may be going about a woman will detect in an instant. With a man it is different. He will not perceive a kiss, even, unless it is brought zight under his nose

- Strike while the iron is het," says the proverb but when the old man is on a strike and his wife is compelied to support the family by taking in wash ding, she bee to iron while the strike is hot.

"Colonsi," said a man who wanted to make

out a genealogical tree, "Colonel, how can I become thoroughly acquainted with my family history?" "Simply by running for Congress," answered the Colonel

"Docter," said a lady patient, "I suffer a grea deal with my-eyes." The old gentleman adjusted his spectacles, and with a Socratic air replied, "I do not doubt it, my friend; but then you ought not to forget you would suffer a great deal more without them."

Advectisements.

Gar readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertise that they saw the advortisement in the Kansac Farmer.

OE RENT, one good store room, good location. In-quire of J. W. Mohler, 111 Frith street, Topeka.

NO MORE

RHEUMATISM,

or Gazt, Acute or Chronic.

SALICYLICA,

SURE CURE.

Manufactured by the European Medicine Co; of Paris and Leipzig.

Immodiat: Relief Werranted. Permenent Oure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Re-Kable Remedy on both continues. The highest Medical Academy of Parls report 95 cures out of 100 cases within a days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uricacid which existe in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patterns, \$1, a box; a boxes for \$5. Sent to any address, free by mail, on receipt of price? Informed by Pysicians, Sold by all Dreoglets. Address

DANIEL ROMMEL, Sole Importer, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

See that every box bears the name of Daniel Romme ole agent and importer.



ROSES The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARCE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extrag, more ROSES than most establishment and establishment of the second for land surface of the second distablishment of th

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth so free Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, - -

Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo. Located near the business center, only two squares west of floard of Trade building, Armour Bros, bank, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri, Honse newly far sished Union Depot street ears pass the door every five minutes, Terms \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

THE

Rake



This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; will eather from 500 to 700 pounds at one load and carry it to the stack. The Rake is guided by the feet of the driver by turning the wheels to the right or left. When the Rake is loaded it is then pushed to the stack and backed from under the hay, which is left in nice shape to be pitched. With the Rake one man and team can rake and haul to the stack from 10 to 12 acres per day, thus saving winrowing, shocking, etc. Parties wishing to purchase Rakes will please order early. Inducements offered to Dealers and Agents.

Territory for lease,
For prices and particulars address
S. B. GILLILAND,
Proprietor and Manufacturer.
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Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you ANY ar ticle for family and personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Prices . No matter what you want, send for our Catalogue. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the U.S.

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FARMERS anxious to make money, and mer chance by applying at once for control of territory o ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains thromo portraits of Maud S. and Iroquois, and treat fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1100 pages, over 400 startestions. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terns tibe.

Address HUBBARD BROS, 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED, a violim of youthing impredence causing Prema-ne Decay, Nervous Leichlity, Lost Manhood, obe, aving tried in vaire every known remedy, has discovered a simple 3ck dure, which he will send FREE to his fillow-raterers, address J. H. RCEVES, 43 Charthann St., N. Y.



2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS.

for sale in quantities to suit parchasers, special in fucements on car lots.

says that Sheridae's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hers lay like Sheridam's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoorful toon print food. Sold everywhere, or estably mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO.-Boston, Mass., formerly Bac., or Me. PENSIONS For SOLDIERS,

children. Thomastidy-vetontited. Pensions siven for loss of faser, tag, eye or rupture, matters or my Bluenes. Thomastidy-vetontited. Pensions siven for my Bluenes. Thomastid of pensions with the pension of my Bluenes. Thomastid of pensions of the pension of my Bluenes. Thomastid of the pensions of the pension of the pe À



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For all points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico California, and Texas. 2 Trains Daily.

The direct route for all points in the EAST AND NORTH,

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2 TRAINS DAILY.

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Gen'l Manager.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day os which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, too the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested instrays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

for not posting.

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 lat
day of November and the list day of April, except when
found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.
No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up
a stray.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a far an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being settified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

us. He shall also give a some to use the use of such stray,

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the
time such stray was taken up, t (ten days after posting) make
out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the
description and value of such stray,
If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it
shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

hall be effectively an experience of the Kansas Farmen in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within I the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within 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 appraiser, 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 keepin benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on II all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall

benefits the taker up may have ma, and report the same their apprisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending May 17.

