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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Free Passes are Bribes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I am very grateful to friend Keys for coming to my rescue, when you seem to sit down on me so heavily (although it has caused me to remodel my answer.)
I fell into the same error with him in thinking your editorial was not such as we might look for from the KANSAS FARMER, and I know we were not the only ones, for I have heard many remark the same and some in not very complimentary terms; and when we contrast the gentle manner in which R. R. offi-cers were handled with an article on the King Sawing Machine on the same page, which you justly handled without gloves, I think our dissatisfaction

was fully justified. I fail entirely to see where the railroad in offering a free pass to a representative pays any respect to his constituency. I cannot view a bribe (which I con-tend a free pass is and offered with that intent and as we know by the effect successfully) to be any other

than a gross insult to that constituency.
You say "teach our public men to be honest, manly, etc." This is good advice; but let me ask how this is to be done? Is it by meeting them on their first entrance into official life with the offer of a bribe and call it a courteous action? We are told by the "highest authority" that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump; so a little bribe, as a free pass, taken by a public man as his first official act is the active

principle which corrupts our whole political system.
You compare a free pass to a farmer giving his
neighbor a ride to town; but it is not at all a parallel case. The railroad carries for profit, the farmer does not. The representative fills an official position in which the railroad is dependent; the neighbor does nst. The cases are entirely different. It is true a free pass ought not to influence a public man, but then it does; and I firmly believe would in nineteen out of twenty, although in many instances unconclously. I welcome with pleasure your statement that you would if you could abolish the free pass system alto-gether, but it does not go far enough. "Wishing is no use; action is wanted." When an effort is made, however feebly, to fight this evil, throw your influence on the side of right in such language as cannot be mistaken and a long step will be gained.

I will close with one more remark: Should friend Keys be sent to the Legislature (and I hope he will) and accept a free pass, I for one would look for him to sell out to the railroad or any other that would pay his price, for he would commence his public career accepting what he knows to be and has de-nounced as a bribe; but I do not believe he would accept a free pass after reading the sentiments express ed in his letters. I see in your issue of May 3d a very complimentary notice of the courtesy of the A., T. & S. F. railroad. Do you not think that courtesy will cause at least one or two of the party to put gloves on in handling that railroad? I do.

And now, I would like to have some suggestions as to the best way to support our temperance movement this fall. It seems to me every true Kansan must burn with a determination that our laws voted by the people shall not be defied by the agents of combinations in other states. This county holds a Mass Tem-perance meeting at Clay Center on the 18th. If I am not shut out of your columns I may report if any

thing of interest occurs.

Is the candidate in opposition to Gov. St. John the same Johnson that is attorney or land agent for the A., T. & S. F. railroad, or of any any railroad? Please answer in your next. A FARMER.

A Butter Dairy for Tropical and Semi-Tropical Climates.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Prior to the occurrence of the late disastrous flood in the Mississippi valley, I was negotiating with several denizens of that locality for furnishing plans to them, with a license to use S. E. V. (sub-earth ventilation) in butter dairies. The fact was patent to all that s. e. v. cannot be used on sites which are liable to be inundated, and, as neither ice nor cold spring water for tempering dairies are practicable in those localities nor in many others in the southwest in which dairying would, if well conducted, in the use of some practicable means of cooling and venti at ing, be more profitable than any extant system of farming, the invention of some reliable substitute for the unobtainable means of tempering dairies was forcibly suggested. My experience as a dairy and creamery architect, which has extended over re than one third of a century, and to fifte states of the Union, has taught me that it would be futile to attempt to introduce any substitute for s. e. v., unless the construction and modus operandi were simple and inexpensive. I finally found that there ly in the Gulf states, for good, cheap dairies, without the use of ice, spring water or the somewhat expensive subterraneau air duct by which numerous dairies, in different parts of this country are now supplied with air every day in the year, in any volume required, and at about 50° fah, and withal as pure and dry as it can be found on the face of the globe. S. E. V. has proved so satisfactory to both my patrons and myself that I have devoted my entire time since 1874 to building dairies and other buildings ventila-

ted on that principle. Prior to the date mentioned, I had for more than 20 years made a specialty of ice-house construction for dairies and other purposes, but finding s. e. v. to supply a satisfactory temperature, I have built but one ice-house since. To meet the demand above mentioned in January last, I set about the invention of a putter dairy that should posses the characteristics enumerated above and that should be susceptible of modification so as to adapt it to large or small

The method of cooling which I have adopted has

been known and used for centuries, if not for thousands of years, by both barbarous and civilized peo ple for cooling water for drinking purposes and by the same principle denizens of the Indias have, on a small scale, frozen water into thin sheets and by keeping these under the same influence and laminating them, blocks of ice of a foot or more in thick ness are said to have been produced. I only mention the fact above stated to show that cooling water, air, or other substances by evaporation, the method of cooling which I have adopted for cooling butter dairies, has a potency under favorable circumstances not known to the masses. I have now nearly completed a set of plans and building specifications for a butter dairy that will set the milk of one hundred cows that is to be submitted to the directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Mississippi at their meeting in July proximo, and if approved and the plans are adopted, Mississippi will be the pioneer in introducing in this country the use of water evaporated from the roof and walls of a dairy building for cooling it. Plans for a s. e. v. dairy of the same capacity will be submitted to the directors at the same time. One of the plans will doubtless be adopted by the board as there is in the market no other plan of dairy comparable with either of these. I noticed in a late issue of the FARMER an article in

duce to find it is worthless so to speak or does not even breed at all. Now there is a law that holds the breeder responsible for this or at least to be as repre sented. When I see so many cattle that are called full blooded Short-horn but are such miserable representations of the true type of the race, I wonder that there is not more people than there is that dees not say it is only the feed that makes them better than common cattle and 'wonder where they come from any how." The different breeds generally take their name from the locality from which they first attract attention, as Jersies are from the Jersey Isles, Holsteins from Holland, Texas cattle from Texas, and Short horns from Durham, England; they were originally called Durhams, but there being both the Long-horn and Short horn Durhams, they have now dropped the name Durham and simply call them Short-horns. This breed was first brought into no tice by the brothers Robert and Charles Collings one hundred years ago. Until about that tim__tt were used only for work and milk; and we din were used only for work and mark; and we do in history that in old times they we kill them for beef. But a great brought about, so much so that we are they are bred almost entirely for west, and horses have taken their place as draft animals. And while

Stranger Belle, A W Waters, Leavenworth, 160. Lady Inez, W B Cook, Weston, Mo, 180. Bright Eyes Lady and calf, G Sheavo, Alma, 215 Clemantha, J C Alderson, Weston, Mo, 215. Helena, T Weichselbaum, Ogden, 130. Madelon and calf, T Tinkler, Salina, 230, Alice of Paris, F R Shaw, Salina, 205. Model Duchess, J F Taylor, Holton, 135. Golden Pippin, J F Taylor, 155. Nanchen, T W Gough, 105. Ruby Bracelet, J C Alderson, 185. Maria, P Bryan, Leavenworth. 165. Fifth Duchess of Gloster, J F Taylor, 165. Red Bracelet 2d, J F Taylor, 160. Maiden June, T Tinkler, 205. Aledo, J C Alderson, 160. Bessie Turner, G W Nellis, Leavenworth, 180. Gertie, G F Risk, 200. Lady Leavenworth, G W Nellis 140. Daisy, E Ryan, 12

Constance, T Tinkler, 130. Florence M, G W Nellis, 145. Leavenworth Beauty, J S Taylor, 190. Strawberry, T Tinkler, 105.

THE NOYES FIELD PITCHING APPARATUS

which the subject of providing a suitable place for the storage of butter in the hot season in Kansas and holding it for the better prices of winter was discussed. I would say that while s. e. v. is quite expensive for small dairymen, there is nothing so good or so cheap as a properly constructed s. e. v. store house for butter or for creameries.

The fact is now universally established that butter

that has been stored in a house cooled to a low temperature by the use of ice will not keep sweet anything like as long when exposed to a high tem-perature as that which has been preserved without ice. Parties using s. e. v. dairies that have been properly constructed, all attest the fact that butter properly manufactured will keep perfectly sweet in them throughout the entire year.

I know of no investment in Kansas that would be

more profitable than a s. e. v. egg and butter storage. Greater improvements in the application of s. e.v. and in insulating the buildings in which it is used have been made during the past three years than during the entire period since the first patent was J. WILKINSON.

Ventilating Engineer. Brooklyn, N. V.

Pedigrees.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer; In addition to my article in the FARMER, of May

24th, which was headed "Pedigrees," I would say F. L. Miller, and others, seeing the blunder made by so many of our leading breeders of Short-horns by discarding all bulls and a great many cows, however good they might have been, simply to follow this craze for fancy pedigree and red colored animals As I said, Mr. Miller and other shrewd men began introducing Herefords, Holdsteins, Polled Angus, and by doing considerable wind work, made a good deal of money out of it. While these cattle are suited for certain localities, there is none that will compete with the best specimens of Short-horns as a general purpose breed-that is, for beef and milk where they are well cared for.

While all these Short-horns may be pedigreed animals, it does not prove that they are all good specimens of the Short-horn breed; and here is where the pedigree is of value to one who keeps posted on pedigrees (which is quite a study), for we all want as many cross-bred noted animals in a pedigree as we can get, and to commence right and keep right is what we all would like. Then a pedigree of an ani-mal is simply a record of the breeding of that animal. This is why an animal sells at such high figures; because if it started out with a good animal and has been crossed judiciously, you can expect it to be well bred; but on the other hand, if it has been poorly cared for and the animals poorly mated, it is a poor excuse and we cannot expect it to breed well. should breed for a certain type. In buying, if you are not posted on pedigrees, go and see the near relatives at least; for but a few crosses from a judicious breeder soon fixes the type with the exception of the

How much better it would be to castrate all poor nimals and sell them for beef, instead of having them changing hands through the country. There are men that make a business of buying up such an imals and fattening them up to palm off on the people, telling a great story about them which is probe beginning to end. It seems to me that people would soon learn to buy of reliable breeders instead of such men. Perhaps some of the readers of the FARMER think I am too particular on this point, but how many of them have purchased trees have borne fruit, find that it is worthless and some do not bear at all. So it is with cattle, or any kind of domestic stock, after waiting patiently for the pro-

we see fat cattle are bringing such prices, a good many of the best ones bringing over \$100 and the poor ones do not bring half that, we can see at once it is a paying business to raise the best by buying the best to breed from. I keep fine stock of the different animals on my farm; while it is not necessary to do this for all practicable purposes, an animal with six or seven judicious crosses may be as good as far as outward appearances are concerned, yet in order to rely on the breeding qualities we must use only the pure breed or well bred animal. Very truly,

Carbondale, Osage Co.

M. WALTMIRE.

Carbondale, Osage Co.

Who for Congress.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see by the last FARMER that the name of Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, is brought forward as a candidate for Congress, and those of Benedict and Funston, also, and I think that your remarks about the tardiness of farmers in matters political are well timed and appropriate. I have felt for some months that the present time offers the best opportunity that the agriculturist and laborers have ever had or will Congress, and they should not be slow to improve the golden moment; and I have urged those who I felt more confident than myself to start the thing and try to awaken an interest in the matter by agitation and naming those that were able and qualified, and f possible send in delegates to our nominating conventions instructed for the support of four men as Congressmen at Large, and that those should be selected for their known adhesion to such measures as will inure to the benefit of agriculture, and equitable laws for all and a personal interest in and identified with the same. I am little acquainted with any named, having only met Mr. St. Clair once, but they each have a record that all know, and those that are

best acquainted with them are proud to acknowledge. I would further name that old friend of the farmers and untiring worker, J. K. Hudson, formerly Editor of the "Old Reliable." He has struck many sturdy blow for us, and I am sure he is ready to roll up his sleeves and continue to strike as long as monopoly and bribery try to rule, and he is a man

among men, a peer with the noblest. Hon, Wm. Sims is another worthy to stand among the lawgivers and rulers of this or any other land and is a man who is well known, and whose record will bring no blush of shame, but is worthy of emulation and admiration. And the beauty is, they neither of them seek the office; but I hope that the office may seek and find them. Now, my brother farmers, what do you say; shall we demand a hear-(It is plain that we may command if we will.) Shall we not arise and act? Let every Farmers' club. Alliance, Grange and every member of the farmers' family make it a part of his daily business to act with a view of electing all the four Congressmen at Large, and see to it that they are the class of men that will represent us fairly, and we can do our pleasure and reflect credit on our state. Great Bend.

Smith and Wilson's Short-horn Sale.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
These men had one of the best sales at Leaven orth last week that has been held this season we of St. Louis. The stock sold were good individuals and in excellent condition. Forty-nine head were sold in two hours by Col. Muir, of Ky., auctioneer, for

COWS AND HEIFERS. Parthenia, to J S Grist, Weston, Mo, \$175. Josella, W B Cook, Weston, Mo, 155. Lady Zazel, T W Gough, Leavenworth, 160. Lou Neely, J F Taylor, Holton, 110.

the neat sum of \$7,495, as follows:

Roanette, E H Foster, Leavenworth, 170. Twin Girl, J F Taylor, 70.

BULLS.
Prince Carl, J F Taylor, 160. Duke of Leavenworth, J Powell, Independence

Kickapoo, J A Gifford, Beloit, 175. Independence, E Ryan, 85. Percival, T Weichselbaum, 150. Blanco, A Lew, Leavenworth, 115. Levi, G B Coffin, Leavenworth, 130. Gold Bug, Joe Whittaker, Leavenworth, 120. Len T, Knox Bros, Havensville, 160. Twin Boy, E Ryan, 125. Talwe, A Caldwell, Leavenworth, 175. St. Lawrence, T Tinkler, 130. Lone Star, J Cory, Pleasant Ridge, 130. Delaware, Maj Grimes, Leavenworth, 155. Prince Airdrie, F R Shaw, Salina. 140.

Short Zetters.

GAYLORD, May 26. Weather continues cold and wet, rains almost every day; the most searching examination has failed to produce a chinch bug for the past two weeks. Wheat and rye headed finely and harvest will begin in about three weeks; corn very backward and growing slow; fields getting weedy, it being too wet to cultivate. Grasss good and stock looking well.

GREAT BEND, Barton Co., May 28. Our spring has een tardy and cool; vegitation started slowly, but of late has been improving; we have had quite a num-ber of showers of late and it is now too wet for working soil; we have about 25 per cent area more of wheat sown than last year, some of which promises a most bountiful harvest, but some it will not pay to cut; some say chinch bugs, and some dry weather, but I think it is the Hessian fly; some began to die in Feb ruary and March and though it still lingers, yet there is no vitality left; the joint seems decayed Corn largest area ever in the county; rye fine; oats fine but few; sorghum and millet increasing

COWLEY Co., May 22. Big rain 19th, ground well soaked; corn all planted, some plowing second time; large amount of millet sown; potatoes fine; weather cool; chinch bugs plenty; farmers prophesying this that and the other, no two alike. Stock high, and in good condition generally; hogs scarce; old corn scarce; fruit tole ably plenty; business lively; at our little store eggs are 15 cents; butter 12½ cents; tur-keys, live, 6½ cents per lb. Politically some are down on the third term, but give me St. John, or one that will carry out his views on the liquor question. I am not a subscriber of your paper, but it comes to my house every Saturday; success to it and all that J. B. MBCREERY. advance temperance.

