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THE KANSAS FARMER.

Correspondence.

Thoughts on Political Matters.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I have been much interested in the discussion of

the legislature lobby question.

That our legislature, as a body, is corrupt or dishonorable, I am not willing to admit, but am ready to acknowledge that the agricultural interests have not received the attention they deserve in a state like ours; in fact the interests of the farmer bave been ignored. It doe not require much of a physician to discover that his patient is ailing, but skill and knowledge are often required to discover the cause and nature or the ailment as well as the rem-

I know, too, that it is much easier, often, to condemn a proposition than to offer a better one, The control of a legislature is a matter of far greater moment than many seem to think, I have no faith in the proposed lobby, for reasons I cannot now stop to give, chief among them, however, is that it would prove a failure.

There are, in my opinion, three powerful controling principles or elements, each of which effect legislation to a greater or less extent, viz: principle, strategy and money. The second is the most danger as it is often not effected by the former, and seems always able, when necessary, to combine with the latter. The trouble is, too many members are men of policy; that is, men who have political aspiration and ambition; men who seem to think the good will of the politician of more value than that of their con-

Professional men, lawyers especially, seem to think politics a part of their calling, and from reason of their opportunity, time and disposition, they as a class, are better skilled in the use of the political wires than the farmers, as a class. Add to this polit ical strategy, the usual accompaniment "cheek," and a few designing professional men will out general twice their number of the ordinary farmers. The reason is obvious: The only remedy is to elect men to the legislature whose interests are closely identi-fied with the farmer. Then at the convening of the legislature they must organize, know their strength and use it accordingly. The mystery of minorities controling majorities is explained in that one word -organization. Every contest, whether in war, politics, or anything else, victory can almost always be traced to organization, or defeat to the want of it. E. W. SMITH. Let us hear from others Salem, Jewell Co, Mar. 22.

Lobbies and other Political Subjects. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer :

I have been much interested in the discussion in "our paper" on lobbies and other political matters. the last few weeks, and think friend Keys hits the mark when he says it would be adding to the corrup-

tion fund to spend \$20,000 upon a farmers' lobby.

I fully endorse his advice to "fight the devil at home." It is easier done, and with much less expense. It only needs for farmers to organize, and sinking all neighborhood squabbles, unite for one common object, "justice for themselves and their

I would like to hear the question of "Free pass" ventilated in the FARMER. This is a system of brib-ery which corrupts the whole political stream. The very first act a representative does after he is declared elected, is to receive a bribe in the shape of a "free pass." Now, as the legislature fills the place of an arbitrator between the people and the railroad, and it is their duty to do justice between these two contending interests, how can they approach that vast question in the spirit justice demands when they have in their pockets a "retaining fee" from the railroad in the shape of a "free pass?" Would we sub-mit a private case to any arbitrator who had receiv-ed a present from our opponent? Certainly not. Why then should we permit this principle in such an important public matter?

Then we all know how easy it is when once the line efstrict integrity is passed, to take another downward step. The man who steals \$5 to day will steal \$100 soon without a moral struggle; so the legislator taking a free pass to day prepares himself to take larger and more direct bribe on the first opportunity, from whoever may offer it. The example is injurious to public morality, for those who should command public respect are seen taking with one hand a free pass and with the other 15c a mile each way to pay their traveling expenses which cost them nothing in money, but robs them of their honor and integrity.

Brother farmers, all other forms of bribery are penitentiary, and let us de this shall be also. At our Alliance, on March 7th we passed the following resolution :

Resolved: Recognizing the evil of "free passes" this Alliance will not support any candidate for representative who will not pledge his support on any measure for removing this evil, and will use all means to induce all the Alliances to unite in this object,"

And have appointed a committee to report the best way to carry it into effect. And now, I say to every farmer, think on these things, and then act. Organ-ize Alliances, or kindred societies, and do likewise Prepare for the fall campaign, make your demands, speak out with no uncertain sound, and if united you will win. A FARMER.

Exeter, Clay Co, Mar. 29.

Sheltered Orchards.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In your paper some weeks since you quote from the Maine Farmer the advice to plant orchards on high elevations and without shelter belts. This is doubt less good advice to Maine farmers, but it is poor advice to Kansas farmers. In Maine the growing sea son is short, the summer cool and the air humid, Under these conditions the new wood remains green

sappy-and therefore tender to hard freezing. In Kansas the summers are long, hot, and the air of summer dry, and the season's growth as a rule ripens well before the cold weather begins. Our apple or-chards stand the cold sufficiently well and it is proection against the summer that is needed Let any doubter compare our summer temperature with that of New England. Let him especially compare the relative humidity of the two regions, Kansas and

If our orchards are examined it will be found that it is the south side that is dead or stunted. Not only is it the south side of the orchard which shows the worst all other conditions being equal, but it is the south side of each tree whose bark is sun scalded and whose twigs are stunted, a result attributed to exces sive summer heat after a free growth in June. The one objection to Kansas is the fact that in our dry, hot atmosphere there is on many occasions a call for moisture by a dry atmosphere which the roots cannot meet. The evaporation rate is in excess of the water supply. If other proof were wanted it is found in the history of apple and pear orchards. Michigan, located between lakes, is a fine apple country; so is Long Island, Belgium. and all the Atlantic shores of ooth continents within the apple isothermal limits. Now, this fact is so potent that I am surprised to see Kansas farmers year after year choosing southern exposures to obtain the vertical rays of the sun upon he soil where the oblique rays are wanted, for their orchards. A northern slope remains cooler by ten degrees or more than a southern slope. The wither-ing trees are sheltered from those occasional hot blasts, the dew remains longer, the rainwater lies longer, and the soil is therefore more humid on the orthern slopes than on southern slopes. In the valleys and gullies running east and west orchards are protected from both hot and cold blasts. The air is more humid as well as the soil, and the trees will prove more thrifty, and in the long run more fruitul. The trees will not bear so early for the reason

they will not die so early. Early maturity is but the precursor of early decay, whether of man, beast or plant, and in seeking it for our orchards our greed doth quite o'ereach itself. Occasionally the valley fruit will be killed by late frosts when the buds on high ground will escape, owing to the well known law that in a perfectly calm atmosphere the coldest ai: settles to the lowest ground, and the warm air of the valleys rises to the level of the hill tops. But quite as often a cold pinch will come with high winds and presto, change, the warm air of the val-leys remains in situ, sheltered from these blasts and he buds on the hill tens freeze, and the hude in the

Another potent reason for hill side and gulch or charding lies in the fact that land not otherwise capable of utility can be turned into the best of orchards. There are in Doniphan county cross ravines with little, narrow bottoms, that for grain raising would be scerned with contempt by the haughty Kansas farmer (who must run his riding plow and proad guage harvester) which if planted to orchards would half supply Kansas with fruit. Atchison, Leavenworth, Douglas, and all the vast domain of breaks along the Kaw, afford abundant orchard land sheltered by the hand of God in an admirable man ner, yet little used for any valuable purpose, because this same horticultural fallacy, which was sound sense down east but foolishness here, appears to have C. W. JOHNSON. come to stay.

Cane Growers in Council. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

[The following interesting letter did not reach this office in time for our last week's edition .- ED. FAR

Cane Growers' and Manufacturers Association call ed to order by R. M. Sands, of Sterling. Roll called by the secretary, E. M. Rugg, of Marion. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Essay by R. M. Sandys' a thorough and well written paper on the growing and treatment of cane crop, the comparative value of the different varieties both early and Chairman said the Siberian was the be cane, and next came the Honduras. Think the Ear ly Amber was third Siberian averaged 12 lbs to the gallon. The President is satisfied with 11 hs to the gallon. Mr. Rugg said the Siberian and Honduras will stand freezing. Mr. Sandys, chairman, read a paper by O. W. Hawk, of Whitewater, Kas, on the mperature of the cane, also the harvesting or riper ing of the crop will be nearer together than the planting. Thinks red and white Imphee good. Mr. Franklin planted the 15th of May. Kansas orange pest for seed, 30 bushels to the acre, would plant from the first of May to the first of June, four stalks to 19 inches, rows 40 inches apart, cane cut the 15th of July will make a large amount of feed Mr Swart thinks one inch in depth is not sufficient in planting Mr. Franklin thinks three or four inches too deep two inches better on fresh plowed land. Mr. Rugg thinks the same kind of cane planted four week apart makes but little difference in ripening. Swarts thinks the Amber, Honduras and Siberian should be planted in the above order. Franklin thinks the earliest planted gives the heaviest price. planted 15 acres on the 30th of June. Weighed the cane on one acre; got 19 tons and 150 gallons of syru from the acre; early planting suckers is worse than late planting. Mr. Mitchell says that broomcorn and cane are much alike and sucker from the upper n dry weather interferes with the maturing of crop. Mr. Rugg says cane is equal to corn for feed or better than corn, cane seed will kill stock same as oats. Mr. Franklin thinks the best way to save cane eed is to set four hands to top cane, one row apiece dropping the seed in piles ten feet apart hetween the second and third rows, let be three or four days to cure, then haul and pile in shocks four or five feet high. Franklin pays 35c per ton for cutting and loading cane, would haul on a flat hay rack. it a fair price for cutting cane that will yield 7 tons per acre. Mr. Rugg says the seed will pay all expenses for raising and delivering at the mill. Mr Franklin thought perhaps it would be better to ton at the mill, thus leaving no seed in the field. Mr Franklin thought cane might lie in the field three or four days kefore working, and a slight frost is an advantage, as you will get less of the substance in the