Cherokee county—C. T. Veatch, clerk, MARE—Taken up by Oliver Rusk in Iolatp, April 24, light bay mare about 16 hands high, long mane and tail, lso one black mare about 1912 hands high, long mane and tail, both very wild, valued it \$4.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk,
MARE—Taken up by H. Clay Needham, April 8, i bay
pony mare 2 yrs old, with white spot in forehead; valued
at \$20.

Decatur county-E. W. Rathbun, clerk. MARE—Taken up by K. Tacha, 1 strawberry roan mare 3 rs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

Harper county.-E. A. Rice, clerk, CGW-Taken up the 1st of May by Henry Wurdeman, Spring tp, 1 cow, 5 yrs old, red, HES on left hip, TO on left law, valued at \$50. Linn county---J. H. Madden, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by R. H. Jackson, Potosi tp 1 black stallion colt 4 yrs old, branded on left shoulder with letter 1; valued at \$15. Sedgwick county-E. A. Dorsey, cler's.

HEIFER-Taken up, 1 yearling heifer with the letter J branded on the left hip and a piece of tin in the left ear; Wabaunsee county-D. M. Gardner, clerk.

Wabathsee county—D. M. Garaner, vas. S. GELDING.—Taken up by George Sanner. Will mington the April 24, 1 roan gelding, 9 yrs old, star in forehead, saddle marks; value \$50.
GELDING.—Taken up, 1 sorrel gelding 7 yrs old, letter Jon right shoulder, lett hind foot white and saddle marks; valued at \$75.
GELDING.—Taken up, 1 bay gelding 4 yrs old, one large bloodwart on right side of head, valued at \$40. Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending May 10.
Butler county—5. P. Strong, clerk.
EORSE-Taken up by W. H. Avery of Chilord to, on the
bith of quell, one has horse upwassed to be Dy years old, shod in trues, to marks or transle, variety at 220.

Chautanqua County -- C. M. Knapp, Clerk. Chattanqua County - to an energy of the RG-SSI (20N - inset up Aur 18, by E. N. Horton, Sait Creek, 1), one couly horse amangles or brown, about 7 yrs old, smooth built, ranger (age leads white, hind feet both white, has white spot on force has dim brand on left shoulder, mane has been roacched; right eye is what is called a close ye, valued at \$20 to 10 to

Davis county-P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
PONY-Taken up by John S. Bader, April 10, Milford
p, one black horse guireboul 5 yrs old and 14 hand high
to marks or brandeffelbig, yalued at \$25. Kingman county-Charles Rickman, clark

Hingman country version recommendation of the English Research and the 2th of April, by Sanual Venger, Engle tp, I helfer, light roan, left hip branded but not visible, valued at \$1.25.

Marion country W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

CILIF—Taken up by Fal Holesmb, in Pentody tp, on the 18th day of April, 82, one 8 gr calf, do rely months old. other with red goods on legitical and neck. No lands or mar as visible. Salued at \$17.6.

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA

and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES 4

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, spe-cially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying. located in the Cot-Valley

Lands, spedalapted to the Growing, leaking, parallelsing, rying, lel, the favored latitude of latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in SOUTHWEST KANSAS

A. S. JOHNSON Topeka, Kansas.



Fac-Similes of U.S. Treasury AND NATIONAL BANK BILLS,

Consisting of nine exact imitation of United States Treasury Notes, and nine of National Bank Bills, 18 in all, of various denominations. As a rare means of detecting counterfeit money they are invaluable, Postal cards not answered.

A. R. DAY 311 Bowery, New York Lity.

168

Condensed News of the Week.

Chicago tanners on a strike.

The flood continues at Helena, Arkansas. A snow storm in Massachusetts the 19th inst.

Immigration to the United States in April 1882 was

Two men killed an alligator twenty-seven feet long in Saline river.

Financial affairs were quiet and fairly uniform during last week.

About one hundred vessels are detained in the ice

off Newfoundland.

Nebraska potato crop promises the best results of growing crops there.