Inwin, Phillips Co., May 23. We have been having copious rains lately and last night we had an old fashioned shower that must have done the business for the chinch bugs, as it was very cold and considerable hail fell; it has been quite cold for the last two weeks, though small grain has been doing finely and promises a bountiful yield. Corn looks puny and yellow, though it has come up well and presents a good stand; a few warm days will change the appearance of it, but if it keeps as wet as at present the weeds will be apt to come out ahead. More sorghum and rice corn will be planted than usual this spring. A creamery at Kirwin starts business this week; cows are away up in price on account of the

various creameries started in northwestern Kansas. The next Governor will be a farmer; do you hear? The anti-monopoly issue is being agitated and no man can succeed at the coming election unless he stands squarely on the anti-monopoly platform; es fast as the farmers are enlightened on the subject of the Farmer's Alliance movement they enter heartly into it and will vote for no man who does not work in their interest. I tried the "ladies" souring milk process and found it to work first rate, bringing the cream up in 12 hours as much as I got in 30 hours without the souring—don't know as it will work in hot weather.

CARMI, Pratt Co., May 23. Pratt is still in a prosperous condition; wheat is a No. 1 yet, having escaped all damge so far; the weather is cold and wet which makes us somewhat uneasy for fear of rust or blight, but the next ten days will settle the matter.

Our county is high and dry naturally, therefore we have been a the Jama spoke of the spoke of

this year notwithstanding the cold. We had a slight frost this month but very little damage was done by it; most of our people think we have the best county in the state. I will write a political letter next time.

CENTRAL CITY, Anderson Co., May 26. The fine rains that we have had lately have greatly encour-aged the farmers, who were becoming somewhat de-pressed in spirits on account of the dry weather and chinch bugs which were getting quite numerous. Wheat is coming on finely and will soon be ready to harvest; it is mostly headed out; the chinch bugs have not done it much injury. Cats, flax, millet and potatoes are all doing well, though but few potatoes have been planted, they being scarce and high in price. Stock is beginning to look in good condition; hogs are scarce and shippers are paying fair prices, from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per hundred, with an upward ten-dency. There never was a better prospect for fruit than at present. The heavy frost on Sunday night, the 20th inst., did no injury to anything; some tell us it was because it was the light of the moon, but I fail to see the connection between the two; will some one give us the philosophy of it? May He who rewardeth the laborer, bless the farmers with an abundant harvest. W. R. SMITH,

RANDOLPH, Riley Co., May 28. I heartily second your motion made in a late issue of the FARMER, inviting the several candidates for Congress to give us their views and sentiments on the leading issue of the day, viz: the Transportation question. Come, gentlemen, be candid, honest, outspoken, and let us know how you feel in the innermost recesses of your hearts on this all absorbing topic Avail yourselves of the Editor's kind offer, for you can never get a more golden opportunity nor a better medium to approach the intelligent, wide-awake and progressive farmers than through the columns of our FARMER. Intelligent, wide awake and progressive they must be, for the FARMER reflects these noble sterling qualities of citizenship in an increasing rate in every line and every column of every number. As I have been honored by my fellow citizens by being chosen one of the delegates to represent this county in the Cougressional convention at Topeka next month (the only farmer by the way in a delegation of four) and as there are undoubledly scores of my brother farmers throughout the state who will serve in the same capacity and as I desire to vote and act intelligently and to the best interest of our beloved Kansas, which I have called my home for a quarter of a century—I respectfully request such men as Messrs, Morrill, Funston, Benedict and others to "rise and explain." Tell H L. S., O. K., and others that they can clear their places of gophers with a little common 50 cent steel trap; dig up the freshest, latest hill or mound with a spade till you find the run, clean it out wide enough for the trap; set it, then cover the hole you made with boards; throw dirt on top to exclude light; be sure of the latter, for if the gopher finds a ray of daylight he will bury your trap effectually. Next day you will find him in the trap, as he is a very unsuspecting animal; it will be just fun for your boys to clear the farm, no matter how large, but if you have no boys I pity you.

NEWTON, Harvey Co., May 22. In looking over

your paper I find Brother S. H. D., of Parkerville, Morris county, I believe, seems to think I am mista-ken about Osage hedge. I once believed that it was just the thing for fences, but forty years has convinced me at least that it is a failure; I am only sorry that it is so. I have traveled much and have seen it in twenty different states, and all with the same results; every one who thinks it a success has a different modus operandi for making it into a fence. Now has the brother's fertile mind failed to learn the fact that there are other fences made of wire aside from the barbed? He can't go high or low into language strong enough to express my contempt for barbed fences; they are barbarous and co-tly for their efficiency. The woven wire fence made by Sedgwick Brothers, or similar ones, must and will supercede all other wire fences, and sooner or later they will be the only fences used. As to his corn success north of his hedge, I will say the snow drifts made it, in my opinion, by melting and cooling the earth to such a depth that it held moisture; I notice the same here where the hedges run east and west, while vice versa the corn and other vegetation was worse parched near than away from hedges; and where the drifting could not take place, the corn was injured close up to the hedge. And again, in conversation party who had sold one of his farms, he said he was glad they took the one with the most hedge on it, as it was a nuisance and the most expensive fence he ever handled; said he never would plant or grow said it made a good wind brake for stock; I have no objection to that if it is in a grove, but for stock to be shielded by fences is poor economy; better pen them and save the manure. I am a Hoosier by birth, and from Illinois here, and live in Sedgwick county, Grant township, state of Kansas, J. C. H. SWANN.

-Sunflowers are said to neutralize malaria, and New Orleans papers urge their planting in the recent-

The Stock Interest.

Beechwood Herd of Jerseys.

Our advertising columns show from time to time an increasing number of breeders of Jersey cattle in the Gulf, states. That the high merits of these several herds may be more fully appreciated by our readers, it is the design of the Journal, from week to week, as opportunity may permit, to give such facts touching the foundation stock of these various herds as may come into our possession. A few weeks since we gave that in connection with the the excellent herd of M. L. Jenkins, of Meridan. This week we treat of the splendid herd of Dr. W. E. Oates, of Vicksburg, Miss.

BULLS. Carnival H. R. No. 5111, fawn, shading quite dark on extremities, curve line escutcheon, the exact fac simile of Comet of Marlborough's deep yellow skin, which all of his calves uniformly inherit. Bred at Beechwood; sire The Hub, No. 1009 (whose dam milked 22 qts.); dam Romp Ogden 2d, No. 4764 (See No. 3). Because of the high dairy qualities of both sire and dam, and the individual merits of this youngster as a butter bull, he has been retained to head Beechwood herd, in spice of some very tempting offers to part with him. Out of fifteen grade heifers got by his sire at Beechwood, not one of them bears a single mark of inferior ity, but on the other hand, stand high as but ter producers; one of them after dropping her second calf made 131 pounds butter in seven

Lord Longford No. 3397, the predecessor of Carnival in the Beechwood herd, derives his unexceptionable dairy blood through such noted ancestors as old Jura, Comet and English Beauty, on the sires side, and on the maternal side through Gentle Gipsey, for whom Mr. Dinsmore claims $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds butter per day on grass. The uniformly yellow skins of his calves, their comely forms, and above all, beautiful udder developments, has induced his owner to retain him for further developments, and with this view he has been "farmed out" for the season.

No. 3-cows.

1st, Romp Ogden 2d (4,764); sire Pertinati (713); dam Romp Ogden (1,571). Pertinati is out of Pert Imported by Charles L. Sharpless, by Pilot, Jr., out of Jenny (287) Imp. by Potts of Philadelphia, his sire Pilot (3) is out of Juno, also imported by Potts. Jenny (287) is in her class at Meridian last fall.—Southern reputed to have made at the rate of 17 pounds Live-Stock Journal. reputed to have made at the rate of 17 pounds of butter per week with feed. Juno is the grand dam of Rosa 122, that has a record of 13½ pounds butter per week on grass alone. On the maternal side through her dam (Romp Ogden), Romp Ogden 2d traces through Don and Duke to Garibaldi (609) and Alice 474 Imp. by Dinsmore; to Bill Imp. by Coit; to Fancy, Imp. by Richardson; to Emperor and Fawn, Imp. by Bird ;to Prince of Jersey and Jersey Queen, by Giles; to Angelina, Baker, and to the following importations of Taintor, viz.: Mignonette, Splendens, Jessie, Violet, Gridley's Clover and Buttercup 2d. We have given the animals to which the above cow traces back to importation, because they are matters of interest to the student of Jersey literature. Those who have not studied the matter with some degree of care will be astonished to find how many of the most noted families of Jersey cattle, when they examine the question of pedigrees tabulated, trace back to the same

Romp Ogden 2d was dropped 24th of February 1876. As a milker she stands at the head of Beechwood herd, age giving her the advantage. In a seven days test last May, she made 14 pounds of butter, and at one of the evening milkings during the test she gave 26 pounds of milk. During the test, she came in heat and was bred. Her feed was two quarts of corn meal, one quart of shorts and five quarts of boiled cotton seed morning and evening, and the fun of a good Bermuda and white clover pasture. In this connection we call attention to the excellent butter yield of Romp Ogden 3d, as recently published in the Journal by Ma-

jor Brown.

Sunny South 6830, sire Proxy (1714), dam Effie of Straatsburgh 3194. This is a large handsome cow, with selvedged escutcheon and deep yellow skin, and is now (July) giving 41 gallons of milk on scant pasture.-Her cream is of a deep yellow hue. Owing to the fact that she calved last year in August and this year in she has never been tested for butter, though she is believed to be one of the richest cows in the herd. She has dropped four heifer calves in succession, all solid color. She too traces to the early importations. In addition to the blood of Pertinati, tracing to Juno, Jenny and Pert, she possesses also, the blood of Commodore 229, Colonel 76, Countess 114, Flora 808, St. Clement 10, Jersey 9, Splendens 16, Phæbe 106, Yankee, Hester, Jerre 15, Garibaldi and Eve. Colonel and Countess will be recognized by those familiar with Jersey pedigrees, as constituting a part of the blood of Jersey Belle of Scituate, and Jerry 15 as the sire of Albert (44) and the grand sire of such cows as Couch's Lily and Lady Mel 2d, and the great-grandsire

of Rex 1330. Variella (6337), dropped August 3d, 1877; sire Baronet 2240. This, in our judgment, is thoroughbred Short-horns. Having purchased the Queen of the Beechwood herd. She was of B. D. Burdick, one of his best cows and her an fair in 1880, in a ring of eight cows for of the Oxford family, top cross Bates blood which \$4,000 was offered, she received unani- and bids fair to elevate the opinion of Short

same day at the milking test she milked 21 The other from Marcy's (and the first one pounds, beating next best cow six pounds. Two weeks after Variella was brought home from Meridian fair, a distance of 280 miles of the roughest railroad in the United States, she was tested seven days in November, 1880, and made 12 pounds 4 ounces of butter, the thermometer ranging below the freezing point two days of the test. On the paternal side Variella traces to Amelia 484, Victor Hugo 197, Pauline 494, imported by Stephens. On the maternal side to Rioter (670), imported by Betts; to Commodore (229), and Flora (8 8) imported by Taintor; to Europa (121), imported by Twaddell, and to Colonel (76) and Countess (114), imported by Thomas Motley.

Busy Bee (6336,) dropped July 28th, 1877; sire Top Sawyer (1404); dam Bisma 3d (1870). Busy Bee has a Flanders escutcheon of the first order, with two distinct thigh ovals. She is a very rich milker, 12 pounds of her milk having made one pound of butter. She is being prepared for a seven days test, the result of which will be reported through the Journal. Owing, however, to want of proper dairy temperature, it is not fair to suppose it will be the full measure of her capacity. On the paternal side Busy Bee traces exclusively to Emblem (90), and Lady Mary, both imported by Thomas J. Hand. On the side of her dam she goes to Bisma and Copia, imported by Jenkins; Europa 121, St. Clement 10 and Comas, Clara and Cripple, imported by Taintor.

Fall Leaf 8587, bred at Beechwood, dropped 10th of November, 1878, sire Lord Lawrance, dam Sunny South. When one year and seven days old she was awarded first premium in her class at Meridian fair in 1879. At the age of 17 months and 2 days she dropped her first calf; the day prior to calving her udder gave the following dimensions: Circumferance 391 inches, front to rear 21 inches; distance between front teats 11 inches. In a seven days test, two weeks after calving, she gave 145 pounds of milk, which made 8 pounds of butter.

Three young heifers under two years, viz.: Adora, out of Sunny South, Fleece, out of Busy Bee, and Silverware, out of Variella, all got by the Hub (sire of Carnival), dropped calves the past spring, and milked over three gallons per day. The yield of Silverware 10844, who dropped her calf at sixteen months of age, deserves particular notice, as she gave over three gallons daily. She was awarded first premium

To Young Sheep Men.

The handling of sheep of any breed is rade; and one that is not easily or quickly learned. Most men fail in this business for want of skill. It takes years of close work and study to make it pay as itshould. In Colorado and the territories it is a risky business, as the last winter has proved. To make a success of wool growing, a young man should be well drilled to close watching and hard work; also, have a natural tact for handling stock, which but few men possess. A close observer once said "most shepherds get out of their flock only fifty cents where a dollar should be gotten." true statement—all for want of knowledge and for want of proper location. The business has paid me well, being raised on a farm, and all my life handled stock. But several men have failed of success in this part of the country at it, and quit it in disgust. If your son has determined to go into the business, I know of no better place than southern Kansas. There land is cheap and range good. But if he has no knowledge of the business, the best thing he can do is to work at least a year with some successful man in the business, in the immediate locality where he expects to locate, as we treat terms. No amateur should use lime in any sheep very differently in Missouri from what is done in Ohio, or Kansas, or Texas—each locality requires a different treatment. Just as well set up a young man with a stock of dry goods, without any experience in the matter, and expect success, as to give him a flock of sheep knowledge and experience must be added una better idea of the importance of understand ing the business, I will say, that as good a sheep man as I know, who has traveled extensively, said to a friend of mine: "Bothwell come as nearly getting out of his sheep all that is in them as any man I know," yet, it takes me to know that if I had had the knowledge of the would have added tens of thousands of dollars to the value of this ranch in that time. To breed right, to feed right, to shelter right and scores of other little things that can be learned only by years of experience-all these some men never learn, even at the end of a lifetime, handling a flock. To sum up, if you think your son would make a first-class hotel keeper, to see at a glance what is needed, and have it sure to succeed .- G. B. Bothwell, in Nebraska

Short-Horns.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: H. Ward, conductor of the Farm Department of the Osage County Chronicle, has in the last few weeks expended something over \$400 for bred by Silas Betts, and is a daughter of Lulu calf, she baving won her owner several pre 4705 and a niece of Duchess of Bloomfield, the miums, taking second premium at the Burlinformer with a record of 16 pounds 11 ounces per game fair last fall, over a large number of com week, and the latter with a record of 18 pounds petitors. His other purchases are from Dr. and 3 ounces per week. Angels, her grand Marcy's herd, eight miles south of Topeka, one dam has a record of 14 pounds 4 ounces on of which (a two year old) took first premium grass. As a three year old cow at the Meridi- in her class as yearlings; she is a descendent

mous vote of judges as best cow, and during the Horns as milkers, also cut a deep tender-loin. bought) is a red yearling, one that will not eat her head off before another spring. We prophesy that Mr. H. is destined to be the owner of a herd of Short-horns that will be no disgrace to the state, or any other state for that matter, and we think any man atter visiting Mr. Ward's corral and noting how he has bred and improved his herd of grades, will sanction our prediction. And I would add to this article for the benefit of those just commencing in Kansas, that our worthy farmer commenced in Shawnee county in 1863, his only capital being an old horse and 50 cents in cash, and last of all but not least a determination to succeed. A SUBSCRIBER.

Miscellaneous.

Folger's Method of Syrup and Sugar Making.