juice. A good man can cut, top and load live tons a

day of good cane. Mr. Rugg likes the Red Siberian eane as it always stands up and will make 20 tons to the acre if planted in April. Will mature in Kansas and will granulate equally with Amber. Flant red Siberian as early as possble. Some of our cane rais. ers have discarded the Amber and plant Siberian and Honduras

Some business was transacted and the meeting ad-JOSEPH GAULT. ourned.

Great Bend, Kas.

About Fences. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Our attention to our advertisement in gour paper gave us the chance to read your various; ticles on fences. Just permit us to say that that \$11, per mile hedge takes the lead for exaggerated statement of anything we ever saw in print in your paper. His statement of the cost of fences in Indiana is probably near the truth, and we speak from 25 to 30 years experience with hedge, treating it every conceivable way, and candor compels us to say that fiedge is the stand this, we do not say this to advance the interest in our own goods, they speak for themselves, but to give your readers the benefit of our dearly bought experience. Hedge fence is a continual drain upon soil and labor and the worst harbor of vermin your prairie farmers can introduce. You ill do us the favor of inserting this conspicuously and for reference to our honesty and good standing we tefer you to Peter Smith, of the North Topeka Bank or any bank or business firm in this city.

SEDGWICK BROS. Richmond, Ind.

Keeping Boys on the Earm.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Much has been said through the modern press about the ways and means of keeping the boys on the farm. Many ways have been suggested by various writers, and different modes have been tried by fathers, but in spite of all this, there has been a con stant rush from the farm to the city.

Now, I am not going to say anything in favor of this habit, but what I am going to say is just this: There are certain things that must be overcome; certain difficulties on the farm, and they are serious ones, that must be removed before this constant rush

The most important, and the one most objectionable of these difficulties, is the lack of time for mental culture. Every farmer knows this to be true. The average Kansas farmer, in order to be successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful, or rather be able to keep his head a successful pressing work which is constantly crowding him. The average western farmer cannot afford to do the brain work on his eighty acre farm and let the hired hand do the physical part. The returns of the farm would not warrant such a course; hence he is obliged to do both to a certain extent, and when this is done where is the time to read the newspaper, and keep

posted on the current topics of the day. I was born and raised on the farm; yes, and on Cansas farm, and know what I am talking about. True, a part of the winter season may be spent in educating the mind and gaining knowledge. But it is a lamentable fact that farmers' boys forget all they learn in the winter during the summer; and the next fall when they start to school again, they are found just where they were one year before. Every old eacher knows this to be true. I have found it the case, and am not an old teacher either.

Another objection, though not as serious as the first, is the constant worry and vexation to which one is oon, a little before dinner is ready, and pick up a paper and try to read, then it's "Will, I wish you would bring a pail of water," or, "Will, please bring a load of wood." But says one, "you should be glad to help your mother or your sister, and to lighten read? And if a farmer is well-to-do, or has much of this world's goods about him, then there is a con tinual worry; the hogs are out, or the cattle are get ting in the field, or worse than that, are getting fas in the mud. These last there can be no remedy to: every farmer will have more or less of such trouble and cannot avoid it. Some persons take pleasure in having such cares as are incident to a farm life; let those who do farm. But until there is a cure for th first objection named, all the ways that may be instituted will not be able to keep the boy on the farm who has a burning desire to gain knowledge and to be a truly cultured man.

I do not deny that many boys leave the farm for the city for the mere purpose of having a good time Forgetting the fact that dark and cloudy days must and will come in every occupation in life; nor should we know how to enjoy the sunshine if they did not Writers on this subject ought to bear in mind that every farmer's boy will not make a farmer; the same may be said of all professions, and when writing icture not only the bright side, but be fair and pic FARMER BOY.

farm Letters.

Raising Chickens.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I am arising a few early chickens for market. Our narket here isn't very good, and I don't suppose it would pay us to ship. The merchants he e want all et 13, all of which have hatched an average of 13 chicks apiece. I give no hen less than 14, and the largest 17, which I think much better than 9 to 13 as some do. I now have 153 healthy chicks, most of

I don't believe in letting a hen waste her time with less than 20 or 25 chicks. Don't crowd too much at first. After they are two weeks old I often give a hen from 30 to 40. I know of nothing better than rice corn to feed; wouldn't advise feeding much with out soaking until they are two weeks old.

We have an out door cave where I set my hens. I take boxes, and if large enough, put division for two nests, put in several quarts of dry earth then chicken feathers mixed with hay, then fine hay on top, put in

in the eggs, and bring my hen from the chicken house and tell her to be good, and I'll feed her well; and she sits. I never have much trouble moving my hens. They know to trust and mind me.

I would like to tell how I make good light movable coops of willow, using one and two years growth mostly. I think anyone can look at ready made baskets and see how to commence the bottom. I make a round bottom two feet in diameter; put in a willow at each bottom cross-stick for side standards; have an odd number, turn up and tie out of the way having two strong ones where you want the door, far enough apart for the hen to go in. Take a willow push large end in among the bottom cross sticks, weave in for two inckes, starting on large end each time, so as to bind and make solid: now start the large end of a willow in back of front standard (side of door) bring forward and around, weave back, and so on, on each side till you have high enough for door. The front will fill up fastest, weave in extra at back of coop. When it is bulit height of door, bend standards over to opposite side, push down firmly by another standard, and so on all around, leaving two a little higher to carry by. Now work in enough to keep the hen from getting out. In shape it will resemble an inverted bowl with a square hole in the side, Take a scrap of carpet or cloth, sew to left of door, and button to a button sewed firmly on at right distance on the other side.

These coops are not very handsome, but they are handy, giving sunshine, light, and when windy throw cover over windward side, carry in or out as you please.

I would advise anyone to try a common shaped basket first, if they never worked with willows. Baskets are handy to use around the farm. I have used baskets with bows over and covered with muslin, but they don't give the room on the ground like the coops. I also use boxes with muslin front, which I think nearly as good as with glass.

Now I hope some one will try and see how they like the willow coops, but I tell you it is hard on the hands to make them,

My better half has just got a bone mill to grind oone and corn for my chicks. I never like fine meal for young chickens. I saved several barrels of corn fodder leaves. You all know how it will blow around the shed or where it is kept. The chicks eat it readily at a week old. I would like to know it any

f you have tried incubators. Mankato, Jewell Co, Mar. 27.

Rice Corn.

Some one inquires for facts in regard to raising rice

corn. We have raised it in this neighborhood for three years. We nearly always plant on old ground as no good crops have as yet been raised here on sod We plant with a two horse corn planter, using plates with small holes, that will drop from three to four gernels in a hill. Have the lines from 13 to 15 inches apart. Some are this year going to use a drill, making the rows three feet apart. It requires thorough and clean clutivation and wants cultivation whether wet or dry. Will stand the drought remarkably Planted last year about the tenth day of May, and had a rain a few days after, and no more to do any good until the last of July, after the corn was partly headed out; and it grew and headed well; but the ears were small and not well filled and I only got 17 bushels per acre. The year before, (in 1880) I got 30 bushels per acre, which is the largest yield I have known of for any number of acres.

The stalks are worthless for feed and if Indian corn would grow here I don't think rice corn would considered a good feed for stock of all kinds, equal to Indian corn, but no practical tests have been made, weighing respectivey grain and product.

It is not liked for domestic use, and is seldom used fanything else can be obtained. With our soil and climate it is a valuable grain to

raise, and about the only grain worth trying to raise

Hodgeman, Kas.