The first carload of new oats received at Dallas Texas, last Saturday.

Hessian fly is reported to be damaging wheat in some portions of Indiana.

General assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church in session at Atlanta.

The army worm is destroying wheat in Pulaski and adjoining counties in Illinois,

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church met at Springfield, Ill., the 10th inst,

Ex-Governor Moses pleads insanity to the charges against him of obtaining money under false preten

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly de cline to take any action on the revised New Testa-The Cleveland Bridge and Car Works assigned

their property. Seven hundred hands were employed. Destitute immigrants from Canada arrived at Troy,

N. Y., where the people had to supply them with pro

Two years ago Mrs. Courtney cowhided a man, and the other day her husband was adjudged to pay \$1,800 for her sport. An alledged exposure of a secret society in Texas is

made by one of the members. The object is oppo-sition to catholic candidates for office.

A new railroad is announced: From Baltimore to Ohio along the southern side of the Ohio river. Gould and Blaine at the head—capital \$15,000,000. A monster land league meeting is advertised for June 16 and 17 at Boston when some prominer

statesmen of this country and England are expected A'good many persons were sickened from drinking coffee picked up along the New Jersey shore-part of a cargo brought in with hides which were

saturated with arsenic. It is discovered that the grain house of Hancock Beal & Co., Peoria, Ill., have been enjoying a cut rate of five cents a bushel less on grain to New York than

other houses over the Erie road. A body that had been buried twenty-six years, at Hannibal, Mo., was exhumed the other day. The face was in perfect form, and a rose on the breast also, but on access of air, they soon crumbled away.

A Run Over the State.

The population of Girard is 1731.

One case of smallpox at Burlington.

Wellington is putting up telephone wires. Hogs in McPherson county selling at \$6 30.

Cherries are ripe in Montgomery since the 6th inst. Concordia had a temperance convention the 13th

The Topeka Times has a good agricultural depart

ment. A large wild cat was shot in Pottawatomie county

Four divorces granted during the late term of court

at Marion. H. K. Hoyt, of Republic county, is raising cotton

Pawnee county farmers made 131,039 pounds of

butter last year. The Free West is the name of a new paper just start-

ed at Burlington One man in Ford county lost a hundred tons of hay

Five divorces granted at Winfield in one day last

week by the district court.

There is a great deal of broom-corn seed planted this spring in Pawnee county.

Phillips county has one hundred and eleven pensioners who receive annually \$22,526.

A Coffeyville merchant received an order from San Four Strong City men plead guilty to violating the liquor law, and paid fines, each one hundred dollars.

Captain Stone, in southwestern Moutgomery county has twenty-four acres of good blue grass on his

A nine year old boy in Mitchell county, when at tempting to mount a riding plow, fell and broke one

The new college building at Manhattan came near being destroyed a few days ago by some boys building a fire on slates on the upper floor.

A man at Clay Center sent to jail sixty days for sell ing beer, and he was adjudged to pay a fine and costs amounting to about five hundred dollars.

The three Topeka runaway boys stole their way on the railroad to Galvesten, and one of them wrote back to a chum in Topeka, that they would sail for England in a day or two.

A man named Kingsley, near Paola, deliberafely shot and killed himself a few days ago in presence of his family. He had been drinking a few days before and no other cause for his suicide is known

The postmaster at Scandia had several hundred dollars stolen from him a few days ago. He was go ing to make a payment on some property and laid his pocket book on the safe while he stepped outside a moment. On returning, the pocketbook and mon ey were both gone.

Political Notes.

A Labor mass meeting was held at Harrisburg the 19th inst.

Gov. Foster, of Ohio, is talked of as a candidate for the U. S. Senate

Ex-President Hayes declines to be interviewed or political matters.

Indiana democratic state convention to be held a

Indianapolis August 2. Pennsylvania Greenbackers met in state conven

tion at Harrisburg the 18th inst. The contest in Ohio is likely to be very warm next

fall-the Sunday law going largely into the fight. The Pennsylvania Republicans are urging harmo

ly in the party, and the Independents are proposing to put out a straight ticket. In a debate in the House the 18th inst., several

Greenback members charged the Democrats with be raying the Greenback party.