These remarks are intended for the amateur. After having procured a heavy and substantial crusher, of a capacity of not less than one hundred gallons of syrup in twelve hours, the next thing that should be arranged is a good and thorough filtering process. Now this can be cheaply arranged, and I would arrange it as

Have a straining arrangement at the mill that will take out all of the coarse fragments of cane. For this purpose make a box about 16 inches square and 12 inches deep, having a strainer made of common door screen wire for the bottom. Next have a larger box of size 3 feet long by 11 feet wide, and same depth. Let this be placed at the mill and allow the sap or juice to pass into one end thereof, after passing through the strainer. Let this box be filled with straw, or what is better prairie hay. Attach a pipe at the other end of said box, about three inches above its bottom, letting the box be enclosed about two inches, so that all the pure sap can run out at the pipe. Let this pipe pass downward and under the track (if it is a sweep mill, which is usually the case) and caused to rise in same pipe to near the height of the box. By this time the sap has been away from the mill long enough to lose its foamy nature and is now ready for the "filter"

which is made as follows: Take a cask that will hold about 15 or 20 gallons, owing to the size of rig and arrange it

Take a galvanized iron vessel about 30 inches high, and one foot to 15 inches in diameter, attach a spout to one side about three inches below the top; and another about six inches above the bottom. This lower one is to draw off after the day's work is done.

Now place a perforated false bottom in this RHEUMATISM. vessel, about three inches above the true bottom. This may be made of a board perforated with holes about an inch in diameter, and place in the center thereof a two-inch hole. Next place a tin or galvanized iron tube, about four feet long, with a funnel shaped top into this center hole. And pack straw on top of false bottom, and around this tube as tightly as you can, and fill to within about one inch of upper spout. The sap or juice is now admitted into this tube from the first strainer and passes to bottom of cask beneath the false bottom; here it rises upthrough the straw in cask and passes out at upper spout thoroughly filtered of all sediment, etc. Sand is a most excellent filling material to use in this cask—having a little straw on top of false bottom to keep the sand from running through it. Now the sap passes into a reservoior where it is drawn into the eyaporator.

Right here, I will say in the most emphatic form; for in my experience of twenty-four years, twenty men have failed in its use, while one has succeeded. If these directions are followed, about all of the impurities are removed that can be, till heat is applied. The sap should now pass into the evaporator in a conwithout drilling, and expect success. And to tinuous flow and when reduced to about 18 degrees B., should be drawn from the fire (as Mr. tiring perseverence and industry. To give you I. H. Hedges has long since said) and allowed to cook to about 190 degrees Fah., and then passed back over the fire and finished at about 40 degrees B. By this process (which is very cheap and simple) about all impurities are removed and you have a clear, transparent syrup, free from that dark color that lime gives it; and it will granulate much better than if lime July, during the most intensely hot weather, matter twenty years ago that I now have, it is used, except when used by the most profound expert; and even the sugar will be equally as good, much fairer and of a brighter crystal. The syup will be much lighter colored, more transparent and keep fully as well.

The sugar that I exhibited at the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Convention at St. Louis, in January last was made by this process, and polarized 96 degrees of pure sucrose, and was the same suger referred to by Prof. Silliman in attended to at once, buy him a flock; he will be his open letter in the New York Weekly Tribune of May 10, 1882, in which he says: "The largest crystals he ever saw either from sorghum or ribbon cane," and of which Prof. Segarner of Belcher's refinery St. Louis, said it was as fine and good a sample as he could get from New Orleans or any other place and was worth at that time 8 cents per pound by the

cargo." In conclusion I will give you one word o caution. Be sure and cleanse your entire rig every day, for if sap is allowed to become scur, the result will be bad, cause dark syrups, and very poor granulation .- A. S. Folger, in Rural

In this Minnie So. Ros

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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 ager and correspondent of the Kansas Farmer.

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARM

ER this week for the first time: Fall Brothers', Nurseries; Hop Bitters; Mrs. Pink ham's Vegetable Compound; Kidney Wort; Butter Color; Sperry's Farm Boller; Buckeye Churn Co.; Pcoples' Pigs; Sheep for Sale; Steers for Sale; Farm Ma chinery, under the head"I Stock; Rock Hill Farm Stock. under the head "Look at This;" Strayed

From G. Y Johnson, Secretary of the State Fair Association we learn that the Fair grounds are nicely sodded with new grass. This will be cheerful news to the thousands who expect to visit the grounds next September 11 to 17.

We are in receipt of a little book entitled: The Sheep-Scab, written by Henry Temple Brown, of the firm of Walter Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. It gives a history and description of the scab; also suggestions and recipes for treatment of the disease; and a good srticle on classification of wool is appended. Price 50

As further evidence that the silk industry is attracting a great deal of attention in this country, a Silk Exchange was established a few days ago in New York city with a capital of \$50, 000. The object is to classify the new silk product and to form a medium for the transaction of all kinds of business connected with the raising and marketing of silk.

Now, that harvest is at hand, we hope that our farmers will not neglect the early and safe stacking or housing of their cut grain. As soon as it is fit for the stock it ought to be put there. Kansas lost a great deal of money a few years ago by delaying this necessary work too long, and the rains came, utterly destroying many entire crops. Let us be warned this year and save every kernel possible.

We urge upon our farmers, wherever they are in danger from devastations of chinch bugs, to plow strips about their corn fields and cultivate the strips every day as suggested in our article recently. This will delay their work We know it because we have seen it tried. By working up the loose seil often, where the bugs are marching, they are covered up, many destroyed, and all set back. It is better to lose a

All of our readers who have sweet corn, or orther early varieties planted, will do a good thing if they will dry as much of it as possible. When the kernels are plump and juicy, boil the ears long enough to set the milk, then cut the kernels from the cobs and dry in the shade. Evaporators are better and quicker, but we do not all have them. Dried corn, if well cured is a wholesome, cheap and salable food. Dried sweet corn usually sells at 18 to 20 cents pound.

W. R. Smith asks whether the fact that the May trost did not injure crops was because it was during the light of the moon. Our opin- to feed; appears restless, and the silken threads ion is that, although the moon may have some influence on terrestial conditions, the true reason that the frost was so merciful with us is. that it was not cold enough to affect vegetation so far advanced. The same frost two weeks earlier would have proven much disastrous, for then the young plants and fruit were much more tender.

Creameries.

Our article of a few weeks ago, on the difficulties in the way of successful butter-making in Kansas, was quoted in many of the agricultural papers of other states, and it will be seen by the letter of Mr. Wilkinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., that it has called forth thought from invent-

In the eastern, northern and northwestern the way of establishing good creameries than in some. the southern and southwestern portions, because the temperature is lower there, and temperature has much to do with the making of butter. We all know, or many of us do, that even in the warmest countries of the earth, water that comes out of the earth is always cold when it first comes to the surface, except in the excep.

tional cases of hot springs; but these latter are not more common in hot latitudes than in cold. We all know, further, that the temperature a few feet below the earth's surface is lower in warm weather than it is upon the surface. This proves that if Sub-Earth-Ventilation, as Mr. Wilkinson calls it, can be utilized in our Kansas and southern creameries, the greatest difficulty in the way may be easily removed.

But we believe that, without waiting for any patent processes, the inventive genius of Kansans is capable of solving this temperature problem. Ot course, no one small farmer; that is, a farmer with two or three cows, can afford to adopt any expensive machinery for the purpose of keeping his milk and butter cool, However, in a neighborhood of twenty or thirty farmers who, together, have cows enough to run one creamery, any person wishing to engage in butter-making, could well afford to make the necessary conveniences, or the farmers interested could easily afford to bear the expense of preparation; for, after the creamery is started, then the only trouble left on the farmer's hands would be conveying the milk to the creamery. In all these establishments, cans and other vessels of uniform size are used, every patron works to the common rule, and the butter of a whole community is made at one place according to one and the best method.

Here in Kansas it often happens that a farmer has not a ten feet rise on his land; but there are very few neighborhoods where there is not at least one elevation high enough to permit an excavation that would have all the advantages to be derived from the cooler under-surface of the earth and still be well drained. Every creamery must have both ventilation and drainage, because the air must not only be cool, but it must be pure. We know a successful cheese factory in southern Kansas that is located on the top of a hill. It can be seen for miles around.

Even on the level plains of western Kansas with the assistance of a good wind engine to drive a current of water-cooled air through the apartments, both temperature and ventilation might be secured and maintained. Where running water cannot be used, wells and cisterns are always obtainable. If cisterns are used, there ought to be more than one, so that one of them would always have cold water in it.

When we Kansans have matured a plan whereby we can keep our butter in good condition until the cooler weather comes so that we may avail ourselves of the higher market rates, we will have done much towards making our homes more comfortable. It will be a fortune to Kansas. We have the best butter-producing native grasses in the world; and when we establish creameries plentifully we will then begin to cultivate tame grasses, and will build silos to save our fodder green.

The Silk Worm.

There are many kinds of silk worms which produce different varieties of silk. The species regarded as best is known in common language as the Mulberry Silkworm. Like all other animals that have been domesticated for many years, the Mulberry silkworm has outgrown all of its several hundred relatives in value. Its habits, as well as its products, have become improved.

The silk worm exists in four different states or conditions-egg, larva, chrysalis, and image or adult. People generally call the egg "seed." It resembles a turnip seed somewhat, is nearly round, and its color, when first deposited is nearly yellow, which, however, changes, when impregnated, to a gray or greenish cast. One female produces, on an average, three to four hundred eggs. An ounce of eggs, according to good authority, contains about 40,000 individ-

When the worm appears it passes through three or four stages called molts or ages, averaging about six days, and the same time extends from the last molt to the spinning period Thirty to forty days usually intervene between the time of hatching and the spinning of the cocoons. The newly hatched worm is of dark color; it is covered with hair, which soon nearly all disappears, when it resembles the common caterpillar in general appearance denuded of hair. It is built up in parts or segments. These molting periods, or sicknesses, are rests preceded by voracious feeding. In time the old shell or skin is shed. Having attained its full growth, the worm is ready to produce silk or 'spin up." The silk at first is in a fluid state; the worm shrinks in size; exudes excrement; assumes a clear, pinkish color usually; ceases appear which harden on contact with the air. The silk is formed in two ducts, one at either side of the alimentary canal, and unite near the head, and is issued in one thread.

The cocoon is an outer lining of loose silk known as floss, and is the first spun by the worm. The inner cocoon is composed of a continuous thread layed irregularly in loops something like the figure 8, but in different places giving the cocoon a long oval shape. These irregular deposits may be reeled off, sometimes several yards without turning the cocoon. The color of the cocoon varies, but is usually yellowish. It is assumed by many naturalists that those cocoons which are depressed in the center contain male insects, and that females are contained in those which are well rounded out like a long hen-egg with portions of our country there is much less in equal sized ends; but this theory is denied by

> The chrysalis is the insect in its period between the larva or worm state and the moth or winged and perfect form. It is brown in color, oval in form, less in size than the fully developed worm, and shows the external indications of the worm state. The larval skin is pushed up against the posterior inner wall of the co-

the eyes and antennae or "feelers" appear. This chrysalis state continues from two to three not often, that there are so many mistakes and weeks, when, if not killed, the insect ejects an omissions in a communication that, in that form, alkaline fluid which moistens the silk, and then it would not do to print at all. In such cases, by repeated efforts, it manages to push aside if the thoughts are good, the editor re-writes the threads sufficiently for it to pass out, when the whole letter, and the printer never sees the the wings soon harden. But in its passage, it often breaks the silk to such an extent that it is that his correspondents are kindly treated. comparatively useless for reeling, and becomes only floss silk.

.The moth is of a cream color, with brownish pots across the wings. The feelers (antennae) of the males are broader than those of the female. Neither sex flies, but the male is more active knew no more about the art of composition than than the female." The mating begins soon after issue from the cocoon, and in a short time afterwards the deposition of eggs by the female begins, whether they have been impregnated or not. The eggs of some varieties are fastened to the place of deposit by a gummy substance of the moth, but all varieties do not have this

Some varieties produce only one brood in a year, and are called Annals, while others produce more. Bivoltius hatch twice a year. Trevoltins give three annual generations. The hatching of the Annals and the first brood of the Bivoltins, is in April or May.

The three European varieties most noted are Milanese (Italian,) the Ardeche (French,) and the Brousse (Turkish.) But disease has reduced the production of these to such an extent that Japanese White and Green Ammals have come largely into use. The Japanese cocoons are not large, but are compact and produce excellent silk.

We had hoped to write of feeding and spinning this week; but on reflection, thought we had better begin at the foundation. Next week we will refer to hatching and feeding the worms, and follow as fast as we can with information concerning care, kinds of food, where eggs may be had and how, reeling, manufacturing, etc. In short, we will give all the information we can on the general subject of silk culture as fast as we canwithout being monotonous.

Railroad Discrimination.

The latest instance of the power of railway companies to interfere with the common rights of the people is that of the Pacific companies in offering to transport wool from Australia to Boston, 7,280 miles by sea, and 3,000 miles by land, all for 2 cents a pound, when, at the same time, they charge 27 cents a pound from San Francisco to Boston, just 3,000 miles, or less than one-third the distance. This, on a large scale, is what may be done, and what is really done, all over the country on a smaller scale whenever it suits the purposes of the railroad companies to resort to such methods in their own interests. Only a year or two ago the Rochester, N. Y., millers were charged more for transporting their flour to New York city than were the flour merchants of Milwaukee, more than a thousand miles farther away.

This power may and does cripple communities and destroy towns. It is a power that may, at any time, be used for or against any interest or any city or locality in the country. It is a power dangerous in the extreme, worse than that of an armed foreign enemy, because it is

right in our midst and spread all over the land. The existence of this power is a standing menace to the peace of our country, for men are governed largely by their selfishness; and the exercise of such power is high-handed robbery. It is no better-indeed it is much worse-than the stealing of a man's money by a highwayman on the public road, because it endangers whole states, and not only particular individuals. It puts the business of fifty millions of people in the hands of a few wealthy corporations and places the business of a nation in the power to plunder it at will. It is high time that this system of gigantic stealing be stopped. The people are at the mercy of these villains. influence of these land pirates has been overshadowing our legislatures and dictating our laws. Let us call a halt, and make such work

Who Write For This Paper.

A suggestive statement is made by one of our lady correspondents. She states that a neighbor farmer says agricultural papers are not trustworthy because the matter is not written by practical farmers, but by professional writers, and he refers to the general use of good language and correct style in what is represented as the writing of working men. Our correspondent wants light on this subject, and she shall have it so far as this paper is concerned.

Last winter a subscriber scolded us because he thought all we did was to publish letters of the farmers and did no work ourselves. The truth is, that nine-tenths of our correspondence is written by persons actively engaged in hard work. If our questioner could see the letters as they come to our table, she would know, at glance, if she has had any experience in such matters, that they are written by persons whose hands do heavier work than handling paper and lead pencils. The fact that most of them use good language and express themselves clearly is to their credit, and we have heretofore expressed our pleasure because of that fact. Any one who has noticed our correspondence of the last three or four months has seen that some of the letters were very well written. Such men as Mellenbruch, Isely, Sampson, Henry, Keys, and many others, whose letters have appeared in the FARMER, write strong, sensible matter, and yet they all are farmers.

Sometimes a letter comes in which needs mendment and corrections. The thoughts are good, but they are not well or grammatically expressed. It would be a hard-hearted editor, indeed, who would not make the necessary cor-

coon, the wings are folded over the breast, and rections and let the matter appear in better form. Then, it happens occasionally, though manuscript at all. It is the editor's duty to see

> Then, again, because a person composes well, ome people imagine he is not a worker, but a fraud. This is a great mistake. One of the best reasoners we ever heard, had never even looked into a book on grammar or logic; he he did about Latin or Greek. He was a plain, hard working farmer. Many, very many of the strongest men we now have in public life, spent their earlier years in hard, manual labor

Not only are our correspondents working people. Even the editor himself, who is now writing this, is vain enough to believe he is a good farmer. He has not done anything in that line, except in a small way, since the war, but in that time he has laid out and improved five very pretty places, has built some half-adozen dwelling houses and set out several thousand trees, all with his own hands. Though not engaged in regular farming, that is his favorite calling, and he has not only observed closely farming operations in Kansas, but he has experimented in a small way on soils, grasses grains, fruits, and trees, and occasionally plowed a furrow or fed a thresher for pastime.