The World Moves.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer : The world moves on, the seasons come and go, and

with them many demands upon our time. In this part of the garden spot of Kansas we are very busy plowing, planting, making garden, setting ut trees, shelling and shipping corn, an immense number of fat cattle and hogs, we are sending off 12 or 15 cars of cattle per week now, be sides the corn and,hogs that are shipped. The weath er and the roads are all we could ask for, busines Farm hands and mechanics are in d good wages, Corn 55 to 60c; wheat 80c to \$100; hogs \$5 25 to 5 75; fat cattle (Texas) \$5; good domestic \$5 50 to 6 00. Our winter is over, and our cattle and sheer have gone to grass, and an abundance of feed left. Some one in your last issue asked about horse rad

ish. Now.I am in the same fix, but I have a remedy Take sound roots, cut them from four to six inche long, set them prependicular four inches before the surface of the ground, cultivate well and use in the following spring. Belle Plaine, March 27.

Northwestern Kansas. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

Notwithstanding the total failure of the corn crop in this county last season, stock is looking exceeding Cattle have not been fed any hay, many farmers not having enough to feed their horses. Cat tle and hogs have all lived, and kept in good grow ing condition on the buffalo grass, and in some instances small pieces of rye. Many of our eastern friends will have some doubt about on buffalo grass, butit is a fact that it has been done in this county through the past winter. A few set-tiers abandoned their homesteads last fall, but their places are rapidly being filled by new settlers, gener re wealthy better at this season of the year and farmers are ac tively engaged in putting in spring crops.

Your correspondent has given the matter careful

study, and is convinced that the one thing needful to secure a proper amount of rain in this part of the "American Desert," is to protect the prairie grass

from being destroyed by fire. A few incendiary newspapers have advised people to burn the prairie grass and kill insects. The result is that a large portio nof it has been burned. This country will always be subject to hot winds and drouth until some measure is taken to prevent the spread of prairie fires. There are very few destructive insects that can be destroyed by burning the short buffalo grass, and so much bare ground exposed to the direct rays of the sun is the sole cause of our hot winds.

Wild Horse, Kas, March 31.

More About Poultry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Maggie, Man, Riley county, asks about marketing poultry to ensure the best returns. Location, supply and demand will always govern that, more or less With us the supply of hens has never been equal to the demand, in the months of February and March. If Maggie depends entirely on the home market, I would advise her to sell her males as soon in the summer as they are large enough for frying, and keep the pullets for a spring market. If they are hatched as early as the first of June and are a strain of good layers (if they are not she will do well to get some that are as soon as possible) their eggs will pay for their winter's keeping. I have gathered an aver age of twenty eggs per day through January and February from five dozen hens. My chickens were a grade of Light Brahma with the common farm chick en. My chickens were well fed, regularly watered twice a day, had a dry place to roost and dry run through, the day. It was no warmer than the temperature of the atmosphere outside. I prefer the Partridge Cochin or Plymouth Rocks for general purposes, to the Light Brahmas, have tried all three. This last is not an advertisement, for I have none to

News-Poultry, E.c.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
As I have been an interested reader of the Kansas FARMER, especially the "Ladies' Department," thought I would say a few words, which may be of the greater part of the time, one would be almost a number have cabbage and tomato plants large enough for transplanting. Last Tuesday and Wed-nesday we had quite a little snow storm, but it has been cuite warm to day and the snown been quite warm to-day and the snow is gradually

going off. I will give some of the poultry raisers my cure for chicken cholera. First, keep your chicken house per feetly clean, change the straw in your nests often, sweep the roosts, walk and dirt floor once every week give plenty of fresh water for them to drink the first thing in the morning and last thing at night, once a week give about two tablespoonsful of copper as or lime in a bucket of water, and do not let them have access to any otner. I raised eight hundred last year, and lost none from cholera. At the present writing I have twenty-five young chickens, and have three hens setting, will come off next week. Will some one tell me their experience in raising the "Dorkings?" I have some of the pure blood "Light Brahma" Do not like them for winter layers; am going to try the Plymouth Rocks. Hoping my cholera cure is not too lengthy. I wish the ladies success in whatever they strive to do. Gardner, Kas, Mar. 12.

Cooked Meat for Fowls.

It is too much the practice to feed raw meat to poultry under the mistaken idea that as the worms and insects which they seize with such avidity are uncooked, so should be any meat given them by their owners.

But the early worms which Biddy takes in her empty crop, soft, pulpy, and crushed by the bill before it descends the gullet, is one thing, and the coarse, dry, stringy, fatless flesh thrown to them "in the rough" and the tough is quite another, even if the carcass of horse or sheep so bestowed is not still more objectionable on account of disease. True, these nearly "dry hones" may serve to while away a weary hour in the nonotonous life of the poultry yard, and happily the fowls may labor under the impression that they are eating something. And so they may serve a certain purpose in the poultry world. But tor real aid and comfort to the fowls save all your refuse meat, and buy in addition, "liver, lights, heart and all," as the old story runs, from the shambles, and boil all together for two hours or more. Then chop finely and mix with meal in the water in which they are boiled. This dry, rich mass, showing bits of meat, like the raisins in plum budding, will be a dish fit to set before any "queen of the (poultry) harem," and she and her maids of honor will pay you for it in more than words as your egg basket, high with pearls, will show on many a succeeding day .- Poultry Yard.

We acknowledge the receipt of a book of 190 pages entitled Peach Culture, by Hon. James A. Fulton, of Dover, Delaware. It is a work of 1882, the latest, and the author, Judge Fuller, is standard authority on the peach, The book is published by Orange Judd Co., 757 Broadway, N. Y., and is sold at \$1.50. It is a reliable, instructive book-one that we have no hesitancy in recommending.

The fourth annual sheep shearing festival of the Merino Sheep Breeders Association will be held at the Fair grounds, Woodstock, Illinois, the 26th and 27 just.

The Stock Interest.

LJU

Dairy Breeds.

[The following article, which we copy from the Rural Nebraskan, was written by a correspondent of that paper. We have not room for all this week.and hence divided it.—ED]

No part of America is better adapted to the dairy than that part through which this American Cattle Journal is the most extensively cireulated, i. e., Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the other states lying west and north of the Missouri river, therefore a description of the prominent dairy breeds will be of interest to the readers of your valuable journal. Eastern readers will probably find that it does not come amiss to occasionally read a few lines on this subject.

I am not positive, but from what data I have believe that

THE FIRST DAIRY CATTLE

imported to America were from Holland, and arrived by the Dutch West India Co's ships early in the seventeenth century. Certain it is that to Holland belongs the credit of making the first improvement in dairy cattle. Long before the English breeders began their illustrious improvements in cattle, both beef and milk breeds, there existed in Holland a very valuable breed of cattle for dairy purposes. Taking this for a foundation, it is not therefore surprising that the Holsteins (whose home is Holland) of to-day possess great merits for dairy purposes. These, with the Ayrshires and Jerseys are the subjects of this article, as they are the leading dairy breeds.