The Kansas Pacific bill introduced by Anderson, of Kansas, to compel the company to enter and pay for

its lands so that they may be taxed, is recommended

In Kansas, Judge Peters, of Marion, is carrying most of the southwestern delegates in his favor as candidates for congressman at large.

The five per cent land bill which regulates the payment to certain states of five per centum of mon-eys received by the government for public lands has passed the House. Kansas will get about a quarter million.

The bill continuing the charters of national banks passed the House, all the Greenbackers except one Smith, voting against it. Three Republicans, Anderson. Cutts and Marsh, voted no, and twenty-one Democrats voted aye,

Foreign News Digested.

The London land leagues are dissatisfied with Par-

The government powder magazine at Copenhagen exploded, killing six persons,

cion bill which abolishes trial by jury.

The Irish parliamentary party passed resolutions

condemning the coercion act. At a meeting of Irish judges in Dublin, addresses were delivered condemding the clause in the coer

A Strong Endorsement.

A lady residing in Georgia, whose son was threat-ened with consumption, wrote to several of our old patients, whose testimonials in favor of Compound Oxygen we had published, asking if these printed teitimonials were true. Among them was T. S. Arthur, the well known author, who replied to her June 17th, 1880, as follows: "Mrs. M---: In reply to your favor, I will state that the testimonsal to which you refer is genuine. From what I have my self experienced and from what I know of the effect of Compound Oxygen in others, I am satisfied that this new remedy is one of remarkable curative powers. Your son, I think, can hardly fail to receive benefit Others as badly diseased and suffering for many years, have been cured, or greatly relieved, by this treatment, as you will see by Drs. Starkey & Palen's report of cases, which I am well assured are authentic." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street Philadelphia, Pa.

THEMARKETS

By Telegraph, May 22.

New York.

The closing quotations on Wall street to-day were

MONEY. Money closed at 3 per cent. EXCHANGE. Closed firm at 4 88a49014. GOVERNMENTS, Closed as follows:

...1 20% bid ..1 151/2 bid 1/2's, coupon1 0134 bid 's, continued1 0136 bid STOCKS. The stock market to-day was strong and ousiness showed some increase, the sales for the day aggregating over 200,900 shares, with the exception of a weakness and a slight reaction. Shortly after 2

o'clock prices were on an advance throughout, and closed generally higher than on Saturday. The greatest advance and activity were in Northern Pacific, New Jersey Central, and Hannibal & St. Joe shares. Pacific Mail was the exception, being weak and declined from \$431/2 to 42c.

Chicago.

MONEY Continues abundant and rates are inclin ed to be lower for first-class paper.

EATSTERN EXCHANGE Remains at a premium of 75a90c per \$1,000 between the banks. CLEARINGS \$7,004,000.

WHEAT No 2 spring, market more active and tronger feeling developed, closing on call at 1 28

HOGS Generally higher: common to good mixed 7 40a7 90; heavy packing 8 00a8 50; light 7 40a7 85; skips and culls 5 75a7 25; receipts, 22,000.

CATTLE Brisk movement in trade; fat cattle 10a 15c higher; butchers' easy; shipping cattle 6 25a8 00. butchers' stock 2 50a7 00; Texan 4 40a6 25; stockers and feeders 3a5 65; Receipts, 3,600.

SHEEP About steady at 3 19a5 00; receipts 600.

Kansas City. WHEAT. Firm and irregular; No. 2 cash \$1 18! No.

3 cash 99½c; No. 4 cash 90c. CORN. Weak on cash but futures firmer; No: 2 nixed cash 73a72½c; No. white mixed cash 82c. OATS. No. 3 cash 52c.

Receipts. Shipments. ... 11,567 8,809 1.253

CATTLE. Receipts, 79; shipments, 90; marke irm, but nothing doing: native shippers \$6 00a7 00; native stockers and feeders \$3 75a5 00; native cows, \$3 00a5 50.

HOGS, Receipts, 1,352; shipments, 99; market strong and active and 10c higher; sales ranged from \$6 COa7 65; bulk from \$7 35a7 55.

By Mail, May 20.