All in all, the KANSAS FARMER is a repre sentative paper. We would feel ashamed, in deed, if we had run over half a century in this pleasant, busy world, and had not learned to express our thoughts in readable manner. And we hope to do better as time wears on. We want to improve the paper and its editorial management. The hard, hard knocks of our earlier, and even later years, have served to bind us closer to the working man and woman.

There is not one professional writer who is regular correspondent of the FARMER. We expect soon to have organized a corps of correspondents for our Stock Department, and they all will be Kansas stock men. And before an other year has passed we expect to have a corner set apart to train the boys and girls to write for the paper.

Kansas Papers for Kansas Readers.

It is in no spirit of jealousy or rivalry that this article is written. Kansas newspapers, other things being equal, are the best papers for Kansas readers, and therefore ought to be supported at home. This is true of agricultural papers specially. Pennsylvania farmers are known as the best in the country if there are any best; but farming in Kansas is so different from that of Pennsylvania, as to be very unlike it. Certain general principles of farming, as good plowing, copious manuring, and thorough cultivation, are applicable in all places; but of what practical service to the farmers of this exceptional locality would be all the agricultural papers of the old Keystone state?

A Kansas paper is published in the interest of Kansas. Its managers study what the peo ple here need and then labor to give them that, Look at the matter given out from week to week in this paper. It is largely prepared by writers of our own state, and for readers living here. The KANSAS FARMER is published in Kansas and for Kansas people. It is not metropolitan. It is not trying to help Illinois or Massachusetts. What is discussed by most of its writers is for home consumption. It leaves the papers of other states to take care of their own localities. It wants to help make Kansas great, and to aid in the education of her people particularly the farmers and their children. It wants to learn and teach the best methods of agriculture for this state. It has neither time nor inclination to meddle with those of other states.

We mean business. We intend to make a strictly Kansas paper, so that when it is read in Massachusetts or Ohio, it will read as a Kansas paper, and those who read it there will so understand it. The American Agriculturist, Country Gentleman, Prairie Farmer, Western Rural, and all that class of papers, have no local character. They are intended for general circulation, and are not specially prepared for any one state. They are first class papers, all of them; but they are not Kansas papers.

We propose to push the Kansas Farmer to the front and keep it there in the interest of our own people. We will give value for value every week. All we ask is the support of our own people.

Pet Stock Fair.

The Kansas State Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock association will hold its first annual exhibition in conjunction with the Kansas State Fair, September 11th to 16th, 1882, at Topeka, Kansas. 25,000 copies of the premium list will be printed, and those wishing to encourage poultry breeding will be offered an opportunity to do so by offering special premiums. Should you wish to do this your card will be published in the list if forwarded at once to O. Badders, Cor. Sec'y., Topeka Kas.

Live Stock Indicator and Farmer's

That is the new title of the Commercial Indicator, Kansas City, Mo., under the new editor, F. D. Coburn, of Kansas. Mr. Coburn is an active, energetic man, a plain, vigorous writer, and his force of character will, doubtless, show itself in the management. We are pleased that he is harnessed into the work where his position will be so congenial. Our best wishes are hereby tendered him and his paper.

-It is said that if the heart of a frog. recently killed, is touched with a needle, it begins to beat.

Weather Report for May.

From Prof. Snow's report, State University, we learn that May last was the coldest and cloudiest May in the fifteen years record. Rainfall was a little below the average quantity. The white frost of the 22d did no serious injury. Distance traveled by wind during the month was 13,010 miles, which is 770 below the average. Highest temperature was 90 degrees on the 4th, and the lowest 36 degrees on the 22d.

In Kansas.

This has been an exceptional season thus far in wo respects-moisture and temperature. The winer was an old-fashioned winter, mild and dry; but the spring has been not cold, only cool; wet, ar not that excessive wetness which rots or drowns everything. It has been too cool for rapid growth of corn and tender vegetables except those in very favorable localities, but wheat, rye and oats have grown right along. Thus far we have had no general storms to break down the grain, save in a few lo-calities, and there the storms' areas were so small as to amount to nothing in the general aggregate. The frost of May 22, did no permanent injury anywhere unless it was in the destruction of a little fruit.

At present writing, June 6, there is not a duster to be seen on the streets nor a summer suit of clothing anywhere outside of the stores, but the chinch bug has been headed off, and reapers are ready for the cheering reports, more especially from the western

Stock is in good condition, much of it already fat on this season's grass. Work animals in some places are thin from shortness of grain feed, but so much of the usual spring work had been done in the fall and winter that there is no delay anywhere on that account. In our next issue we expect to announce the making of flour from new Kansas wheat.

Gossip About Stock.

The Hood Brothers, near Beloit, last week, sold their herd of cattle to a Pennsylvania man for \$21,000-the cattle to be delivered in September.

A company of Missouri wool growers have selected some land in Trego county, Kansas, for extensive sheep raising.

Davis county has 3,385 horses, 3,260 cows, ,144 sheep and 7,768 hogs. Alex Hamilton, Coffey county, is in Indian

Territory buying up Indian ponies. A herd of over 500 ponies was in Kingman

last week. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has purchased 100,000 acres of land in Texas Panhandle for a stock ranch.

The Cimarron' cattle company is soon to recieve 10,000 head of cattle.

The Sterling Gazette tells of a cow belonging o Ambrose Miller that averages seventeen pounds of butter a week. The test must have een for only one week.

The wool crop of Woodson county will be bout 200,000 pounds this year.

One business house in Iola expects to handle at least 200,000 pounds of wool this year. Forty thousand head of cattle are nearing

Dodge City for shipment. Ninety-nine car loads of cattle were shipped

from Coffeyville last week, and two thousand head are on the range waiting fer cars. At the shearing of Wm. Booth, near Leaven-

worth the other day, 143 Merino sheep turned off 1548 pounds of wool, an average of 10 lbs: 12 oz. Some of the best ran up to 20 and 22 pounds.

At the cattle sale of Clay and Clinton counties, Mo., last week, 83 head were sold for \$10,-335 an average of \$125,

Rockhill Farm, near Washington, Kansas, advertised in the FARMER, comprises some four thousand acres of land where Messrs. Morehead Knowles, proprietors, have some of the choicest stock in the country. They have 25 brood mares, best blood, 35 Short-horn bulls, 500 cows, 300 steers, 5000 sheep with 50 registered bucks, and 78 Berkshire and Poland China hogs. This stock is all represented as pure. We recommend Rockhill Farm to the attention of our readers.

The Jersey Red show at the state fair next fall promises to be very fine.

Col. St. Clair, Sumner county, sent in to the FARMER office a few days ago a sample of Cotswold wool measuring 141 inches in length. It was grown on a one year old ewe owned by S. Radghough, Bell Plaine, Sumner county. The whole fleece weighed 18 pounds.

A. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kansas, lately purchased a very fine thoroughbred bull of J. C. Stene, Leavenworth.

Wm. Davis, Leavenworth, has secured 40 acres near the city to be used as poultry yard, and egg farm.

F. McHardy, Emporia, has just brought from Canada 100 Polled Angus cows and bulls consisting of some of the most noted prize winners of that dominion.

The Hamiltons, as an advertising experiment, sold 20 Short-horn bulls at Emporia last Saturday at an average of \$86; H. W. Pearsoll was the auctioneer. The Hamiltons were so well pleased with his ability as a cattle salesman that he is engaged for their sales at Wichita and Caldwell. The cattle sold at quite a low figure on account of so few buyers, not many hearing of the sale. The following mensecured the bargains: C. Wilson, Cottonwood Falls: Jas. Dunn, Emporia; P. Maloney, Camden, Wm. Addis, Emporia; Fred Hess, Emporia; S. H. Phillips, Emporia; R. H. Gasaway Plymouth; S. T. Bennett, Safford; W. A. Randolph, Emporia; A. Young, Emporia; David Taylor, Emporia, S. R. Cady, Emporia.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old, Warranted sound and healthy.

"Capital Year Sheep Farm."

Topeka, Kas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

AK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch
Frieslan (Holstein) Cattle. Ist prize herd at Central
Illinois fairs, and ist and 2d prize young herd at St.
Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE LINWOOD HERD

W. A. Harris, Proprietor Lawrence, Kas.

F. & W. S. PORTER, Plattsburg, Mo., breeders of
Thoroughbred and High Grade Short-Horn Cattle. 25 Bulls ready for sale. Good individuals of red
color.

Cattle and Swine.

and Poland Unita hogs, and Incroughbred noises specialty. DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor, A LBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always low Send for Catalogue.

Cattle and Sheep.

B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROP SHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Swine.

Z. D. SMITH, 'Elm Grove Farm," Koloko, Washing-ton Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choicet strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Corres-pondence solicied.

C. W. JONES, Richland. Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breed c. er of pure bred Poland China swine of the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all rec rded in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

SAM JoHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red. Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$100 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not akin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

GEO. BROWN, "Shephard's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so licited.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia Kansas,

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

atisfaction guaranteed. Can give good refences.
Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMPBELL.

Attention Swine Breeders

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP
For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist,
Topeka, Kas,

A. W. ROLLINS.

Send for price list.

Advertisements.

Fine 2 year old apple trees to 6 feet high at 10 cents each; 4 65 for 50. \$8 00 for 100. Nice 1 year old apple tree 3 x id 4 feet high at 8 cents each; \$8.50 for 50, or 65,00 per 100. Fine budded peach trees assorted. 12 cents each; feet high. Fine budded plum trees, assorted, 20 cents each.

BIG PAY For introducing Buckeye Churn. Address Buckeye Churn Co., Republic, Seneca Co. O. SCOTCH COLLIE SHEPHERD PUPS.

Full blood, and from thoroughly trained dogs used on my sheep ranch. Male or Female, \$6 00 each, W. F. KING, Ellis, Kas.

2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS. for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, Special in-ducements on car lots.

CHAS. C. HAYS, Blanchard, Page Co., Iowa.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, and SETTE DOGS, bred and for sale by ALEX PEOPLES, West Chester, Cheste Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price Elst.

87 Steers for Sale.

Three years old, and in good health and condition Twenty-five hunred dollars will buy them now. THOMAS TONEY. Fredonia, Kas.

B. W. SAYERS 46 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

COMMISSION MERCHANT. Sacks furnished free to SHIPPERS. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns

ROCK HILL FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Propr's, WASHINGTON, KAS,

Dealers and breeders of

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP,

POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS. Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses, DUKE OF GLENDALE, \$40; ALYMER, \$25. HARVEY, \$25.

The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various breeds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or call and see the clock.

SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE.

We will furnish the ACME changeable speed com-bined Reaper and Mower, FREIGHT PAID to Kan-sas City, Mo. Cuts 45c feet mower, 5 feet dropper for the sum of cash \$110.

The Single Speed Acme 4 feet cut mower, freight paid to Kansas City, Mo., for the sum of \$60.

The Hamilton Sulky Horse Rake, freight paid to Kansas City, Mo., for \$23.

The Indiana 2-horse Corn Cultivator, freight paid to Kansas City, Mo., for \$17 50, Jones' Stock Scales 5-ton, delivered at any railroad station in Kansas, \$60.

Sorghum Mills, Evaporators. Pans, &c., Cider Mills at a less price to Farmers than dealers can buy them Freights are the same to individuals as to mer-

Send for circulars and price lists to

A. J. CHILD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WOOL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

BOSTON. MASS.

BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.

The handling of growers clips a specialty

REFERENCES.

J. S. Codding, Prest., Pottawatomie Co. A. S. Eaton, V. Prest., Russell Co. A. H. Thompson, Sec'y, Greenwood Co. E. W. Wellington Ellsworth Co. First Nat Bank, Emporia Lyon Co.

Sheep for Sale.

A flock of about one thousand Sheep and Lambs, mostly of a high grade and are perfectly healthy. I will sell for the want of stock privileges. For par-ticulars address

Farm for Sale.

A farm of 640 acres of good land in township 24 range 1 west, section 15. It is one of the best locations in Edward county, Kansas, and has 95 acres of good wheat growing al so 12 acres of corn, 10 acres of millet, and other spring crop all in good growing condition. There is on the place a goo farm house and sod stable with good well of water. There is 130 acres broken and it is a good range for stock. A ful assortment of farming implements, horses, cows, etc., will be sold with the farm if desired. For further particular apply to, or write to

B. B. BAUM, Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kas, Or M. H. Baum, Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Mich.

Prospect Farm.



DUNALD DEAN. This young Clydesiale Stallion was stred by imported Donald Dinnie, grand sire imp. St. George; g. g. sire imp. St. Lawrence. Terms \$15 to Insure. Owned by H. W. Mc-Afee, 2 miles west of Topeka, 6th Street road.

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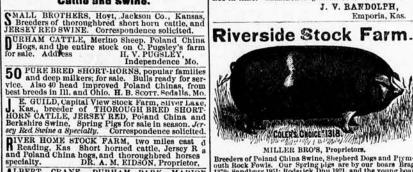
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GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER XVI.

CHAPTER XVI.

Has the reader forgotten little Mary—Sister's priceless legacy to me? The value of a life can never be estimated. One of the best was surrendered that this little waif might be drifted safely to shore. I felt a strong attachment to the helpiess little one, and, once a year since her birth had visited her and remained long enough to fix myself in her memory and affections. I told her, as soon as she was old enough to understand it, all about her condition in life and desired that she should regard me as her real protector. Mrs. Armstrong was good, kind and motherly to her and they loved each other foundly. Mr. Armstrong had done they loved each other fondly. Mr. Armstrong had done his duty faithfully toward the child, as I knew he would do, for he was a poor man, but he died about the time to which this chapter relates. Mary was then fourteen years old, and upwards of fifty. I determined to remove them to my place in Missouri, and then return to Kansas and look after the trial of Col. Blucher.

The reader has already been partially informed of my

personal misfortunes in the stormy period immediately pre-ceeding the war. Much that I had done then on my farm ticularly about the house grounds, was destroye and when peace came my place was in very bad condition, indeed; but I set about repairing losses, and when the time came of which I am now writing a small frame house had been built in which, with books and tools, my leisure hours been built in which, with books and tooks, my least heen spent for some years then past. It was large enough I thought for little Mary and Mother Armstrong, and if need be, one or two more might be crowded into it without great inconvenience, and live there until the new house should be in place. This little house was near the spring, intended for an outbuilding when the plans should all be completed. It was neatly hidden away among trees which I had planted since the war, just at the edge of an apple orchard that was speckled with ripe fruit when little Mary came. Those trees were not there until after the present owner took possession. Like Kansas, Missouri produces the best of fruit, and the trees grow rapidly. I had plowed the ground very deep and thoroughly in the fall, set the trees out the next spring, then plowed again, and cultivated root crops, manuring well, every year, keeping the ground clean and leaving it well up around the trees in the winter. At the end of had been spent for some years then past. It was large en ing it well up around the trees in the winter. At the end of five years the harvest began. The first thing my little pet did when she came to the place was to gather in apples from those trees now twelve to fifteen feet high, with great

branching tops.