THE AYRSHIRES. This breed has been used both in Great Britain and America with the highest attainable success. They not only give quantity, but quality of milk. They originated from numerous crosses on the common or native cattle of the county of Ayr, in Scotland, hence their name. These crosses were made with Short-born, (at that period called Durham or Holderness) the West Highlanders, and probably the Alderney. As a breed they became established toward the end of the eighteenth century, and has since then been introduced successfully into the dairies of various parts of Great Britain and America. The Avrshire cow is formed not unlike the following: Head, small, long, and narrow at muzzle; horns, short and crooked, clear, and at considerable distance apart; eyes, vivacious, but small; neck, slender and long, with slight dewlap; shoulders and forequarters, light; back, straight; hips, broad and roomy; hind quarters, large, deep and broad; carcass, deep and hoop ribbed, and especially broad behind; teats, set wide apart, small and pointed outward; milk veins, large and prominent; hide, thin, but generally loose; hair, short and good shape. In color the Ayrshires vary like the Shorthorns, not being unform, like the Herefords or Devons, but are generally of a mottled white and sandy red. Like all cows, the Ayrshire should be treated with kindness; naturally she is not of bad disposition, but like all other breeds, if she receive other than kind and gentle treatment, she will resent with all her ability, and if such treatment is continued will soon dry up. While if the opposite method is used, she will be contented and quiet, feed at ease, milk at ease, and when dried, use her feed to lay flesh, and this she will do with a surprising rapidity. And when fat, although not first quality meat, i. e., not equal to the Hereford or Polled Angus, it is of good flavor, and will sell readily. An Ayrshire steer fed at the Illinois Agricultural University and son calved February 3d, 1879, weighed May vember 1st weighed 885 pounds. During the price and never is a drug. winter he was kept in an open yard, with unthreshed oats, much injured from lodging and rains, threshed timothy straw, corn stalks, and during the latter part of the season a little corn. When turned on pasture May 1st, 1881. he weighed 920 pounds. Besides the pasture which was composed of timothy, blue grass and clover, he was allowed on an average about 25 pounds of shelled corn per day, until September 1st, after this he was allowed about a half bushel of new corn, in the ear, per day. From July until the cool weather he was in the pasture only at night, and during the day was kept in a rather dark shed. There way a severe drouth both summers, especially during 1881, when the pastures became very short. The winter was also a trying one on stock exposed to storm and mud. November 4th, '81, this steer was shipped to the great National Fat Stock show at Chicago, on which day he weighed 1305 pounds. At slaughter (off feed 24 hours) he weighed 1220. The following is his dead weight: Dressed carcass, 733 pounds, being sixty per cent of live weight; fore quarters, 386 pounds; hind quarters, 347 pounds; hide, 82; tallow 71. This steer was fed after the common custom of farmers, and will give some idea of the usefulness of the Ayrshire as a grazier and beef maker. I had the pleasure of eating a surloin steak from this steer, which I found to be of medium quality, juicy but not marbled sufficiently for A. 1 beef. The dairyman desired a breed from which he can obtain cows to give a large mess of rich milk, and they are quite apt to be losing flesh as well when dried, at an age past her greatest useful- as vigor. Any decline should be carefulness as a dairy cow, easily fattened. For this ly guarded against as parturition approaches, combination the Ayrshire has no superior or disastrous results are liable to follow. It is among the dairy breeds. Youatt asserts that they unite, perhaps to a greater degree than rather than falling away, when they come in any other breed, the supposed incompatible

breed famous not so much for the quantity but rather for the quality of its milk is the

JERSEY. The following points are essential in the make up of a good Jersey cow. She should in both parents be reputed strictly pure. With reputation, in herself and ancestors, as first class, rich, yellow butter producers. small, fine, tapering to muzzle, which should be fine and encircled with a light orange color; face lean and of a smoky hue; eyes full and lively; horns short, bent, polished and tipped with black; ear small and of an orange color within; back straight, high at withers, hips and rump little consequence; chest deep and nearly level with the belly; skin, movable but not too loose; hair soft, and of color; ribs hooped and deep, with little space between them and hips; tail fine and long; fore quarters light; forelegs fine and straight, thighs long and wide and when viewed from the rear, be close together; hind legs short and fine, straight below hock and wide apart; udder capacious, well up behind; teats large and squarely placed at considable distance apart; milk veins prominent and large. The points in a male should be different only in that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. A trifle of coarseness is admissible, provided it be strictly of the masculine character, as never to be discovered in a female of his get.

This breed of cattle originated in the Island of Jersey, in the British channel close to the coast of France. The cattle from the islands of Guernsey and Alderney very nearly resemble the Jersey, so that the description of one describes all. The foundation for this breed undoubtedly came from Normandy in the north of France. The color in Jerseys most desirable is fawn with black marks, or more or less white, a smoky color is not objectionable. Large milkers are very rarely handsome ones. The Jersey cow is generally poor, as the food is mainly utilized in the production of the richest milk extant. The milk of the Jerseys is generally vastly superior in richness and butter producing qualities to that of any other dairy breed, it is this richness that makes the Jerseys so famous as butter producers. The milk of one Jersey cow mixed with that of a dozen other cows, it is said will greatly improve the quality of the latter and enhance its value. So popular has the Jersey become as producer of first class milk, that at best hotels it is advertised in the bill of fare as a sort of a luxury. On the lawns of the opulent of both Britain and America, it is thought very fashionable to have two or three Jersey cows. It has been often questioned as to whether the Jersey is competent to fulfill the wants of the general farmer. Many practical men disagree on this point, while probably the most prevalent idea is that they will not. This may or may not be he case, the facts may be as stated by a prominent and competent writer, who asserts "When a farmer is met who is thoroughly prejudiced against Jersey stock, he is without exception, thoroughly ignorant of everything pertaining to them." Like the farmer who said, "I would not have the screwn; things on my place. My John lived in New Jersey two hul years, and he was sartin thar wan't a decent keow thar." This same man now brags more over his oneeighth and quarter Jersey cows than anything

If the farmer keeps a dairy farm and sells milk alone-quantity alone being requisitethe Jersey by no means is suitable, for this purpose the Holsteins are pre-emmently best, and the Ayrshire vastly superior. But for the farmer who desires to produce the very best butter and supplies customers who desire a good killed at the Chicago Fat Stock show last sea- article and are willing to pay for it (this class of customers are exceedingly easy to find) the 1st, 1880, 605 pounds. After running with Jersey is without doubt the very best cow for other cattle in a pasture until October 1st, he his purpose. For when a package of butter is was turned into a corn stalk field; and on No- labeled "Jersey" it commands highest market

he owns.

er too far from his model of perfection. But beauty in animals productive of food should be governed by its value and fitness to the position it occupies. Although the lover of round, symetrical beef animals will not admire them (or any other solely milk breed) they have their advocates, and staunch ones, advocates able to prove all their assertions in regard to them and an admirer of beef cattle, I can't fail to see beauty and value in the pretty little Jerseys. From time to time, if the editor of the Amerithis letter. Then I will try to describe the will say that the novice will be greatly surpriscows of this breed will fatten. Though the beef is hardly equal to the Ayrshire, it is of medium flavor, but the fat and lean are not mixed or marbled. The cows being naturally lean, when fat is put on them it does not mix but lays in large patches, necessitating that much of it finds its way to the tallow barrel.

Care of Cows.

At this season of the year, cows that are com ing in shortly need special care. Having lived upon dry feed for four or five months, the tone of summer health is lowered somewhat, and very important that cows should be thriving, A thriving condition is the most effectual safequalities of yielding a great deal of milk and guard a dairyman can employ against retention beef. Ayrshire breeders prefer a bull of the of afterbirths, and a failing condition the surest femenine appearance. Another British dairy way to bring them on; but cows which need re-

cruiting should be fed with discretion. Overfeeding isoften as unfortunate as underfeeding. Nutrititious, rather than heating and stimulat ing foods, are now to be preferred. In the eastern and middle states, corn grown in those localities should be fed cautiously to cows as they are about to drop their calves, as, when liberally fed, it tends to make the udder thicken up and become, feyerish, hot and hard, and usually swollen, causing a difficult discharge of milk, with a tendency to garget of a more or less chronic character. Linseed meal and coten seed meal tend to produce similar effects if not fed sparingly when cows are beginning to make bag. Southern and western corn have ess heating and stimulating effects, and can be nore freely used, but it is better not to use any orn at such a time too liberally. After cows have come in, and a good flow of milk has been started, and the feverishness from parturition has worn away, corn may safely and profitably be fed with more freedom. In addition to hay or other necessary coarse fodder, the best concentrated food we have ever used for invigorate ing cows before they came in, and securing a safe delivery, is a mixture of oatmeal and shorts mingled with chopped or crushed mangolds or other roots. Such a ration is economical, and counts for all it is worth to the animal using it. -National Live Stock Journal.

Feeding Horses.

The following extracts are from the essays ead by John E. Russell at the Farmers' Institute at Salem, Mass.: The horse has the smallest stomach in proportion to his size, of any animal. This space is completely filled by four quarts of oats and the saliva that goes into the stomach with it. Horses are generally overfed and not fed often enough. ' For a horse with moderate work six or eight quarts of bruised oats and ten pounds of fine hay a day is sufficient. This should be fed in three meals, and is better if fed in four. A horse's digestion is very rapid, and therefore he gets hungry sooner than a man. When he is hungry he is meffective, and wears out very rapidly. Water fills the stomach, lowers the temperature and dilutes the gastric juice; therefore a horse should not eat immediately before eating. Neither should he be watered immediately after eating, because he will drink too much, and orce some of the contents of the stomach into the large intestine, which will cause scouring, Scouring is also caused by too rapid eating, which can be prevented by putting half a dozn pebbles half the size of the fist into the man ger with the oats. Give only a moderate drink of water to a horse. A large drink of cold water before being driven will have a very quietng effect on a nervous horses. A race horse always runs on an empty stomach. Digestion progresses moderately during exercise, if the exercise is not so violent as to exhaust the power of the horse. I consider bruised oats worth 20 per cent more than whole. They are more perfectly digested. I prefer oats to any other grain for horses. Cracked corn is good under r shorts. The disease called big head is caused by feeding corn. When a horse comes in hot, I would give a moderate feed immediately If the horse is too tired to eat, I would take the feed away. A heated horse is a reason agains watering and for feeding, for the system is just then in a condition to begin digestion. A horse will not founder if fed immediately when hot I prefer dry feed, unless a horse has some dis ase of the throat or lungs. I do not consider it worth while to cut hay. I always feed hay from the floor, then the horses do not get par ticles in their eyes .- N. E. Farmer.