The Rural World reports:

Norg.—The following prices are for round lots, or goods sold from first hands. In filling small orders of the various kinds of produce, and in a small way from store of selections or assorted lots, a slight premium over these figures is

BUTTER—Quotations: Choice to fancy creamery 25a26c B D; fair to good do 22a23c; choice to fancy dairy 20a23c; fair to good sweet do 14a16c; fair to choice packing stock 12a14c; old and summer-made goods, 9a10c.

BROOM CORN—Quotations: Good to choice hurl and

a8%c; red brush 7%a8c; inferior, damaged and stained 6% 7c; crooked 5a8/4c.
SEEDS—There was little doing and no special chang

arpet brush, 10alic; self working green 9a9%c; do red tip'd

from last week. Timothy, prime, \$2 15a2 25; common t good \$1 75a2 10. Clover, prime medium \$4 25a4 35; mam moth \$4 50a4 80. Flax \$1 30a1 40 according to quality. Hun-garian, prime 96c; Millet \$1 00, and German millet \$1 75a

HAY—Quotations: No. 1 timothy \$14 50e15 50 % ton; No. 2 do \$13 00a13 50; mixed do, \$11 00a12 90; upland prairie \$10 00a11 00; No. 1 prairie \$3 00a9 00; No. 2 do, \$6 00a7 00 mail bales sell for 256.50c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton more than the large bales.

WOOL—Quotations fom store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 183c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bless:

Coarse or dingy tub 27635c; good medium tub 35a40c; fine unwashed buck's fleece 14a18c; fine unwashed heavy fleece 20 122c; fine light fleeces 25a27c; coarse unwashed fleeces 17a20 ow medium 22a26c; fine medium 27a30c; fine washed fleece 68a40c; coarse washed fleeces 25a32c; low medium fleeces 33

7c; fine medium fleeces 40a42c. Colorado and Territory wools range as follows: Lowest grades 16a18c; best grades 20a25c; New Mexican un

improved grades 15a18c; New Mexican best grades 20a24c burry from 2a10c P B off black 2a5c off, CHEESE—Quotations: Prime full cream cheddars, Octoper make, 13a13½c % 5; good do earlier made, 9a12c; common to fair cheddars, old, 6a3c; fair to prime flats, new, 6½a

mon to fair cheedars, old, 6889; Thir to prime nata, new, 0528 8595; low grades 2446.

HIDES AND PELTS—Quotations: Green cured light hides 754875(c %) bi; do beavy cows 7c; No. 2 damaged green salted hides 55%; green salted calf 122%; green salted bull gc; dry salted hides 12c; No. 2 two thirds price; No. 1 dry

flint 14a15c; No. 213c sheep pelts salable at 28a30c for the cs- TOPEKA.

imated amount of wool on each pelt.

All branded and scratched hides are discounted 15 % cen from the price of No. 1.

POULTRY-Quotations for live offerings range as follows: Turkeys 11a12c P B; chickens 9a10c; ducks \$3 00a3 50 per doz; geese \$4 00a5 00. Spring chickens are salable at \$316 P doz, according to size.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly b

Ripley & Son.

BUTTER—Per lb—Chotee
CH-LESE—Per lb.
EEGGS—Per doz—Fresh.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy

"Medium.
"Common
NEW POTATOES—Per bu.
SUGAR—A 9 bs. for.
Granulated, 8½ bs.
XC, 9½ bs.
C, 10 bs.
Brown, 10½ bs.
COFFEE—Good, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b.
O, G, Java, b b.
Roasted Rio, good, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b.

"Mocha, best, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b.

.30@.40 Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas, Ave. HIDES—Green Calf 8 to 15 lbs. Cair 8 to 10-108.

Kip 16 to 25 lba

Bull and stag

Dry flint prime

No. 2.

Dry Salted, prime.

No. 2. TALLOW SHEEP SKINS—per lb, green......dry.... WOOL-Fine light......

CORN — White...

'Yellow.
OATS — Per bu, new,...
R Y E — Per bu.
BARLEY — Per bu.
RETAIL.

BRAN. SHORTS. GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian. per bushel.....

. 2 75@3 00 ... 1 75@3 00

Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel. GOOD STEERS, per pound.....

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending May 24.