Things were changing in that part of Missouri. The war had burned out much of the old prejudice, and new life was being infused into the people. My old enemies were now becoming my friends. Northern families were settling, becoming my friends. Northern lamines were secting, here and there one, in the old slave-cursed state, and the bright future was seen then sending back a few rays to us A railroad was within five miles of our place, and a new ool house and church only one mile away. I had a famow, to take care of, and hence I felt a little importance

This little house, and those trees, however, were not all the changes there since the two great generals had consult-ed upon the terms of surrender. I had been industriously trying to make my home attractive. If it had been required that I should give some specific reason for it I might have found it difficult to frame a satisfactory reply further than that I was in love with farm life. The beautifying of the place gave to me, as I suppose it does to all persons, a real pleasure. When a man has torn away an old rotten and rickety fence and replaced it with a new one and cleaned away all the rubbish, how much better the place looks, and how the worker enjoys the improved appearance. The pleasure derived from most of the well ordered work of life pays for the labor. Best is calmer and sweeter after having done a good day's work. One's callers and visitors, also, are happier among clean and thrifty surroundings. Everything argues in favor of brightening and beautifying uired that I should give some specific reason for it I might erything argues in favor of brightening and beautifying calls his home. And then, life in the country is the life for me. There is a charm about the farm. Thou-sands and thousands of men who own lands and till the soil regard their lives as so much drudgery and repulsive toil long drawn out. But it has always seemed to me that such persons were born in the wreng sign. They go about the earth in a bad humor; they grow dyspeptic and sour, and give every one about them chills. They make themselves and their fellow men no better. They destroy much that nature left for them, and they never add anything to their moth er's gifts. These people are not ballasted. Like a rudder sahin, their course is unsteady and not direct; they have o aim in life; they might as well not have lived at all. Or all men the farmer ought to be the happiest and best. The farm is a miniature world—a photographic picture of dear old mother earth. Behold her mountains, her plains, her forests, lakes and rivers; her beasts, birds and fishes; her grains, fruits, vegetables and flowers, all elaborated on a magnificent scale. Then look at a well ordered farm, with its varied surface; its spring or its creek; its stock, poultry and petted birds; its variety of growing and preserved crops; its orchards, vineyards, flowers; its barns and sheds; its nedges and groves; and then, in the midst of all these beautiuful surroundings, see the dwelling house where so cial life is developed, where the choicest hours are spent and the heart is rested;—how like the great earth focalized and brought into a hundred acres of her surface.

The first man in Eden had his trees, fruits, flowers, beasts birds, fishes and ever-flowing rivers. His descendants, i they could but realize it, have the same. Nowhere in al the earth is the sunshine so bright, the air so pure, and the aters so clear as on the farm. Here the fields yield up their treasures; here the grass grows, the animals play, th birds sing, and the children laugh. There is more of na ture, of comfort, of peace, of hope; surer foundations for future enjoyment; better incentives to mental and moral exettion; fuller sources of wealth, contentment and happi-ness; wider fields for usefulness and broader avenues to fortune in heart and purse, crowded into one little farm where a kindly spirit reigns than may be found in all th nalaces and marbled halls of the rich of earth Wealth is contentment, not money; happiness is ease, no

Much of the labor of life is superfluous-a silly waste nuscle and brain, resulting from avarice, ignorance of lack of method; but this is not more true of the farme f the merchant, lawyer or banker. He who enslaves woman who till the farm and keep the house in an orderly, methodical way, having regard to comfort and enjoyment in this world, living in each other's confidence and love, doing only what they can do easily and well; striving to make themselves and their children happier and better making the most out of the little that has fallen to their lot in good natured submission, surely, are the happies

ds alive. ditter of society's pomp is delusive. Like refracted light, it gives to things unreal positions. The ambition that builds upon it must fail. Honor, as the world calls it and fame, are enduring only as they rest on good motives and brave actions. The distinction born of illegitimate parentage is an abortion, as the life that is nurtured in the country where the air is pure and the skies are blue, the virtues grow and graces bloom; but it is not thus always where garnlahed walls are fences, where oil supercedes the stars, where theatres take the place of groves, and license is taken for liberty. If the blackened air of the smoke

stained city endangers physical health, so do unnatural amusements lead to soul-destroying vices. The boy and girl of the farm are children of nature who may always bask in the sunshine and bathe in the water as God gave them. Nothing good, nothing pure, useful or ennobling is out of their reach. Taught to labor with their

deep theGreat Father hurries on their barvests. The labor of their hands sets the machinery of the world in motion. Ten thousand fingers and looms spin and weave the cotton and flax they raise; the earth trembles and shakes under wheels that carry their wheat and corn, and apples and cattle to market. Spread out the work of the farm to its just proortions and see how it supplies all the arteries of trace portions and see how it supplies an in the arteries of many Go where you will and see what other men are doing. They are either conveying to or from the farms, or manufacturing something for them or their dependents. The farmer is the foremos man on earth, and his wife is the first woman. This is the natural order. It was so in the beginning. Out of the earth, and from its products we get all we have. The farmer sows the seed and he reaps the harvests. Other men are only helpers,—carriers, traders, laborers. Remove the farmer and all society is wrecked.

So, stimulated by this ever-present interest in improve-ment, I repaired old fences and built new ones. The old fields were made smaller and they were better cultivated. The bara and out buildings were arranged for cleanliness and according to a studied plan. Stock was increased in reasonable proportion and improved in breed. Trees were planted for fruit and for folinge. Little houses for the birds, and larger ones for the poultry were made. Flowers were planted and pruned. Vin a were cultivated and trel-Tame grasses were sown and harvested. Grou lised. Tame grasses-were sown and harvester. Grounds about the spot for the new dwelling were graded and sodded with blue grass and the spring was walled. The years that had passed since the war had not been lost. Though without any special aim further than to be busy, a fondness for an ideal home bound my ambition close to this delight, ful spot which grew more lovely in my mind the more labor I bestowed upon it. I sometimes thought that with another life joined to mine, our living there would surely call to us some echoes from the better home beyond. Strange that I had never thought to give the place a name. It is not surprising, then, that when my family came, they found many things to admire in their hew home. Mar", with the impressible heart of childhood, was delighted. Mother Armstrong, older in knowledge and years, was less demonstrative, but she was willing to say "This is a very nice place." We were not in the wilderness either. Missouri, at her second baptism, had promised to forsake the evils which had stunted her growth, and the new life coming in was show. ful spot which grew more lovely in my mind the more labo ond Dapusm, and promised to forsake the evils which had stunted her growth, and the new life coming in was showing its fruits in many places. Fresh blood was passing through her veins. The dawn of the new era was lighting up her fair surface, and the old order of thinge was slowly being superated. peing superseded.

Among the new families in our neighborhood was that of Mr. Penrose, who cultivated part of my land, They lived in a little temporary house not more than ten rods from ours, and with them for neighbors, I felt no uneasiness in leaving Mary and Mrs. Armstrong while I should be absent n Kansas. It was only five months since I left Damascus. Miles

of country then vacant was now dotted over with lit-tle board shantles, and teams were plowing and hauling in ail directions. Approaching the towa, Sunday morning, I haited on the high ground three miles east and surveyed the country. A light west wind was blowing. Utilizing my old field glass, I could count at least thirty more houses in the town than were there five months before. Two of them were specially prominent because of their size. One of them, of course, was the new school house, but what was the other? While that query was passing through my mind I heard a low, soft sound passing by, and I listened. Billy pricked up his cars, tooking directly forward, and helped me listen. The tremulous tones swelled on the passing air, then softened down and faded nearly away, succeeded by another wave, growing sweeter and clearer and stronger; al directions. Approaching the town, Sunday morning, air, then soltened down and indeed nearly and, when year they another wave, growing sweeter and clearer and stronger; and again another more distinct and full came gently on, and I knew we heard a church bell ringing. What a volume of song in these few notes! What a sermon in every ring! I know the reader will not be offended when I state that never before did I so distinctly realize the power of pure religion. My thoughts rushed back over the centuries and in the tones of that bell in the wilderness, it seemed to me I heard repeated the praise that shepherds heard wher the Carpenter's son was born two thousand years ago: BY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, AND ON EARTH PEACE, GOO WILL TOWARD MEN. That was the beginning-Praise t God, and good will toward men—and it must be the end, for it was the essence of the language and the life of Him who spoke as never man spake. All men know and have known this complete statement of the Christian religion, and yet have they spilled seas of blood over things which the Mau ter never taught. It really seemed to me that men and women are just in the dawn of christianity; that they are now only beginning to understand that those few shor words contain the germ of that philosophy which is to en-lighten and redeem the world. And while the bell was ring ing I wondered what could have put men at one another its, when the great Teacher's words and life were s simple. They have been at war over creeds and doctrines ever since His crucifixion, though His creed is contained in a single sentence - As ye would that men should do unto you. do ye even so unto them; and they have fought about do trines, and filled the world with their wars, while all the time His words were before them plain as the visible heavens— Ye believe in God believe also in ms. He taught trust in God, faith in Himself, and good will to men. That is all. The simple beauty of that religion, while it may be com orehended by a child, is broad enough, deep enough, grand prehended by a child, is broad enough, over enough, is made enough, to supply all ages and conditions of men with food for thought and action for ever. As God is great so is his Son's religion perfect. The foundation is laid, and it is strong and wide enough for all churches and all people to build upon. When this is once understood and acknowless. edged by all men, then it will matter nothing whether we eaged by all men, then it will intact or Disciple; one may be Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist or Disciple; one may worship with another in peace. Here, where only a fe-moons ago, the height of adoration was the wierd howling of savages in their fiendish war-dance, I hear the call—th ame old, oft repeated call, still farther marching out int same o.s. of repeated callpers are in the vanguard of the new fields, and worshippers are in the vanguard of the steady march. Verliy, I thought, men are coming together Let the marplots be sent to the rear so that the Christian

world may organize, and may it so remain to the end That little house we are nearing is not a palace. Only a few boards, about as many as one horse could draw at one load, all twisted and turned up to the weather. It is just about ten feet by sixteen on the ground, and six feet high at the eaves. There is only one room in it, and there is no fend or other inclosure about it, no trees save only those tha ature left, no adornment of any kind-a plain simple claim shanty. There is where Geraldine Blucher lives She and Mortimer and Jenny were glad to see me. But the only smiles were those of the happy children. Mrs. Blu cher said she was glad I had come, and doubtless she was but it was only in a comparative sense. What could gladder ich a condition as hers? She was a philosopher, but she was a woman. The past, the present, the future, all gloom and terrible. Where was the bright place? If I could brin a little sunshine, it was worth the coming. And thus wa

She told me that the day after the old preacher was then the Christians of all denominations in the place had organ ized and with the help of non-professors the new church was built. The money for the bell was raised chiefly by ef-forts among those who did not pretend to be Christians at all -another evidence that men all have hope for a better tim and wish it may be well with some at least, if not with It is doubtful whether there is a man living who rould willingly see all the good influences of the churches

tricken from the earth. The next day the people of Hancock county were to hav what in law was called an election for the re-location of the county seat. Pompeli had been, as she insisted on believ ing, cheated out of the election before, and now she pro ng, cheated out of the election below, and now she pro-lossed to test the matter fairly. Accordingly a committee of her citizens had met a like committee from Damascu and they had agreed upon terms whereby the voting was t be fairly and honestly done.

It was agreed that the polling places should be open t able number of friends of the candidates, espec

ny reasonable number of friends of the Candidates, especially to those appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Talker and two other gentlemen of Pompeli were de puted by the good people of that city to look after her in terests at the voting place in Damascus, and Mr. Nimbletongue was chairman of a committee of three to visit Pompell on election day in the interest of Dama-cus. All this, of course, was wholly unnecessary; for while a county seat election always develops a remarkable voting capacity in the average Kansan, yet nothing is far ther from his mind, unless it be defeat, than fraud; bu here is always something comfortable about having a

friend where your interests are at stake.

It is all true enough that the newspapers, in county seal elections as in other grave affairs, do their part and more they set forth all the real and imaginary advantagess of their respective towns, and dwarf those of the opposition and the editors abuse one another with persistent versatili

quaintanceship is largely extended during the excitement attending these public matters, and the more friends a can-didate for county seat has at places where opposing interests predominate, why, the better that candidate feels, and the better she will be acquainted with the result. At least, that better she will be acquainted with the result. At least, that is the way it looked to a disinterested observer. It is due to the correctness of history to state that the predominant sentiment in a county seat election campaign in Kansas was fairness, downright honesty of purpose. In some states, you know, this has not always been the rule. But here, the sturdy integrity of the people on all such occasions wa markable, and I hope to impress the fact upon the mind of the reader. If there ever was a more upright, conscientious body of men than these same Kansas voters when a county seat question was pending, it could have been only a brig ade or division of well drilled soldiers when catechised in amp touching incidental happenings of a successful forag

ing expedition.

By reason whereof, as has been intimated in the foregoing, these negotiations and visiting committees were unnecessary, but they were generous and assuring. And, besides these precautions which honest freemen might freely adopt, there were others in the line of careful duty equally noshly more, important. The people, of course, did the voting—that was their privilege; but they did not receive or count the ballots. These latter functions were performed by judges of election. The law had wisely provided that waship officers, justices of the peace, and trustees, she erve, ex-officio, as said judges; but in case of their ab-ence, then, and in that case, some other persons, selected sence, then, and in that case, some other persons, on on the ground from among the bystanders by the sovereign people present should serve. It was important that these little matters should be looked after; and this applied with ore force to the towns than to the country precincts; for, some how or other, as a general rule it may be said, that in rural districts, the people are apt to follow the substance of the law with little help. Therefore most of the prelimina-ry labor was performed in and about the towns which were andidates.

When the morning of election came the committees were at their places of duty—Judge Nimbletongue at Pompeil and Mr. Talker at Damascus. Esquire Catchpenny, he be ng a justice of the peace, was president of the board o ing a justice of the peace, was pressure of the same re-judges at Damascus, and Judge coke occupied the same re-sponsible position at Pompeli. Judge Coke was a sound man, law abiding and conscientious. The reader, doubt-less, had that opinion of the Judge on first acquaintance with him. He was not a man of words, but, in the language of the day, he was straight. Esquire Catchpenny was square, of the day, he was straight. Esquire Catchpenny was square. With two such men to superintend the machinery which the law had provided, there could be little ground for mistakes, and the people need only attend to the voting.

In order the better to guard the peoples' rights and protect the sacredness of the ballot box, the polls were opened.

tect the sacredness of the ballot box, the polls were opened at both towns in buildings unusually secure against inter-ruptions. At Pempeli the aperture through which ballots were received was small and well protected with stout boards about it, and high enough to prevent idlers, loungers, and meddlers from gasing in upon the judges' ta-ble. At Damascus similar safeguards bidd been placed about the voting window and it was so high that a short men ble. At Damascus similar sarguards as the heat a short man the voting window, and it was so high that a short man could not even look in at the little opening except at an an-gle of elevation equal to about one-fourth of a circle.

When the polls opened at Damascus every one present was surprised that Fompeli's special friend, Mr. Talker, was not on the ground. The other members of his committee, Messrs. Hiddleberger and Constantine, were present, and asked permission of the judges to be admitted into their room; but the room was small, and it was only arranged for one person beside themselves, and they were retaining the seat for Mr. Talker. While 'Squire Catchpenny was debating the matter with the committee men, which occupied thirty minutes or so, the voting proceeded rapidly. Examine When the polls opened at Damascus every one pro thirty minutes or so, the voting proceeded rapidly. Esquire Catchpenny, being a square man, careful of his reputation and the law decided that inasmuch as Pompeli had enand the law, decided that inasmuch as Pompeli had en trusted her interests to Mr. Talker, it would not be treating that gentleman nor the town he represented with proper re to give the seat reserved for him to any one else spect to give the seat reserved for him to any one else. Those gentlemen argued that they were a part of the com-mittee, and, under the agreement, were entitled to admis-sion. But, on the other hand, urged Mr. Catchpenny, Captain Talker is chairman, and as the room is too small for tain Talker is chairman, and as the room is too small for more than one member of your committee, we have decided to reserve that place for your chairman. Still the voting went on, and it was really surprising to witness the ease with which it was done. Why, let it be recorded to the honor of those judges and cierke, their poll books showed just five hundred and forty-seven names entered when it was announced that Mr. Talker was coming, and that was not more than thirty minutes after the polls opened.