Value of Feed and Flesh.

We know hundreds of breeders and farmers who claim that they would rather purchase breeding animals when in low flesh. They claim To the connoisseur of beef cattle the Jersey that they get more value out of them, than does not command admiration, being altogeth- they can obtain from fat animals. Certainly there is merit in this way of purchasing breeding stock, and the breeder who sells animals in his order will never disappoint. But with all there is in favor of purchasing animals in low breeding order, we never yet knew of an instance where there was a choice between a fat and a low fleshed animal, but what the fat one received the preference and would sell at a their particular excelliences. Although I am higher figure. At the same time, the lean fleshed animal, were it in the same condition, may have been vastly superior. At the public sales of Shorthorn cattle there is constant can Cattle Journal permits, I shall try to give proof of the value of feed, and we have seen some more extended facts than I can give in many instances where three or four animals were bred alike, individual merit and other merit of the different families. In closing I points equally good; but one or two out of the four were in good flesh, while the others were ed at the rapidity with which the steers and poorer. The fat ones invariably bring from fifty to a hundred and fifty dollars the most

We could fill many columns with instance that go to show the value of feed. With feed judiciously fed, and a careful selection of breeding animals, almost any desired end may be obtained by the careful breeder. Nothing goes to help forward the stock improvement of the world more than feed properly used. The idea of the breeder and teeder should be to retain the calf flesh upon his cattle until they become two years old, then; with very little feed they

will always be in good order. It is surprising what a vast amount of feed it requires to fatten an animal after it has been allowed to lose this calf flesh, and get very thin It is also surprising how little feed is required to keep an animal in thrifty growing order, and to retain the flesh formed while sucking its dam. Lack of feed and attention will soon make scrubs of the best of stock, whether they be horses, cattle, sheep or swine; and we doubt whether the pure bred scrub is much of an im-

While we do not advocate an excessive fatening of breeding animals, we are very much in favor of keeping breeding or other stock in good order, i. e., not any poorer than when they were weaned from the milk of a well fed

We believe that a properly bred animal of any kind of improved domestic stock is capable of carrying a large load of flesh. Our readers will remember how very fat Mr. T. L. Miller's herd of Hereford cattle were kept, when he used to show at the leading fairs. Prominent members of this herd were Prairie Flower and Victoria. Once, while on a visit to Mr. Miller (about two months after the show season), we witnessed the calving of these two cows. They were excessively fat, but their calves came properly. We also saw the calves of all the other calves of the show herd, whose only fault was that when dropped they were small.

Among the numerous kinds of feed which flourish on American soil, the most profitable for use in this section are corn, oats and hay. To these we will add wheat bran, shorts, and oil cake. A good mixture of feed for breeding cattle is: to each bushed of cut hay (chaff),add eight quarts of ground corn and oats, equal parts, four quarts bran and one quart ground oil cake. To each animal over twelve months old, give six to eight quarts at a feeding.

For young animals, from five months to year old, we prefer whole corn and oats, fed with long hay. For sheep we know of no better feed than a mixture of whole corn and oats with a little coarsely ground oil cake. If the object is simply to keep them in nice, thriving breeding condition, very little else is needed than plenty of nicely cured clover hay. If the desire is to fatten sheep for market, if fed three times per day, a pint of the above mixture at each feed will produce excellent results.

Feed for swine varies with different feeders There are many profitable ways of feeding, but probably the most popular mode with breeders s to soak whole corn. Finally, we would sug gest, that whatever feed you use be sure that you use a sufficiency; and if you're an admirer of good stock, not only will the weight of your purse be greater but your pleasure will flourish on a larger scale, for to the admirer of good horses, cattle, sheep or swine, what is there that affords more pleasure than to see them skipping about in thriving condition, enjoying the good effects of plenty of feed?-Rural Nebraska.

The management of the Chicago Driving Park has decided to slightly alter the dates of its summer trotting meeting, which were July 18 to 22 inclusive, but in deference to the wishes af the Cleveland Club the first day's races will be given Satureay, July 15, and the meeting continue on Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday and Friday of the following week. In case of postponement on account of rain, the Driving Park will have Saturday on which to omplete its programme, and should there be to luterruption extra races for that day will be provided. It will thus be seen that there cannot now come any disagreement between the Cleveland Association and the Chicago Driving Park in case of rainy weather.

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TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

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

nounce be ignored.

TOPEKA, KAN. May 12, 1880.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—About nineteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed in the use of morphine. In this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Gure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real benefit, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I continued its use until to-day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and better it am I had ever expected to know again. What is more, I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it wil affect a complete cure.

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TOPERA, KAS., May 12, '81.

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

920 P Miterile

North Topeka, Kan., May 13, '81.

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

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

Henry Sandias

Thousands of equally strong endorsements, many of them in cases where hope was abandoned, have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable pow-er of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If

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Interesting Scraps.

The Crevecoer fowls are highly valued in France. A good laying hen will lay her weight in eggs in 85 to 45 days.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the

In Japan, the guests at hotels take off their shoes while they remain at hotels.

The National Confectionery Company is the latest consolidation of sweet interests

At Elmira, N. Y. the school board is proposing to establish a school savings bank.

Many a man's vices have been at first nothing worse than good qualities run wild.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Upwards of thirteen thousand persons have sailed

from Hamburg this year for the United States. In England and Germany fruit fanciers are raising

grapes in pots the same as house plants are raised. Wood ashes scattered about the poultry houses

and runs in dry weather is a good vermin pre

Some one says that good tempered men train their moustaches upward, while the surly sort pull theirs downwards.

The French farmers are studying the best methods of getting rid of field mice which are said to becom ing formidable pests. It is said that persons who diet largely on fowl

and eggs have better health than those whose chief meats are pork and beef. A French photographer has reduced his art to

such perfection that he has been enabled to obtain six pictures during the leap of a clown. A band of Dutch chicken thieves, or, as some as-

sert, some Spanish freebooters, in the sixteenth century, invented the flint-locks for guns.

Fifty years ago the' largest telescope reflector, that of Sir. John Herschel, was four feet in diameter; the largest now is that of Lord Rosse, six feet.

Chilled eggs are not always useless. They have been known to lie without heat for 24 hours afte incubation had begun, and yet produce chickens.

There is a weekly sale of toads in Paris. The Paris ians put them in gardens to destroy insects, and they have a belief that toads are conducive to health.

At the recent foot racing in New York, Hazael walked six hundred miles in six days. He was on the track one hundred and six hours; lacking a few

Tides are believed to be produced by attraction of both sun moon. They sometimes rise sixty feet high at the Bay of Fundy, and forty feet at Bristol Bogland and St. Malo, France.

A writer on grasses says that the Kentucky blue grass is the indigenous grass of the country, and as soon as the lands are brought into a certain state of fertility, they naturally run to this grass.

The Jersey cattle come from the Island of Jersey bit of land about the size of an ordinar in Kansas. It contains a population of some sixty thousand and has over twelve thousand cattle.

Icebergs have appeared off Newfoundland nearly two months earlier this year than usual. Ships were compelled to sail from eighty to one hundred and

sixty miles out of their way to avoid ice fields. In Maine, there are sixty one corn canning estab lishments, giving an annual production of about 11, 320,000 cans. The packing and canning of fish, and clams have grown to enormous proportions. Fifteen

factories can sardines. An officer has been dispatched from St. Petersburg to Moscow to prepare for the coronation of the Czar, Alexander III in August next. The Rusian mon-archs, for a long time have been crowned on an ivory throne made centuries ago.