Labette county-E. W. Felt, clerk. COW-Taken up May 1st by Henry Peffle, Walton tp. 1 ow. 12 yrs old, body mostly white, sides streaked with red; ead, neck, feet and legs red, valued at \$10. MARE-Taken up April 30, by Wm Raiston, Canada tp, sorrel mare, 3 yrs old, hind feet white, white strip in fore-ead, valued at \$42.50.

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Fred Meismire, Swede Creek tp. small 2 yr old steer, color red and white, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

Edwards county-H. C. Bingham, clerk. Edwards county—H. C. Bingham, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John F Harris, May 6, Wayne tp. I
horse pony, bay color, 3 white feet, blazed face, white under
the nose, no brands, valued at \$15.
PONY—Taken up by W C Johnson, May 6, Wayne tp. I
tun colored mare pony 3 or 4 yrs old, white hind feet, legi
dark, no brands, valued at \$15.

Advectisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisement the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Prospect Farm.



DONALD DEAN. This young Clydesdale Stallton was sired by imported Donald Dinnie, grand sire imp, St. George; g. g. sire imp, St. Lawrence. Terms \$15 to insure. Owned by H. W. Mc-tree, 2 miles west of Topeks, 6th Street road. THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE

NOTICE.

To all owners of 500 sheep or more You will con-ult your interests by sending your name and ad-tress to WALTER BROWN & CO., 98 Federal St., Bos-on, for their wool circular.

HOLMAN'S PICTORIAL

Fine Photograph Albums Blogant Designs, Handsomely Bound,
Our Sibles Cottain 2,000 Pages, 2,500 Illustrations. Extra
inducements offered to energetic agents. Illustrated Catalogue sent on application. A. J. HOLMAN & CO.
1222 Arch St., Philadelphia.

TEACHERS WANTED! Of every kind, to fill Spring, Summer and Fall

engagements now coming to hand.

Graduates and undergraduates of any School, Ser nary, or College, of little or no experience, or other persons desiring to teach, should not fail to address at once, with stamp, for application form.

NATIONAL TEACHERS AGENCY. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

N. B .- Situations in the West and South a special ty. Good pay to local agents and private corres

ST. MARYS.

WAMEGO

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

A GOLDSTANDT & BRO.,

Southwest corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, Topcka, Kansas, where goods are marked in plain figures. No

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By purchasing at this house. Go and examine their goods by the golden sunlight of day or by the clear electric light at night. Their stock is large, new, stylish, good and cheap. They buy in large quantities, hence can sell at the lowest possible prices.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Trunks, and everything else kept in a first-class clothing house. They keep the best goods, the newest goods, and the latest styles in the market. Don't fall to see their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Important Short-Horn Sales. KENTUCKY JUNE SERIES.

500 Head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, June 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and July 1.

SATURDAY JUNE 24th, A J Alexander, J M Vanmeter and Alexander and Combs, at Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky, will sell 91 head of Imported Renick Roses of Sharon, Red Roses, Young Marys, Phyllises, Frantics, Filigrees, Gwynnes, Gems, London Duchesses, Isabellas, Jubilees, Welcomes, Victorias, Mazurkas, Minnas, Filberts, Fletchers, Miss Wileys, Vellums, etc., and two imported Oxford bulls and three Dukes of Airdries.

MONDAY, JUNE 27th, W Hamilton and W C Goodloe, Lexington, Ky, will sell 50 head; Mr. Hamilton's will represent Flat Creek Marys, Phylises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, etc, all of Suitable age will have been served by \$251 fmp Grand bulke of Geneva (47756), and the pure Bates bulls, Barrington is Willy represent Flat Creek Marys, Phylises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, Cyclopia, Will represent Flat Creek Marys, Phylises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, Hudson and 3d.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27th, W Hamilton and W C Goodloe, Lexington, Ky, will sell of bead of Renick Roses of Sharon, Cypresses, Young Marys, Phylises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, Hudson and 3d.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29th, The Hamiltons will sell age will have been served by \$251 fmp Grand will sell age will have been served by \$251 fmp Grand will sell, near Pine Grove, about 75 head of Renick Roses of Sharon, Cypresses, Young Marys, Phylises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, Hudson and 3d.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29th, The Hamiltons will sell a feet tot of high bred Young Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, etc, all of will sell age will have been served by \$251 fmp Grand will sell segment and 3d.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29th, The Hamiltons will sell a feet tot of high bred Young Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, etc, all of will sell segment and the pure Bates bulls, and the lock of Greek and 3d.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29th, The Hamiltons will sell a feet tot of high bred Young Marys, Phyllises, Flat Creek Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, Etc. all of Wellis, William and 3d.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29th, Toorwin Anderson, Mt. Sterling, will sell from

Ltttle's Chemical Fluid.