In company with Mr. Talker were Captain Killchrist Mr. Balderdash and Dr. Goodfellow. The doctor and Mr. Balderdash walked leisurely along with Captain Talker be-tween them. The Captain was not at all a drinking man. At home his neighbors would have been surprised to hear nis indulging to excess in strong drink. But he was one of those jolly good fellows who loved a frolic with the boys; those joily good fellows who loved a frolk with the boys; and who knew better how to take in and entertain a good fellow than Dr. Goodfellow himself, the very prince of good fellows? I do not desire to reduce to writing even a suspicfellows: I do not desire to the change of th was partial to Damascus and had made this attack upon him with malicious motives. At all events, when he and his supporters came near the polls, there was a good deal of confusion, incident upon their coming, and the City Marshal pronounced Sam Talker "drunk enough to be locked up." Upon removing Mr. Talker, his friends, the other two committee men, remonstrated with the Marshal. Bul Mar-shal Holdhimfast was not a man to be fooled with, especially on election day. It was his business to preserve order about the polls and he would see that the law was enforced. So h burried Mr. Talker away from the polls, and the committee nen followed him down to the next street where they stopped and talked the matter over an hour or so and sev-eral persons gathered around them insisting that the Marshal should do his duty and not have the town any drunken rowdy. At last the Marshal said he didn't at to appear unnecessarily cruel, and if the other two want to appear unnecessaring the relief and the control of some firm would take Mr. Talker home right away, and keep him there till after the polls were closed, he would release him. They said they would do so after they ran back to the polls to learn how many votes had been polled, so hey could carry that much news home with them. The were informed in very polite terms by Esquire Catchpenny that the exact number of votes at that moment, was "three

It was several hours before the Pompeli committee reach d home. The voting at that place was nearly co before their arrival, and it had been very active. Judge ongue was a shrewd man, and an honest man o He never slept at his post. He went to Pompeli to duty. He never stept at his post. He went to Fomper see that the election was fairly carried on; and althou the judges' room there was so small that there was not sp nough in it for even one spectator-(for which, be embered, the Judges were in no way to blame, for it was the only vacant room in the place, the town was improving so fast—Jyet Judge Nimbletongue proposed to keep and pre-serve a correst record of the number of votes cast. For this purpose he adopted an old fashioned method of keeping accounts. He wore along, loose overcoat with large, deep pockets. In one of these pockets he had emptied a small sack of buckwheat. He took position at the window, and when a hallot was passed in, he quietly put one kernel of buckwheat into the other pocket. This was a very correct method for private information. His presence of mind remained intact all the long day; and notwithstanding different persons who observed the operations of the buckwheat exchange, engaged him in conversation, and he was frequently jostled away from his position by the busy voters, he never once forget to drop his buckwheat where it would ints. He wore a long, loose overcoat with large, deep he never once forgot to drop his buckwheat where it would to the most good and at the proper time. It was unfortudo the most good and at the proper time. It was unfortunate for the accuracy of his tallying, however, that he was not permitted to proceed with it alone, so that his friends in Damascus might not be deceived through the possible mistakes of any third persons; but the truth is, that John Funmaker, an earnest friend of Pompell, and patriotic withat maker, an earnest frend of Nimbletongue, and being anxious that when the report should be made Pompel would appear at least favorable in the count, he procured some buckwheat, and assisted the Damascus man by pour ing about a pint of the prectous grain into the pocket where the tally was kept. Had the Judge known of his Pompel friend's kindness he might have declined to accept it out o friend's kindness he might have declined to accept it out of mere politieness, for he was a very politie person, the Judge was, but he knew nothing of it. For aught I know, this may be the first explanation he ever received of the unex-plainable and astounding fact that when he threw his buck-wheat out on Killchrist's billiard fable and a dozen men wheat out on Killchrist's billiard fable and a dozen men gathered around, each scraping a little pile off to one side to talk daily and hourly in favor of their towns from a month to count the grains in it, the actual footings up of these seventhing in the soil, and among the trees, they grow into a sust and healthy man and womanhood, and while the would be strange, indeed, if nothing was said; hence, ac-

The vote was very full. Even the country precincts vo-ted well. It was an off year, too. But the best work was done in the towns. Pompell's vote was three thousand and eighty-four; that of Damascus seven thousand, nine hun dred and one. Total vote of the county fifteen thousand, four hundred and forty-one. Total population approximating four thousand.

That election settled the county seat question. There

That election settled the county seat question, There were a few silly persons, as there always are after an unsuccessful campaign, who asserted that there was fraud and the election would never stand in law; but no reasonable person listened to any such foolishness. There never was a fairer election—it could be so proved by a thousand men. Court was to commence the next Wednesday, and the morning after election I walked over to Capt. Kilichrist's business place. He received me with—"Well, do you want to make for received me with—"Well, do you want to make for received me with—"Well, do you want

ome of my poison this morning?"
"What poison I want will be in the best cigar you have."
"I suppose you will be here to attend court?" the Captain
ated interrogatively, while he was getting the cigars.

"Yes; and by the way, in looking over the court docket, I ee a case of Mrs. Montrose against you for damages grow-ng out of the death of her husband. It will go pretty hard

with you, won't it?"

"Oh, there's nothing in that," he said,
"But, I see the names of Judge Nimbletongue and Esquire Catchpenny signed to the petition as attorneys, and they have a mortgage on all her property for their fees. They would hardly bring such a case and charge a thous-and dollars for their services if there was not something in

That's all right. I got that all fixed up long ago. Lem me tell you something. A fellow never knows what may happen, so I felt of 'em early. I made 'em belleve I had employed Judge Pompadore, of Bagdad, and was goin' to employed Judge Pompadore, of Bagdad, and was goin' to make the biggest kind of a fight. Pompadore is a mighty big gun, the first thing you know, and the felst that tackles him gets left. That frightened 'em. Now that man Nimbletongue is a smooth mouthed fellow, but he's a damrascal, and I know it. So I laughed at him when I passed him on the street; and Catchpenny, he's smart, he is; smart and quick as a steel trap. He's on the sell, all the time. I saw them consultin' together one day, and I went by their window and looked in and grinned at 'em and passed on. Next day they sent for me, but I wanted to let 'em sweat awhle; so I sent worl I was too busy to play with ten cent lawyers. so I sent word I was too busy to play with ten cent lawyers. I had feed Manly just to keep him off the other side. He's too honest a man to practice law in this country, and his best holt would be on the other side of just such a case; so I headed him off. Next day they sent for me again, but I didn't go. I wanted to get 'em keen for a trade. In a day or two I happened that way and they called me in. Catch-penny, sez ee 'look here, Captain; there ain't much in that case anyway, and we've got our pay all hunky—got a chat-tel morigage on every damthing about the place, and a mortgage on the claim. The note 'll be due in about a nonth; we can put off the case this term, then foreclose th month; we can put off the case this term, then foreclose the mortgages, and she'll leave the country, and then we can dismiss the case, if it 'il be any interest to you.' I don't care what you do, sez I, and started away. 'Hold on,' says he, 'dam-it-all, can't you hear a fellow through? Now,' ser ee 'what'll you give us if we play smart an' give you no more trouble about it?' Twenty dollars, sez I. 'Say a hundred,' sez ee. Write the receipt, sez I. And quicker'n lightsin'h ew vote her out. He can beat 'em all writin'. And this is what he wrote'—handing a paper to me. "I planked down the hundred dollars and put that thing in my breeches. So you see, I've got 'em where they can't squeal. breeches. So you see, I've got 'em where they can't squ If they go on, I'll put 'em where they wear stripped trowse

If they go on, 1'll put 'em where they wear stripped trowser for obtainin' money under false pretences. Bo you see?"

The paper he handed me read as follows: "For and in consideration of one hundred dollars to us paid by John Killchrist, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, we agree to not prosecute the case of Julia Montrose im now pending in the District Court of Hancock county tate of Kansas.—Dated, and signed

CHARLES CATCHPENNY.

I studied the paper thoroughly while we talked, and im-mediately after retiring wrote it down word for word. Bidding the Captain good morning, I saddled up Billy and rode out to see Mrs. Montrose. She was still sorrowing and rode out to see Mrs. Montrose. She was still sorrowing over her bereavement. Her pale face and grave demeanor told plainly what her troubles were doing. I told her that I had important business with her, and wanted her immediate attention. Then I read the paper I had written and told her all I knew about it from the lips of Manly and Killchrist. Of course she was appalled at the enormity of the betrayal, and tears began to trickle down the ashen face as she stared at me and choked down her emotions.

"Cheer up, good woman," I said, by way of relieving her.
"There is time to save all yet. You shall not lose a dollar.
I will see to that. All I want is that you will sign a paper

Then I wrote out this:

"Having good reason for believing that my attorneys, Messrs. Nimbletongue and Catchpenny, of Damascus, Hancock county, Kansas, have betrayed the trust I com-mitted to them, I do hereby and now discharge them from my employment in all cases and in every particular and further, I do hereby constitute and appoint Joe West-man, of the State of Missouri, my lawful attorney in fact for the purpose of managing and conducting all of my busi-ness of whatsoever nature, and particularly in the matter of any and all suits at law or equity arising out of the death of my late husband, Henderson Montrose, and do authoriz him, my said attorney in fact, to employ such assistance of attorneys at law and other agents as to him shall appear proper, hereby ratifying and confirming all lawful acts

which he may perform by reason of the premises."

She signed it without the least hesitation and seemed very much releived. While she was stating her gratitude for the timely interference, I retired and rode back to town, and went to the Register's effice to procure certified copies of the mortgages.

That evening the prisoners, Cornover and Defoe, and Col. Blucher were brought to town, for the next day court we commence. The Colonel was a mere skeleton, but he rational. In order to save his life the prison authorities had given him a little whisky every day for the first thirty or forty days, l weeks. For at least two months last past he had not tasted a drop of strong liquors of any kind. He told me that if he could only eradicate from his memory the me that if he could only exadeate from his hard of well he had done, he thought he could now live without whisky and could be a man again. But he said his wife and dead children were always present with him and this continued haunting would destroy him. He did not see how he could endure it long, for he could not make up his that he ought to live.

mind that he ought to live.

"Colonel, my dear fellow," said I, "don't you know that you were a maniac when your worst deed was committed:

Don't you know that everybody understands that." "Yes, but that don't take the sting away nor comfort my

"Yes, but that don't take the sting away not consider wife, nor bring back my children."

"All true, but it gives you ground to stand on in the future. Now, when this trial is over you will be restored to Geraldine again, and you can improve on all the past by eltting whisky alone and being a man again. You can restore nothing but your manhood, and that may yet be of great service to you and your wife, as well as society. Your resson has been a terrible one, but it may de utilized." "Do you think Gerric will care to see me? and the great

"See you? Don't you know a true waman's devotion nev

"See you? Don't you know a true waman's devotion never failters? She will see you as soon as she can get here after
learning that you are in town."

"Don't let her come, Jo, please; I can't see her—horrid
and loathsome creature that I am—"

"The twice does comed there are the waman as and loathsome creature that I am—

The prison door opened—there was the woman we were
talking about. I at once retired, and did not witness the

(To be continued.)

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The Little Robe of White.

In a rosewood cradle a baby lay: Its mother was stitching, stitching away
On a little robe of white;
One foot on the rocker, she hoped to keep Her frolicsome baby fast asleep, To finish her work that night.

In every stitch of the garment she wrought,
That loving mother fastened a thought—
Hopes for that little one,
And smiled on her baby in happy pride,
As it slept in its cradle by her side, Till the robe of white was done.

Then she folded up the cambric and lace and kissed the little one's chubby face. And kissed the interior that glee; That smilled in its infant glee; She tossed it up and down in the air— "How pretty you'll look, little babe, when you wear That little new robe!" said she.

In a rosewood coffin the baby lay; Its mother nad wept the night away Watching its dying breath; With it pressed to her bosom she prayed to keep Her darling baby from going to sleep In the cold, cold arms of Death.

.

They buried the babe in the garment just wrought. Whose every stitch held a hopeful thought,
From the loving mother's sight;
On a marble stone she wrote with a tear,
"How many hopes are buried here, In that robe of white!"

In the Saviour's arms a baby lay,
From its rosewood coffin far away,
In the realms of love and light,
The angels a garment had folded about
Its little form, which will never wear out-A seamless robe of white,

-The Home Garden.

QUIEN SABE? Will you please admit an inquisitive stranger to the Ladies' Department? Do any of the readers of the FARMER take the Ladies' Floral Cabinet? If so

won't they send the publishers' address through the K. F., and greatly oblidge one who is anxious to take K. F., and greatly oblidge one who is anxious to take
it? Yes "Aunt Rue" please tell me about your Calla.
I for one would like very much to know as I intend
trying as soon as I can get one; do you grow them in
the house in winter? Success to our best of good FAUNTIE,

PILLOW CASES-CALVES. As my six weeks are about up I will write now, or I might get behind time. I think so much of your paper that I would be lonely without it.

I will just say to our Pennsylvania correspondent that she must not think of coming to Kansas unless she expects to stay four or five years, let come what will. So many people come to Kansas without any thing to go on, and then if everything does not go just right the first year or two, they get discouraged and leave. But those that stick to it are the ones that are going to make the fortune.

I will tell the ladies how mother and I make pillow cases: Make the pillow case long enough to hang over the pillow three or four inches, and fringe one end by raveling about an inch deep. Before trying to ravel cut the threads in pieces about one

and one-half or two inches long to make ravel easy.

Farmers' Daughter wishes to know if calves will do well on pure sweet milk. I have raised many a calf by giving it fresh wilk from the cow; they do as well on less milk as they do to let them suck, because as on less milk as they do to let them satz, occasions as they are old enough to eat grass they can go with the herd. I have seen calves that were raised on skim milk, but "they looked as if they were knocked in the head with the churn-dash," as the Mos L. A. R. W. MRS. L. A. B. W. saying is. Carmi, Pratt Co.

SOAPSUDS-STRAWBERRIES.

We have taken the FARMER for several months and feel benefitted by the many suggestions written in the Ladies' Department. "Living to bless others you will yourselves be blessed." I have found the sug gestions on house cleaning a most excellent plan; l have a family of very young children, not one is old enough to help much; I have to use the best method possible to do my work. I do not rub my clothes, but pound them in boiling hot suds, two or three pieces at a time and keep adding the boiling suds from dis-solved soap. They come from the boiler perfectly clean and white with much less time. And now I will tell how I manage to help along the farming; my husband is a steady, hard working man, and I am interested in all his farming plans. The first suds I do not throw away, but turn it all on the strawberry patch; I commenced in the fall. Ours looks better than any of the farmers around. I once heard a successful farmer say he did not have his folks throw away their suds, but turned it in a barrel for the land; he said it was the strongest fertilizer, and if he could get enough of that he did not wish for any other. From experience I find what he said to be true. Will some of the ladies please send me a re ceipt for cooking asparagus? "All worldly joys are less than that one joy of doing kindness."

CLEANSING SCARFS. The real name of this writer is desired by-The

I have been an interested reader of the FARMER for some time, and especially interested in the Ladies Department; but fear of that bug-bear-the waste basket, has kept me silent, but as there is nothing like trying I have concluded to try, eyen if disap-

I want to give a good way of washing or cleansing woolen; 's or tidies which I have found is not very g. ally known: Take a sack and into the sack put two or three cups of flour, if your article is large, and then put in the scarf and tie the end of the sack and then rub between the hands or on the wash-board; after rubbing well, take the scarf out and shake well and you will find it as nice and clean as when new. I have tried this for several years and have often been really surprised at the result. Well, as a trial I'll not write any more at present but see

Pleasant Valley.

TAKE CARE OF BABY.