The Quillaja Saponaria, a native tree of Chili is used largely by wool and silk manufacturers as a powerful cleansing agent—a decoction of the bark rapidly removing grease spots. It is also used for a hair wash, and for giving an artificial head to male

A great many cases of skin diseases are caused by the use of poisnous scap. An analysis of several cakes of the presty and perfumed tollet soaps that are sold on the streets showed the presence of ground glass, soluble glass, silex, pipe clay, rotten one, borax, plaster of Paris, tin crystal, magnesia, numice stone, oat meal and other substances, which are added to give the soap weight, hardness, tough-ness or clearness. Some of the coloring perfuming ingredients are often poisonous.

Well-Merited Success.

A gentleman once asked a distinguished dispen sing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. He said it was in fact a genuine medicine—such a compound as every good physician would prescribe for the disease which it was advertised to cure. Of course it costs less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides, there was a saving of the doctor's fee in addition. Moreover, by buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, and having a perfect apparatus for compounding the mixture, he was not only enabled to get better articles in the first place, but also to present the medicine in better form and at less price than the same preparation could be possibly obtained from any other source. Dr. Richmond has devoted all his energies to the alleviation of human suffering. With this end in

view, and with his whole heart in his great labor for and merited success. There can be no real success without true merit. That his success is real is evidenced by the fact that his reputation as a man and physician does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is an increasing demand for his Samaritan Nervine proves that it is no nostrum, but a reliable remedy. He has repeatedly informed the public that it is no patent medicine, and no patent has ever been asked for or obtained. Neither does he adver-tise it as a cure all. There are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure. It may be reged that some of these diseases are so widely difaemedy. They may differ in symptoms, yet in char-actor be precisely similar; and then we must take into consideration the fact that remedies may pos sess various properties. Thus, some medicines are bothtoni o and alterative, the properties differing according to the quantity administered and the time and eircumstances which demand its employment In the manufacture of any pharmaceutical pre paration the purity and strength of the materials used, and the requisite machinery to be employed. are among the chief essentials. The first is insured by purchasing the ingredients in large quantities, whereby the exercise of greater care in selecting the materials can be afforded, and the second can only be accomplished where the business is sufficiently extensive to warrant a large outlay of capital in pro-curing chemical apparatus. These facts apply with especial force to the manuficture of our medicines. their qualities having been vastly improved since the demand has become so great as to require their manufacture in very large quantities.

These ideas are not mere speculative remarks to mislead the reader, or to imbue him with false views of the superiority of our medicines. While inspect ing Dr. Richmond's establishment you would be surprised to see the admirable facilities, both chemical and mechanical, which he employs in the prosecution of his business. Everything is arranged in the most perfectly systematic order, and while to the genera observer there appears to be no room for improvement, yet new apparatus and mechanical appliances are constantly being procured for the establishment.

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A Preventive for Chills, Fever Ague A SURE CURE FOR

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

The Bandellon Tonle is principally composed of fresh Dandellon Root, Juniper Berries Red Peruvian Bark. Prickly Ash Bark, Iron at Alteratives: also an antacid, which will remove all beiching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

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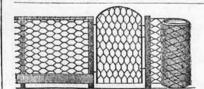
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Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Grant Farpress and Fost Office, it costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address.

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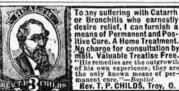
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PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhat tan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and owering plants. Send for price list and blank order heets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

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I have of the following which I will pack and deliver to railroad or express at one dollar per 190. BRANDY WINE and TURNER RASPBERRY; KITTATINNY and DORCHESTER BL'KBERRY; CRESCENT, CHAS. DOWNING, WILSON, CAPT. JACK and SHARPLESS STRAWBERRY.

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Firewood Free. 10,000 Nursery grown Seedling Peach Trees. Will insure you two or three good crops and make cheapest firewood. \$4 00 per 100; \$25 00 per 1003. Tulip Poplar, 3 to 6 feet, \$5 00 per 100.

White Ash, 10 to 15 feet, \$6 00 per 100. BAILEY & HANFORD (On III, C. R. R.)

Per 1,090 \$2 00 2 50 3 50 Arbor Vite: \$2 00 \$8 00 19 00

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5 to 12 inches, well packed in moss and delivered at express office. Address CHAS, W. UE.KE, Seymour, Ont, Co., Wis.

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Russian Mulberry Cuttings.

Will forward by mail 100 for \$2 00. 50 for \$1 00. 25 for 50 cts

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nmission. My plants made a il givento public entire satis-for culturating hedge fences At wholesale, retail, or on con large growth last year and wil faction. Printed instructions sent free to any address M. F. MICKEY,

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40,000 Apple trees, 4 to 5 ft., 2 years, fine, best varieties known. \$10 per hundred. 20,000 Apple trees, 21 to 4 feet, \$5 per 100.

5,000 Peach trees, 4 to 5 ft., \$15 per 100. Peach trees, 2½ to 5 ft., \$8 per 100. Catalpa, 6 to 10 in., \$1 per 100. \$7 50,900 per 1000.

Catalpa. 10 to 15 in., \$1 50 per 100, \$10 per 1000: also a full stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Small Fruits, Vines, and Plants. Send for price list.

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

16 lb. by mail, \$2 00. 16 lb. by mail, 75 cents. 17 oz. by mail, 30 cents.

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

Address A. ELLSWORTH.

Hutchinson Reno Co., Kas. EDSON & BECK,

ii5 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas., dealers in Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain and

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

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2000 bushels of prime Wisconsin Flax Seed to loan for spring sowing, at corner 6th and quincy streets. KENNEDY & STONE, Topeka.

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Osage Orange Seed. Crop very short. We have a few bushels prime fresh seed to offer. W. H. MANN & CO, Gilman, Ills.

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Selected Stock, Bulk or Puckets, Low Rates,
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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 115 expire with the next issue. The paper is all those ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write 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 count and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directery, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the Kansas Farmer.

March came in like a lamb and went out like a whole herd of lambs, gamboling in the bright,

Encouraging reports come to us from all parts of the state concerning the fruit, wheat and stock. Farmers are busy planting corn, and weather is good.

W. C. Houston, Jr. & Co, wool commission merchants, of Philadelphia, say the wool market is so unsatisfactory that no safe calculations can be made as to the future.

A friend sends in a specimen of plant from Chase county which, when eaten by sheep, kills them. The specimen looks like one of the wild garlic species, but is too young to determine satisfactorily. Let one of the plants grow to maturity and then send it to us

W. H. Mann & Co, of Gilman, Ills, whose advertisement appears in the FARMER, informs ns that they are now prepared to furnish the best Osage Orange seed in the market for \$6 per bushel. The information came too late to make the proper change in the ad.

Proceedings of the American Pomological Society's last biennial meeting at Boston, last September are printed in large, double column pages, nearly 200 in number, and is a very interesting book. Prof. W. J. Beal, Lansing, Mich, secretary, has our thanks for a copy.

Mallinckrodt's Carbolic Sheep Dip is selling well; and from what we hear of its qualities, it merits all the success it has. A sheep raiser was in our office a tew days ago who stated that he had used the Carbolic Dip with entire satisfaction. See the advertisement in another

One of the luxuries attending travel on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, is the elegant dining cars which are attached to their trains. Conductor Alex Miller's car, which leaves Davenport for the west each morning, runs a distance of 162 miles and returns, affords an excellent breakfast, two superb dinners, and a bountiful supper each day. If which they are as much entitled as anybody one cannot pay, he ought not to promise to ment, let them try a meal on Mr. Miller's then the guests are on even footing, and all the promise good, he knows it before any one

the State University, we learn that for the month of March, 1882, the weather was unusually warm, with high winds, and rainfall about three-fourths the average; fruit-buds received no injury from frost, and the dog tooth violets appeared on the 5th day of the month. Mean temperature was 46.90 deg; rainfall, including melted snow, 1.62 inches; highest velocity of wind was 60 miles an hour on the 21st, the mean hourly velocity was 22.32 miles.

THE MAY CENTURY is to have a brilliant list of contributors. Thomas Carlyle, James Russell Lowell, Edmund Clarence Stedman, W. D Howells, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Archibald Forbes, Constance Fenimore Woolson, John G. Saxe, Frank R. Stockton, Edward Everett Hale, Andrew Lang, Richard Grant White, "Uncle Remus," and H. C. Bunner, are names which are known in many fields of literature, and all these and more are to be represented in this notable number.