The New Sheep Dip.

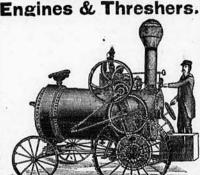




Now, see the same sheep, thirty days after two dippings with this Fluid in cold water, and then pass judgment as to its value to wool growers, See this Sheep nearly dead with scab, thermometer own to zero; to dip in het Fluid is death, and not to

James Holingsworth, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your request to report how I liked the Chemical Fluid I bought of you is at hand; In reply, I will say that it has fully, and in fact, mo e than filled the bill; for after dipping with the ordinary dip in use without any benefit. When I received the Fluid my ewes were heavy with lamb and I feared to dip, but my sheep was as bad as they could be, losing their wool badly, and it was dip or death. Your directions say dip twice; but I only dipped once and my sheep are well and bright, and the new fleece is growing nicely. I used one gallon of Fluid to 80 gallons of cold water. A neighbor sheep farmer has a flock he had dipped two and three times with tobacco extract, tobacco and sulphur, and time and sulphur, but with no good results. He finally tried a little I gave him, and the result was a pe-fect cure on those he dipped. I found what it would do, and bought a flock of sheep that was dying every day with scab, because I bought them cheap and knew I could save them, and the result is I lost none after dipping, and they are doing nicely. With my experience with your Chemical Fluid I can recommend it to every sheep farmer in the land; and feel that I am doing them a service. If such results don't give a man I gree and satisfaction, I am no judge; and I a willing to be sworn to these facts if necessary. You can make them public it you desire. Yours respectfully,

"THE HUBER"



Locomotive, Standard and, Straw Burning Engines.

FOUR SIZES VIBRATING THRESHERS. The most perfect and complete Threshing Establishment in the field.

NEW FEATURES AND IMPROVEMENTS FOUND ON NO OTHER. EVERY DETAIL PERFECT.

Elaborately fin'shed and designed. Nothing lacking to make Threshing a rapid, safe and easy task. Manufactured only, by
HUBER MAN'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

Address T. LEE ADAMS, General Agent, Kansas City, Mc



Household Royal St. John.

AND OTHER SEWING

DUTTON & JOHNSON, Agts., Topeka, Kas.

DYKE'S BRAND RLIXIR

Form Bustrian Hostork, What

Good Barry, or had no hald made in hore

plan energialy. 2 or 3 ling day

From pur leading with Medical Control of the co W. SAYERS

46 Dearborn Ave., Chicago. COMMISSION MERCHANT. Sacks furnished free to SHIPPERS. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns

Wonderfully simple and perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves ALL the Grain and cleans it rendy for Market. Runseasily, constructed durably, finished beautifully, least expensive, and most economical and SATISFACTORY MACHINE NOW BEST MADE. It will handle wet grain BEST MADE. various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse-Power. The ELWARD, the PITTS and the WOODBURY



SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.
Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

GOOD MEN WANTED everywhere willing to earn \$55
celling our new braided Silver Mould White Wire
Clothes-Line, warranted to last a life-time. Pleases
at sight. Selis readily at almost every house.
Agents continually reporting grand success. Counties

It has no THRESHER equal in threshing THRESHER flax and timothy; cleans IN USE both as well as wheat; requires IN USE no change except the sieve. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine; can not be overloaded. It is both over and under blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT (new and very desirable.) SEPARATORS of th various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse-Power. Th



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"Practical Life." The Key to Fortune
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, B. D., 1872 The Marchae of Life
With it. It ought to be in every house. "Oentral Baptlas,
the Dittaburg Christian Adventes, but house,
The Pittaburg Christian Adventes, but house,
edd to be supply and order of the property o

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