It is to you, mothers, I wish to say a few words; no one but a mother can know a mother's tender love and auxiety in regard to the health of her little one. I speak now of the babe from nine months to three years of age, because it is then that the constitution is as a general thing impaired. Hundreds of babes lie under the sward who would to-day have been alive if their mother had known more of the laws which pertain to life and its healthy management. We have been taught to believe that the babe just beginning to eat a little at the table should have the same kind of food as the adult members partake of As a consequence the tender little one is fed from the plate of mother or father on rich, greasy, highly sea soned food; and instead of giving it good sweet milk to drink at an early age it is taught to acquire a taste for strong tea and coffee often without cream or sugar. While again the little one is taught and en uraged to eat meat, which it calls for as soon as it is able to make itself understood. Now the staple article of meat at most farmers' table the year is salt pork, which no small child should be allowed

to eat. Still it is generally believed that meat is necessary to the healthful existence of the babe of ender years as it is to that of the hard working farmer. Now my dear friends, I say from years of care ful reading, experience and observation, that such a method of feeding our little ones is all wrong. It is also wrong to allow a litte one to acquire the habit of eating between meals which is a most universal practice. It will undermine the health of a child and make a dyspeptic of it in future years if it should survive the ill effect through its teething months of infancy. Hence we see little spindling, tender nervinfancy. Hence we see that spinding, cataconductions out babies, skin of a sickly white, soft in flesh, bowels irreguar, predisposed to take on sickness, nover right well, causing mother many wakeful nights and anxious days.

Now as my letter is too long already, I will leave the better plan of taking care of baby till my next and if any mother should get tired of waiting the full six weeks for the promised letter let them give us a call through the kindness of our Editor. Good wishes to all, particularly to the mothers and their little babies.

Mrs. J. P. Walters. Emporia,

OBJECTION'S AND QUESTIONS. [Will this writer please send her real name and P

. address to-THE EDITOR?] Having been a silent listener to the "chats" amon the farmers' wives, I at last speak, if it is my turn to, making some objections it seems this time in regard to bread making. First to Practical in using boiled buttermilk is too much trouble for a hurried, tired woman at night, especially if baby seems fretful. Aunt Sue's method is too expensive when potatoes are \$1 80 per bushel; our folks would rather see their potatoes when they eat them. Aunt Dinah, how do you manage to keep your salt rising warm through the night in such weather as we had a year ago last winter; take it to bed in a bottle? They talk about the lazy way of washing, why not the lazy way of making bread? Rosa says "Ma, give your receipt for making bread, it is the best." The easiest way I have found after trying all other ways, before I had to make such huge quantities as it takes at our house, is to take common dry yeast that is made

without potatoes too. I often leave a little of the bread out for yeast to save it longer, perhaps add some little yeast when I put it to soak in the after-noon, it early in cold water, if late, in warm; then in the evening just when I can get time, mix the sponge very stiff in a large straight bucket which has a tight lid. Stirring it a great deal seems to improve it after the flour is stirred in hastily, using cold water in the summer, adding salt and as much sugar if desired. In the morning it is up ready to run over. I mix up stiff and knead before breakfast if possible, or stir down until after; partly white and part graham: set away until light, knead out the graham in loaves to bake, and knead the other over to keep back until the first is baking, then knead it out, being careful not to knead too much, to have it ready for the oven as soon as the other comes out. This way I can bake twelve loaves easily by dinner time.

My receipt for Boston brown bread is two bowls of meal, one of flour, two bowls of sweet milk, one of sour, three table spoonfuls molasses, one teaspoon soda, add salt; bake two or three hours in moderate

Are any of the ladies of the Department using the oil or gasoline stoves? If so how do you like them, ow do they bake? I should be glad to hear. HARRIETTA . Wakarusa.

BUTTER MAKING. As salt is not essential to the keeping quality of butter, we use only what is required for the taste One ounce of salt to a pound of butter is all that need be used to make butter very salt; many prefer less about % of an ounce to the pound suits the majority of people better. In using this quantity mentioned I have reference only to the best of dairy salt. Onondago (F. F. factory filled) is the best salt in our markets. Ashton is equally strong, but often dirty, and costs nearly twice as much. The salt put up in very small sacks for table use, which is so fine that it resembles flour when taken in the fingers, is not strong two ounces would not make a pound of butter too salt. Often salt is adulterated with lime, and some times that which resembles ground shells has been found mixed with it. Lime or other adulterations can be easily detected by dissolving a little of the salt in a glass of water the lime or other substances will settle to the bottom while the pure salt will readily dissolve. Mrs. E. W. Brown, eadily dissolve.

Bright's Disease

of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so frightened about. Hor Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

The newspapers of Oregon stand on the pending suffrag amendment twenty-three in favor, five opposed and fou

Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye olors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10 cents for any color.

Advectisements.

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.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE -LIVER-

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chilis, and by the condition, and the conditions discharge.

are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. 41- SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

To For several years we have furnished the airymen of America with an excellent arti-cial color for batter; so meritorious that it met

ry Fairs,

"Flut by patient and scientific chemical rech we have improved in several points, and
coffer this new color as the best in the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, Cheapest Color mactor.

EFAnd, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

EFBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

EFI (you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman.

Prepared by a Woman. The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. The Greatest Redical Discovery State the Pana of the State of the Country of the Pana of t

roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

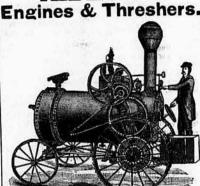
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER ill eradicate every vestige of Humors from the lood, and give tone and strength to the system, of an woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PHLIS. They cure constitution, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.





Locomotive, Standard and, Straw Burning Engines.

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

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

ely fin'shed and designed. Nothing lacking to nake 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

authews Seed Driis, and other first-class goods. Eergihing for the Lawn, Garden, Greenhouse or Nursery. We WARRANT everything as represented HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS, Fully illustrated Catalogue sent free. CHICAGO, ILL, Wholesale and Betail. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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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, via St. Louis;

2 TRAINS DAILY.

Pullman Palace Hotel Cars are run between St. Louis and San Antonio, via Sedalia, daily. All trains arrive and depart from the Grand Union Depot at St. Louis, thereby assuring passengers direct connections.

Fast Time, Superior Accommodations.

A. A. TALMAGE.

Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Pass'r Agent
C, B, KINNAN. Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.



P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N.Y.

THE Rake.



This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; will gather from 50 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 hault ot he stack from 10 to 12 acres per day, thus saving winrowing, shocking, etc. Parties w shing to purchase Rakes will please order early. Inducements offered to Deaters and Agents,

Territory for lease,

For prices and particulars address

S. B. GILLILAND,

Proprietor and Manufacturer.

Monroe City, Mo.

Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you ANY article 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.

Montgomery Ward & Go. 227 & 229 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

TARMERS anxious to make money, and men chance by applying at once for control of territory of

ENCYCLOPÆDIA. This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Maude, and Iroquois, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Foultry, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1100 pages; over 400 illustrations. Write ior opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms liberal haddress. and particulars of the money one.

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

STARTLING DISCOVERY LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A viotim or youthful imprudence causing Prema-ure Decay, Mercous Deblity, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has dis-covered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE 132/125. covered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H., REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.



SIOOO REWARD VICTOR It beats all other Hullers, having huller not be supplied.



Attraction from hardinal Medicing, White Company of the Company of

SWITZERLAND ENDORSES PENNSYLVANIA Pronouncing THE LANCASTER WATCH

"THE BEST WATCH MADE IN AMERICA."

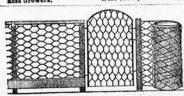
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The only establishment making a SPECIA BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARCE HOUSE for ROSES alone. We CIVE A WMAY, in Premy man and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for indicate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to my post-off date bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to my post-off inhments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office, 5 splendid varieties, Your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$6; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantiz titlastrated—free to all. Treviteen the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated free to all.

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Rose Growers.

West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.



STEEL WIRE FENCE

is the only general purpose wire fence in use: Being a strong net work without bars, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is used to the fence for farms, gardens stock ranges, and railroads; and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SEROWICK GATES, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness lightness, strength and durability. We also make the BEST and CHEAPEST ILL IRON automatic or self opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hard ware dealers, or SEDGWICK BROS.

Richmond, Ind.

THE STRAY LIST.

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 on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and esidence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive in the SARMER in three successive of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to ery county clerk in the state to be keep to on the form of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to ery county clerk in the state to be keep to find the for the inspection of all personalized to any failure of a Justice of the Feace, 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 only be taken up between the lat
day of November and the lat day of April, except when
found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.
Boresons, except citizens and householders, can take up
attry.

Unbroken animais can only be taken up between hie list 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.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the san estray, must inneediately adversable to the stray of the fact, and other citizen and householder may take up the san estray, must inneediately adversable to the stray of the san estray of the control of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an amidavit 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 not he shall give a roll description of the san estated, also he shall give a roll description of the state of double the value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of the stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the deer righton and value of such stray.

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from

shall be advertised in the Radsas Falancas ive numbers.

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

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

twelve months after the time of taking, a compression the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice
of the Feace 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.

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 their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending May 24. Cherokee county -- J. T. Veatch, clerk. Cherogee county--2. I. Veatch, obeat, HORSE—Taken up by A B Hubbard, Garden tp, April 16, 1 black horre, 15 hands high, 15 yrs old, some harness marks, shod all around, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Johnston Patterson, Ross tp, May 6, 1 cow, 3 yrs old, color white, with a red roan neck and head, branded on left hip O, valued at \$20.

Decatur county—E. W. Rathbun, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Reuben Radford, Prairie Dog tp,
May 5, 1 dark brown horse pony, 12 yrs old, branded 5 L,
valued at \$40.

Miami county .-- J. C. Taylor, clerk

MARE—Taken up the 25th of April, by James I Long, Miami tp, I brown mare, 4 yrs old, about 15% hands high, small white spot on forehead, white spot on nose, collar marks on shoulder, common size, valued at \$60.

Jefferson county—J. B. Best, clerk.

—MARE—Taken up the 26th of April, by John I Moore, Sarcoxie tp, I pony mare, color roan, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

Shawnee county-Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Henry Safford, Mission tp, 1 cow, 4 rs old, roan, left ear niched, valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm F Filler, Wilmington tp, May 10, 1 cark brown mare, 12 or 14 yrs old, left bind foot white, scar or right hip and collar marks about 16 hands nigh, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20: Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending May 24.

Labette county—E. W. Felt, olerk.

COW—Taken up May Ist by Henry Peffle, Walton tp, 1
cow, 12 yrs old, body mostly white, sides streaked with red;
head, neck, feet and legs sed, valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up April 30, by Wm Ralston, Canada tp,
1 sortel mar, 3 yrs old, hind feet white, white strip in forehead, valued at \$42,50.

Riley county-F. A. Schermerburn, clerk. STEER-Taken up by Fird Melsmire, Swede Creek tp. small 2 yr old steer, color red and white, no marks or rands, valued at \$12.

Edwards county-H. C. Bingham, clerk, Edwards county—In. C. Bingmam, ciers.

PONY—Taken up by John F Harris, May 6, Wayne tp, 1
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, 1
dun colored mare pony 3 or 4 yrs old, white hind feet, legs
dark, no brauds, valued at §18.

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and

Grazing Lands, spe-cially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising,

TH paral-lel, the Stock Raising, paraland Dairying, lel, the
located in
the Cottonwood
Valley
and
of heat and cold;
also
in
water, rich soil: in

38th

SOUTHWEST KANSAS A. S. OHNSON, d Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.

Topeka, Kansas.

LANE & BODLEY CO. GOLD MEDAL

ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION,

Steam Engine and Saw Mill

Exhibited at Atlanta in 1861.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Lath Machines, Huband Spoke Machinery, Shatting, Hangers, Pulloys, Couplings, Gearing, Grist and Flour Mills Send for Special Circular of our No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, which we sell for

LANE & BODLEY CO.

100

WAMEGO

150 Kentucky Short-horn Bulls.

Short-horn Bulls at public sale.

Short-horn Bulls at public sale,

At Wichita, Kas., Wednesday, June 7th. Short-horn Bulls at public sale,

At Caldwell, Kas., Saturday, June 10th.

For Particulars write

The Hamiltons,

KANSAS CITY, MO., Care Metropolitan Hotel.

GOOD STEERS, per pound..........

HOGS, shipping SHEEP, sold by the head

and Results, sent free.

Fat Stock on Foot.

Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel

This, That and the Other.

Mrs. Shelton, of Santa Clara county, first introduced been nto California in 1853.

Money Saved.

A gentleman in Louislana, who sent for Compound Oxygen for his daughter, writes: "She is in better health now than ever before. I consider her completely restored." He then adds: "I purpose keeping constantly on hand your Compound. I have saved in actual cash not less than fifty or one hundred dollars since I commenced its use last August. No

erchase of medicine, no call of physician. I consider its use

n matter of economy,"
Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Action

A meeting of women ministers will be held in Boston o

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

Mrs. E. B. Johnson, editor of the Woman's Department

in the New Orleans Capital and Labor, is greatly interested in silk culture, and has devoted much of her time to the de-velopment of this industry in Louisians.

The KANSAS FARMER and American Toung Folks both on

At the recent matriculation examination of the Calcutt

University eight women passed successfully; of whom six are natives of India; and at Bombay seven women were suc-

cessful, including four from Poonah. At the first arts ex amination at Calcutta a female candidate obtained a schol

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

Twenty-five women physicians who took part in the milltary operations in Russia in 1877, have been decorated by the emperor with the order of St. Stanislas of the third

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all I hroat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for

Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having

tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this

recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions

for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block,

sionally in Oakland, Cal., but is a practical teacher of nat-

"Buchupaiba."

A committee of two from the Woman's Club called o

taining over 1,200 signatures asking the appointment of women on the board of education.

Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and

Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mall in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receidt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers

all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c, stamp, Send for pam

Mrs. L. E. Elliott is a young widow left with two children ort and educate, and instead of sitting down and at her fate, she has bravely stepped forward and

given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and dectors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure."

Mrs. Nellie Grace edits the largest paper at Eureks Springs, Arkansas, She issues a daily and a double shee

Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This

opened a ladies' fancy shoe store in Dayton, Ky. *, \$"By asking too much we may lose the little we had

phlet. Mention this paper.

ne day of the coming Anniversary Week.

year, for \$1.50, the price of the FARMER,

for their catalogue and full particulars.

arship of the first grade.

Rochester, N. Y.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Condensed News of the Week.

Leavenworth city bas organized a board of trade Decrease of the public debt in May was \$10,375,441 Cattle in some counties of Georgia are suffering from murrain.

The money coined at the United States mints in May was \$9,878,400 The growing of cocoa nuts in Florida is becoming

an important industry. The Indian pupils at Carlisle, Penn., show great

improvement in their studies. The rolling mill fires at Springfield, Ills. put out and the doors locked by the workmen:

Reports from Washington county, Arkansas, state

that the army worm is destroying wheat there. A number of Apache Indians killed in a late fight with Mexican soldiers and the whole band broker

It is rumored that the Pittsburg iron workers nov on a strike, propose to submit their case to arbitra-

Wages in the eastern states have increased 24 per cent. since 1879, 14 per cent. in western, and 13 in southern states.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr , has been selected by four trunk railway companies to arbitrate their differences on pooling and rates.

Iron workers of Beaver, Pa., had a grand picnic last Saturday. One hundred and thirty-one delega tions, each with a brass band, participated.

Number of men now on strikes in Chicago is 1.400 tanners, 500 dock laborers, and 3,500 brick makers. Some 625 teamsters and their teams are idle because of the stoppage on the brick yards.

The striking iron men at Brighton Park, near Chicago, boarded a train and beat and bruised every body indiscriminately in an effort to punish some non-union men aboard the train. Passengers fared no better than laborers.

THEMARKETS

Business in General.

There had been an active rise in prices for cattle a few days ago, but it was spasmodic and purely temporary. Prices ran up on the last Saturday in May to \$9 per cwt in Chicago, higher than ever before. Since that time price have been coming down to rates ruling before the rise.

Some tradesmen are on strikes for higher wages, notably in
fron circles, and this may derange business in that line
though there is a great deal of iron manufactures on hand Fallures the past week have been less than for the preceding week, and business generally is regular and good.