The Shawnee county contested election case in which the defeated candidate contested the election of Captain Bush as sheriff, has been wisely decided by declaring the election void. The trial continued a number of days, a week or two, perhaps, and a great many witnesses were examined. The proof showed a profligate and vicious use of money, and many bad looking facts appeared in evidence. The decision is very proper. The instant a man begins to use money in buying up voters, he ought to be driven out of decent society until he learns better. Nothing is so wicked, so radically wrong in our politics as buying voter. Whenever a candidate resorts to it he ought to obedience. Both these can be best obtained by be sent to the penitentiary at once, instead of kindness and firmness mixed in proper proporbeing petted and feasted and recognized by tion. honest men. Such a man is worse than a

highway robber, because he poisons whole communities, and his policy would destroy our government. All such men should be made utcasts until they clean themselves.

A prominent manufacturing firm in Massachusetts has recently subscribed for more than three hundred copies of ST. NICHOLAS, to be sent the children of its employes. They were paid for from a fund which had been set aside for educational perposes. The May number of this magazine will have some special features in the way of illustrations which will surpass anything that ST. NICHOLAS has done hereto fore. There will be eleven full-page engravings in the number, one of them from a recen picture by W. M. Chase of a New York bootblack, accompanying an article on "Wolfreared Children," by Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society. Nineteen other illustrations add their attractions to this one paper. Mrs. Clement will deal with Correggio, in her series on Art and Artists, giving an opportunity to reproduce some of the great master's choicest work.

Giving Presents.

The custom of giving presents, like many other American customs, is becoming an unnecessary and dangerous tax upon the people. The giving of presents, in itself, we regard as one of the most beneficient acts in life. Nothing is kinder; nothing more generous than the giving of a present; and nothing is received with purer gratitude than the gift of a friend. This, of course, presupposes that the giving and receiving are the results of pure emotions. Such are tokens passed between lovers, husband and wife, parent and child; and on a higher plain, though it may be often unconsciously, when the Master's time comes, and our hearts go out to mankind generally on Christmas day, the giving and taking of gifts rise almost to devotion. Such giving is pure, and no time or place seems inappropriate.

But there is another feature of gift-giving to which we desire to call attention—on birthdays weddingdays, anniversaries, etc. It seems now to be expected that when a person or family, on a particular day, invites a few friends to make merry, the guests must buy their reception with presents. We have seen tables laden with costly presents, some of them furnished by persons who needed the money paid for them much more than those to whom they were given. And that is what we want to direct attention to particularly. The friends of a man or woman are not all rich generally; and poor people are often shut out from social gatherings by this gift giving custom as absolutely as if they were told in so many words not to come. Poor people know what poverty is, and they cannot always give freely except of that natural good will so common to the lower and plainer walks of life. This very good-will of the poor man, woman, or child, is of more value than all the plated jewelry on earth. When the Lord's birthday anniversary comes, they always have something to give, and their hearts go along with their gifts. There is no plating or a day's wages are due; when a week's work is washing, or galvanizing about it. It comes from the heart, and its coming stirs the cords of labor is performed, the price to be paid is due other hearts.

But who, in the present gift-giving mania, emembers the donors in any other character than as servants of fashion? And who that receives these presents that load down his table has any higher appreciation of them than that they are matters of course and are service able or unserviceable, as the case may be?

But the point we wish to make is, that it distherefore they must be denied the pleasure to may mingle freely in the pleasures of the hour How much real pleasure in life is missed by From the weather report of Prof. Snow, of reason of this custom, is not known to any who have not thought about it. Let people take their hearts with them when they visit in a body; and if they have presents to give, let them be given privately and on private occasions; so that the gaping, staring world will not see them paraded in the newspapers the next day.

About Boys.

One of our correspondents, who probably, was a boy himself not long ago, tells some things in an effective way, and they are worthy of a passing thought. He speaks particularly of the little annoyances in a farmer's boy's way which impede his progress in reading; and he also mentions incidentally another fact of importance—the forgetfulness of boys between essions of school.

Our correspondent thinks some radical changes are needed in home management in order to stop the rush of boys to the towns. There is much force in this suggestion, more than most parents believe.

This subject will be presented in due time in the story-Geraldine-which we are now publishing. Boys and girls have just as many rights as grown persons in the home and out of it, and those rights are as sacred as those of any other person. Parents are responsible for the existence of their children, and it is a crime before God to neglect them or abuse them. Discipline is necessary in every family, and the lack of it is dangerous. But discipline does not mean tyranny or oppression. The father or mother who imposes unjust burdens upon a child is a tyrant. Discipline means order and

We repeat: The boy's rights are equal with

those of the grown person. He must be guided, led, urged, restrained, as the case may be, for his own good; but that only adds to the importance of protecting his rights and promoting his interests.

Every boy ought to be taught to labor-labor with his hands. For this he must be supplied with tools and implements. He ought to be taught, also, to labor with his brains. For this he must be supplied with tools, also. These two kinds of labor can be taught at the same time easier, faster, and with better results, than at different times. To cultivate the soil requires plows and hoes and rakes, etc; and to cultivate the brain requires books and living teachers. To plow requires time, also; so it does to read and study. The best tools give the best results in the soil, and it is the same with the brain. Let the boy have good tools in both these branches of his education.

Because he is a boy is no reason why he should not have all his just rights accorded the total number of periodicals issued. In him, but is a pressing argument in his favor. It is a duty we owe to our children to fit them for usefulness in after life; and we ought to impart this training in such ways as to make it and in the Territories, there has been an inthe most effective.

Boys are entitled to some time for study They are entitled to papers, magazines and books, as well as to good schools. Our house are too bare of these things. Once get a boy started in reading, and at the same time interested in the farm affairs, and he will make a good farmer, whether he remains one all his life or not.

The more pleasant we make our homes for our children, the more pleasant they are for us. Every time we help a boy we feel better. He needs help; nobody needs it more; nobody is better entitled to it, and no one will be more benefited.

Asking for Money Due.

Our lady correspondents are bringing up the subject of asking for money due to employes and to wives. The subject is handled as a very tender one, and we are quite certain it is tender. A great many things are true, for which fact, no good reason can be given. There is no better reason why one should hesitate to ask for money due than there is for diffidence in offering to pay a debt. Services, usually, are rendered for pay. The employer does not bring his heart up into his throat and let it bound about there an hour before he asks for the service he wants. That is a business matter, and he goes about it in a business way. And if the labor is not performed on time, or according to promise, he has no delicacy in demanding a reason for the failure. Then, when the work is performed and the employer does not pay as he promised, the other party to the contract ought to have no delicacy about demanding a compliance with the agreement. Every contract for services, as well as for property, is construed to mean cash payment, unless there is some agreement specially made for time or other variation. When a day's work is done, done, a week's wages are due; when any specific, unless there is some contract to make payment at another time.

But it is true, nevertheless, that most persons, and especially young persons, do not like to ask for money due them. They would rather ask some friend to lend them money. And we have often thought that men and women gen erally-those who employ other personscould save a great deal of trouble if they would criminates against people who are not able to be more prompt in making payments which bear such a burden. They cannot, in justice to they have promised to make. No one should themselves, take part in the presents, and ever give an opportunity to ask him for money due. There is always a way to avoid it. If passengers wish to verify the truth of this state- else. When no gifts are expected or given, pay; and if he has promised and cannot make else does, and he ought to inform his creditor at once, then make the best effort he can to meet the obligation. This is specially proper in case the creditor is a poor person, or young and inexperienced.

But we ought to teach our children that politely asking for what is due them is no proper cause of offence.

As to wives asking husbands for moneythere ought to be no more diffidence about that than in the husband asking his wife for a kiss. If the relation of husband and wife is not regarded, in any household, with sufficient tenderness and sacredness to avoid all trouble in this respect, no rule can be formulated to meet the case. We pity all such people. When two hearts are joined, surely, with their long lives to run in one channel, the few dollars and cents they may have ought not to cause them any trouble.

To Our Lady Correspondents.

Having succeeded better than we expected in organizing a corps of female correspondents, we are enabled to extend the length of intervals between tetters. In our private correspondence with you we asked one letter every four weeks; but we have enough writers now to justify a six weeks' rest. Of course, when you have something to say, and it must be said, if it can be said right quick, that may be sent in at any time. We are so much crowded with advertising that until we can enlarge the paper so as to get more room, we cannot spare more than two or three columns a week for your department. This would accommodate six or eight short letters, but one cannot always stop with a short letter, especially if she has something very good to say.

It is our request then, that you make your time of writing five or six weeks apart, instead of four. When you have more room you shall have your just proportion of it. You are doing so well, that we are sorry we can't let you write every week. If any of you do not get the FAR-MER promptly, let us know.