By Telegraph, June 5.

New York.

The closing quotations on Wall street to-day were as fol-

ows: MONEY—Closed easy at 2½a3 per cent. EXCHANGE—Closed firm at \$4 87½a4 90. GOVERNMENTS-Closed firm.

6's, 1 29 bid. 4's coupons, 1 20% bid.

STOCKS-The stock market to-day was moderately active and irregular with a downward tendency throughout al most the entire day, the lowest prices for many stocks bein current at the closing. The Louisville & Nashville, Jerse Central, Reading, Denver & Rio Grande, Lake Shore an Union Pacific were heavily pressed for sale at intervals and declined sharply. The greatest activity was in Louisville & Nashville, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Jersey Central Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Milwaukec & St. Par Texas Pacific and Western Union.

Chicago.

The market is dull and without special feature. Govern-ment bonds are a trifle lower and there seems to be no life about them or anything else in securities. We quote the closing price in New York: 4 per cent, 20½,n20½; 4½'s, 14½ a, 14½ a, 14½; extended 5's, 101al 01½; extended 6's, 90½al 05½. Municipal bonds are enquired for at prices to net 4½a5 per cent. Choice railroad bonds at figures to net 5½a6½ per

STATE BONDS-Minnesota State bonds are 1 01 and in-

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Firm but dull at 4 77%a4 9 for sterling.

EXCHANGE—Eastern exchange between city banks

easier at 60a75 cents premium. CLEARINGS-9.235.000.

HOG8—Market eteady; mixed 7 20a7 90; heavy hogs 7 9 as 50; light hogs 7 10a7 90; demand lighter, skips 6 15a7 50 CATTLE-Shipping cattle 6 62%a9: mixed butchers'

stock 2 70a5 80; Texans 3a3 65; stockers and feeders 2 90s SHEEP-Plentiful and selling lower at 3 25a3 50. Re

FLOUR—High grades casier.

WHEAT—Lower; closed weak; 1 30ai 3i cash No 2 red;

WHEAT—Lower; closed weak; 1 30ai 3i cash No 2 red;

1 20½ June; 1 28½ July; 1 20½ August; i 24 September;

23½ October; 1 23 year; No 3, 1 24.

CORN—Lower; 73½0 cash; 73½c June; 72½c July; 71½c

August; 69%c September; 55%c for year. OATS-Lower: 65%c cash; 50%c June; 30%c July; 33%c

By Mail, June 2.

Chicago.

The Prairie Farmer reports:

CHICKENS—hens. per dozen.

TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season
SPRING CHICKENS........

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 pre

mium over these figures is asked.

BROOM CORN. Quotations: Good to choice hur and carpet brush 10alle; self working green 9a93/c; do red tipped 73/a83/c; red brush 73/a8c; inferior, damaged, and stained 63/a7c; crooked 5a53/c. BUTER Quotations: Cholee to fancy creamery 23a24c per 1b; fair to good do 21a22c; choice to fancy

dairy 19a21c; fair to good sweet do 14a16c; fair to choice packing stock 12a14c; old and summer-made coods 9a10c.

CHEESE Quotations: Prime to choice new full cream cheddars, 12a1214c per lb; prime, partskimmed do 10a11c; fair to good do and choice flat makes 8a 9c; hard skimmed stock 6a7; inferior and low grades,

EGGS Sales of fresh to the local trade were mainly at 18a1814c per doz, in a jobbing way.

HAY Quotations: No 1 timothy 15 50a16 50 per ton; No 2 do 14a15; mixed do 11a13; upland prairie 12a13 50; No 1 prairie 9 50a10 50; No 2 do 7 50a8 50. Small bales sell for 25a50 per ton more than large

POULTRY. Quotations for live offerings range as follows: Turkeys 11a12c per lb; chickens 9a11c; ducks 2 50a2 75 per doz. geese 4 00a5 00; spring chickens are saleable at 2 50a4 60 per doz according to size.

WOOL Quotations from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—dark western lots gener-

ally ranging at 1a3c per lb less: Coarse or dingy tub-27a35 per lb; good medium tub 35a40 per lb; fine unwashed bucks' fleece 14a17 per lb; fine unwashed heavy fleece 20a22 per lb; fine light fleeces 25a26; coarse unwashed fleeces 17a20; low medium 20a24; fine medium 25a29; fine washed ces 35a38; coarse washed fleeces 28a31; low medi ım fleeces 31a37; fine medium fleeces 37a41.

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows: lowest grades 16a18; best grades 22a28; New Mexican unimproved grades 15a18; New Mexican best grades

Burry from 2a10c per 1b off; black 2a5c off.

St. Louis.

The Journal of Agriculture reports: BUTTER. Creamery 24a25c; choice dairy 20a21c; good to prime dairy 16a18e; fair (including white, oversalted, streaked etc.) 13a14e; low 10c. With the advent of warm weather came a dull market fer near by country make, the demand falling off and price weakening: quote now at 15c for choice fresh grass

12a13c for lair; 9a10c for poor. EGGS—In demand and higher again at 17½a18c in

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly	by A. A
Ripley & Son.	
mUTTER-Perlb-Choice	
CH & ESE—Per lb	.2
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.2
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	4.5
" Medium	4.50
NEW POTATOES—Per bu	3:50
SUGAR—A 9 ths. for	1.00
Granulated, 81/4 lbs	1.00
XC, 91/2 lbs	1.00
C, 10 fbs	1.00
Brown, 101/4 lbs	1.00
Best Rio, \$ b	.20
O. G. Java, b b	.25@.85
Roasted Rio, good, % ib	.18
" Java, % b	.30@.40
" Mocha, best, P b	.40
Hide and Tallow.	
Hide and Tallow.	

e	" Java % h	30 20 40
•	" Java, & b	.40
3		
	Hide and Tallow.	
1		3/200
1	Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas.	
8	HIDES-Green	.051/2
	No. 2	.041/2
	Calf 8 to 15 lbs	.68
•	Kip 16 to 25 lbs	.07
	Bull and stag	.04
	Dry flint prime	.11
	" No. 2	.09
	Dry Salted, prime	.10
	" No. 2	.08
574	TALLOW	.05
8	SHEEP SKINS-per lb, green	.08
1	WOOL Was Nebt " dry	,10
2	WOOL-Fine light	.20
	Choice medium	.15@18
		.21
9	Low "	.18

r	Choice medium	,21
r	Low "	.18
7	Coarse	.15@18
	Black and burryless Earthy, dingy, dung-lockedless	.03 a 05
	Earthy, dingy, dung-lockedless	.03 a 05
0		
*	Grain.	
8	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.	weekly
1	WHOLESALE,	
2	WHEAT-Per bu, No. 2	1.15
0	" Fall No 3	1.00
).	Fall No4	1.00
0.0	CORN - White	.80
20	" Yellow	.80

WHOLESALE,	
WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2	
WHEAT-Per bu, No. 2	
" Fall No 3	. 1
Fall No4	1
CORN - White	•
" Yellow	
OATS — Per bu, new,	
RYE-Per bu	
KIE-Ter bu	
BARLEY-Per bu	
RETAIL.	
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	
1 No 0	
" No 2	
" No 3	
" Rye	
CODY WELL	
CORN MEAL	
CORN CHOP	
RYE CHOP	
CORN & OATS	
DD AN	
BRAN	
8HORTS	
GRASS SEEUS-Hungarian, per bushel	**
dienos susos Hungarian, per busner	
Millet	
Timothy	. 1
Clover	107
THE TOTAL THE THE TANK THE TAN	

Poultry.
Corrected by McKay Bros

weekly. Another lady owns and conducts the largest saw mill, and another is developing a lead mine besides super-intending a large farm. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, de.
I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE
This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South
America. Bend a self-addressed envelope to the REV. Jos-

RPH T. INMAN, Station D. New York City. Within six months the men of Nebraska are to vote or an amendment which gives full suffrage to women. The success of the measure there will have a great and favora-ble effect on the question everywhere. States that have a similar amendment pending are Indiana, Iowa and Oregon

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rougi on Rats," It clears out rats, mice, roaches, files, bed-bugs

A mass convention of the woman suffragists of Indiana
1 75@3 00 and all others interested in the cause, was held at the Grand

25

100

ST. MARYS.

"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, Topeka, Kansas, where goods are marked in plain figures. No misrepresentations to make salos.

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 rose-

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 fail to see their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Ltttle's Chemical Fluid.

The New Sheep Dip. James Hollingsworth, 210 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.





See this sheep nearly dean with seab, thermometer down to zero; to dip in hot Fluid is death, and not to dip at all is death.

Now, see the same sneep, thirty days after two dippings with this Fluid in cold water, and then pass dip at all is death.

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 dlp in use without any benefit. When I received the Fluid my ewes were heavy with lamb and I feared to dlp, 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 lime and sulphur, but with no good results. He finally tried a little I gave him, and the result was a perfect 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 at to every sheep farmer in the land; and feel that I am doing them a service. If such results don't give a man peace and satisfaction, I am no judge; and I a willing to be sworn to these facts if necessary. You can make them public if you desire. Your respectfully,

THE KEYSTONE

OVER 300,000 IN ACTUAL USE. AGENTS WANTED.

KEYSTONE WRINCERS AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

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 Renet Roses of Sharon, Red Roses, Young Marys, Phyllises, Frantics, Fligrees, Gwynnes, Gems, London Duchesses, Itabellas, Jubilees, Welcomes, Ucitorias, Mazurkas, Minnas, Fiberts, Fletchers, Miss Wileys, Vellums, etc., and two imported Oxford bulls and three Dules of Airdries.

MONDAY, JUNE 27th, W W Hamilton and W Goodloe's are all pure Booth 8' rains.
TUESDAY, JUNE 27th, "R H Prewitt, Pine Grove, Ry, and E S Cunningham, Thomson's Station, Ky, will sell for Black Station, Ky, will sell for Grove, about 75 head of Renick Roses of Sharon, Cypresses, Young Marys, Phylises, Wellums, J Princesses, Fingeres, Miss Wileys, Mrs. Seco f Sidon, imp Lady Spencer, Mazurkas, Desdemonas Victorias, etc. Also 6724 Marquis of Barrington and 8558 4th Duke of Bar-Coweling, Donna Marjes, Onna Marjes, Onna Marjes, Polylises, Romas Miss Wileys, Mrs. Sos of Sidon, imp Lady Spencer, Mazurkas, Desdemonas Victorias, etc. Also 6724 Marquis of Barrington and 8558 4th Duke of Bar-Coweling, Donna Marjes, And 12 for bulls, including Coweling, Donna Marjes, and 12 red bulls, including

sephines and alies bluys.

Booth stants.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27th, R H Prewitt, Pine Grove, Ky, and E S Cunningham, Thomson's Station, Ky, will sell, near Pine Grove, about 75 head of Renick Roses of Sharon, Cypresses, Young Marys, Phylises, Minnas, Miss Wileys, imp Rose of Sidon, imp Lady Spencer, Mazurkas, Desdemonas Victorias, etc. Also

6724 Marquis of Barringson and Scholars (Marchael Pharmacher), JUNE 28th, Vanmeter & Hamilton will sell at Stock Place, near Winchester, Ky, 75 head of Renick Roses of Sharon, Red Roses of the Mary Best Branch of the Young Mary tribe, Highly Bates ural history and biology. Both classess are in a prosperous New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, MoPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas

Opera House, Indianapols, Friday, May 19, in the presence

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debl ity and weakness of the generative functions. \$1. at drug ists, Kansas Depot, MoPIKE & FOX, Atch 'son. Kansas

In 1880, eighteen young women were graduated from a school of Technology in Boston. Of these, eight found a once steady employment as designers in print factories one in pottery works; two in an oil manufactory; and on in a carpet mill.

Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

STRAYED.

A light brown Mare about 10 years old, dark man and tail, both hind feet white, has one shoe before, star and light blaze in forehead, is light. 31/2 miles east of Topeka. A reward of \$10 will be given by

About fifty young graduates of various colleges recently met at Boston to discuss the higher education of women. It was decided that physical culture is the great necessity en, and the establishment of a depart ent of physical education in the schools was urged.

Woman's Friend.

women, suffering with female diseases, have ghly cured by the use of Leis' Dandelion Tonic that it is very justly and appropriately called the "Wom

Lawrence, Kas., June 7th, 1881. Leis Chemical Man't'g Co., Gentlemen: I have tried your Dandelion Tonic. It is the best Tonic I have ever used. R. K. TABOR, Agent A. T., & S. F. R. R,

THE STRAY LIST

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending June 7. Usage county-C. A. Cottreil, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up May 16 1852 by Abraham Fultz in Lin in tp one light grey horse 10 yrs old, shod in front, valued at \$30. HORSE—Taken up May 14 1882 by Thomas Lawson in

creek Marys, Phyllises, Renick Harriets, Josephines, Cowellps, Donna Marias, and 12 red bulls, including two show bulls one Roan Duchess and one Bloom. Mr. Bigstaff reserves the right to sell bulls before the sale. Catalogues on application to each at their respective postoffices.

Junction to one bay horse 17 yrs old, left hind foot white, cut on left knee, valued at \$20. PON'TAken up May 15 1882 by E C Hall in Ridgway to ne bay horse pony 0 to 16 yrs old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, lattness and saddle marks, valued at \$15.

Harper county -- E. A. Rice, clerk. PONY—Taken up May 19 1882 by Irwin Clough in Anthony to one bay mare pony 4 years old, S branded on left shulder, valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up May 1 1882 by John White in Chicaskia to one brown mare pony 5 yrs old, B branded on left shoulder, valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay horse colt 2 years old, B branded on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

Labette county.-F. W. Felt, clerk. MARE—Takén up by Joseph B Sands April 26 in Canada ppone bay pony mare about 17 yrs old, S B branded on left hip, some white on left hind foot, valued at \$10. Leavenworth county.-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. one black horse mule 7 or 8 years old, harness marks, var-ued at \$50.

MULE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mare mule 8 or 9 years old, harness marks, barefoot ex-cept right hind foot crippled and shod, valued at \$40.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. R Sullivan, Marysville tp, 1 bay horse, 15 hands high and about 16 years old; no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Pryor Russell, Middle Creek tp, May 26, 1 gray mare, blind in left eye, branded on left shoulder with the letter N. 1s allout 14 hands high and valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J. E Cooper Weatp, May 1, 1 yearling steer, color white all over, nuarked with an upper bit out of left ear and upper and lover bit out of right ear; no other marks or brands wishle, valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Weatp, May 1, 1 yearling heiter, color with with which will be the color with the left of the brands wishle, valued at \$40.

Staffar—Taken up by the will be the color but his death of the head and neck and sides; no eur marks, branded with letter O on the left hip; valued at \$41. Miami County-B. J. Sheridan Clerk.

Sedgwick county .- E. A. Dorsey, clerk. COW-Taken up by William Woodman, Union tp, 1 hite cow, 13 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$10,

Sumner county-S. B. Douglas, clerk. Summer county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.
STALLION—Taken up April 29 1822 by W J Straight in
Greene tp one bay stallion 4 yrs old, branded with A S N S
R, valued at \$20.
MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one
white mare, B branded on left hip, valued at \$25.
MARE—Also by the s me at the same time and place one
sorrel spotted mare with colt by side, valued at \$35.
MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one
mouse colored mare with colt by side, harness marks, valued at \$35.

nouse colored mare with colt by side, harness marks, val-led at \$35.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one lark bay horse about 9 yrs old, lame in left fore leg, valued HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one black horse, W branded on right shoulder, ears cropped one black horse, w branded on right shoulder, east-topped valued at \$45. MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mare about 3 yrs old, an indescribable brand on right shoulder, valued at \$20.

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Moses Baldwin in Liberty tp April ne black rony horse, left fore foot white, stripe rehead, dim brand on left hip, 5 yrs old, valued at