American Newspapers in 1882.

The American Newspaper Directory, which will be published next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co. of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just past. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York-10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in Georgia Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every state not mentioned above,

A Puzzle Department.

We are asked by a respectable number of our readers if we cannot open and maintain a puzzle department in the FARMER. It is our aim to make this paper a thoroughly home journal, and of course no paper has attained that high standard without a corner for the young folks; but we are embarrassed in many ways that our readers do not understand or appreciate, and we cannot do nearly all we desire to do with the paper until we are a little more free.

As all can see, our advertising is crowding us uncomfortably close, and we are compelled to put most of our reading matter in very small type in order to present even a fair quantity of reading. We cannot get along without advertising, and we don't want to turn any of it that is decent away. Then, our volume begins January 1, and we don't want to make the paper larger until the end of the year.

We will say, however, to our friends that it is our intention, at the earliest practicable time, not only to open a children's column, but to add a number of other equally important and necessary attractions.

Please Don't Forget.

All of our male correspondents who have not yet sent in their names and postoffice addresses will very much favor us by doing so soon.

The Society for Political Education, 4 Morton street, New York, is sending out some valuable tracts. We have received No. 5, a lecture on Political Economy, by Alphonse Courtais, and translated from the French by Worthington C. Ford. It is good condensation of much valuable matter.

Gossip About Stock.

The Farmers' Shipping Association of Jewell City, Kansas, recently shipped three car loads of hogs. The returns gave them a little over six cents net, or seventy-five cents per cwt more than local-buyers offered.

Some of the cattle men of Trego county skipped over into Gove with their cattle in time to scape the March assessment.

Two cars of hogs and six of sheep shipped from Burlington last week.

The Humboldt Union says: There is one little Jersey cow in town that is not three years old until the 25th of next September. She has given her owner two calves, also milk for almost nine months, and is now making one and a quarter pounds of butter per day. This butter is worth and will command in market fifty ents per pound. It is as yellow as gold and

Seventeen head of four-year-old steers were bought at Eldorado the other day, that averaged 1740 pounds.

The Texas cattle drive is estimated at 300,-000 to 350,000 head for 1882.

Jesse Hitchens, Colorado, sold 15,000 head

of cattle recently for \$350,000. It is said that hornless cattle in the west are raised and marketed at 10 to 20 per cent less than horned beasts.

Stockmen seem agreed that the best time to sell fat steers is at from two to three years of

The celebrated trotter, Piedmont, was recent-

ly purchased by ex-Gov. Stanford of California, for \$30,000. Thomas R. Grundy, of Springfield, Ky, killed a Jersey Red hog twenty-seven months old,

that weighed seven hundred and thirty pounds net, 850 gross. An English farmer thinks the reason why his country raises more wheat to the acre than

we do in the United States, is that over there sheep run over the lands. A shipment of twenty-four English shire

etallions was made at Liverpool for Chicago for auction sale April 5-to-day. The Kennedy Pasture Company, Texas, has a capital of \$1,000,000. It proposes to inclose

large tract of land and pasture herds. Robert Bonner recently purchased a lot of fine horses in Kentucky.

Clark Petit, Salem, N. J., has a Jersey Red boar which he expects to make weigh 1200 pounds.

His Gratitude.

11TE AND POPLAR STREETS, ST.LOUIS, MO, March 17, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—For twelve years leading from kidney troubles until your Safe Kid ney and Liver Cure wrought a wonderful restoration JOHN M. WARD.

This. That and the Other.

A stone colored lime wash that will not wash off may be made by adding three or four handfuls of Portland cement to a bucketful of freshly made lime wash. It makes an ex-cellent wash for out door work, such as out buildings, fences, or the inside of stables. It is also a good color for many garden structures, being preferable to a glare of a purely white wash for this purpose.

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Will not cure Consumption when the disease is thoroughly established, but, by improving the digestion, stimulating the emunctories to healthy action, restoring lost brain and nervo power, thus improving the general health, it will arrest that fell disease in its incipiency. It comes as near being a "cure for consumption" as anything ever compound-

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I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE
This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South
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Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J A Field & Co, St Louis, Mo The "Big Giant" has become so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add farther comment The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enacty the same in crusning parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts, so that when mill is won out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and

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

the power

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

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 7 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 suf-Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suf-fering. 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 mp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block,

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New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, \$1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE&FOX, Atchison,

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Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs. My birds are of the Keefer , Essex & FREE | St. |
Eggs, 13 for \$2 00. Chickens for sale after Sept. 1st. |
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Eggs of pure bred Light Bramahs and Black Cochins 13 for \$3 00 or 26 for \$5 00, 13 White Leghorn eggs for \$2 00. Also fancy pigeons of all breeds for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed by LOUIS DUTCHER,

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PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS or sale, 13 for \$2 00, or 26 for \$3 50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas; 7

PURE FRESH EGGS FOR HATCHING. From the best varieties of Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorn and Partridge Cochina at \$2 00 for 13 or \$3 50 for 26, or \$5 00 for 40 eggs, well packed in light pine boxes with rubber prings on bottom of boxes "Left" recipes placed in every nox of eggs. Mrs. Kate Griffith. Calminet, Pike Co., Mo.

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for good land a stock of general merchandise with building, 20x70 feet, situated in Marquette, McPher-son Co., Kas. Address J. M. FULTZ, Marquette, Kas. CATALPA SEEDS, Trees, Teas' Japan Hybrid. J. C. TEAS, Carthage, Mo,

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it. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, Colony, and Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of see oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head ant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, co

Miscellaneous.

Rotation of Crops and Manure.

What constitutes the best rotation must to a great extent be determined by the experience of the best farmers in each neighborhood. Rotation, though not indispensable, is clearly the best economy, resulting as it does, in increasing and maintaining the fertility of the

Experience has demonstrated that a valuable rotation in one section will not prove so in another. Soil, climate, and market must be considered.

An advantage of rotation in which clover is included is the restoration to the soil of vegetable matter. By clovering, stores of nitrogenous matter are accumulated and the soil is made more porous and more easily tilled. In order to realize the best results, the physical condition of the soil must be such as to enable the chemical changes, which permit fertility of soil and growth of crops, to go on freely and also to bring about the most faverable condition between the plants and the soil. This condition can in some cases only be secured by under draining and the loosening of the subsoil in connection with clovering.

A rotation of manures instead of one of crops is often practiced with favorable pecuniary results, on high-priced lands in the vicinity of large manufacturing towns. Ordinarily the substances most needed for the restoration of fertility are phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash It is for this reason that bones and ashes are of so much value in restoring to the soil the elements of plant food, of which, by incessant and injudicious cropping with similar crops year after year, it may have been exhausted. In a rotation of manures it is a general principle that each crop removed takes from the soil special elements of plant food. The plants in which silica forms more than 50 per cent of their ash, are wheat, oats, barley, etc. Those which contain more than 50 per cent of lime are clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc. Those in which there is from 70 to 80 per cent of alkaline salts (potash) are the ordinary root crops. The soil for potatoes, for example, should therefore be supplied with manures containing a large proportion of alkaline salts and lime. A perfect manure for an acre of potatoes, according to Ville's formula, is 352 pounds acid phosphate lime, and 264 each of nitrate of potassa and sulphate of lime. According to the same authority, wheat requires in connection with the above, and in addition to it, 220 pounds of amm onia. For clover, the quantity of sulphate of lime should be increased one third more than the quantity indicated for potatoes. For corn, the formula should remain the same as for potatoes, with the exception that the amount of acid phosphate should be ncreased to 528 pounds.

The foregoing suggestions apply to the use of chemical fertilizers in which there is no admixture of barn-yard manures.

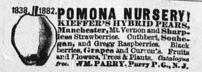
The leading object of any system of rotation is to realize the largest profit from the land, and at the same time preserve or increase its fertility, so as to leave it in good order for the next crop which is to follow.

No husbandman can make farming a success who does not carefully examine and adopt a judicious system of rotation of either crops or manures, or better still, of both, and exercise his judgment in the practical application of the system decided upon. Feed the soil; subject it to the rotation it needs and it will continue to increase in richness, although the cropping may be almost continuous. Although results are in a great measuae dependent upon the character of the seasons, the rule to be observed in all rotations is, if any crop takes up a relatively large proportion of plant food from the soil, do not follow it with another crop requiring the same elements. The true test of any system is its continued success .- W. M. K., in Farm and Fireside.

The First Calf.

It is often the case when a heifer has her first calf that the farmer thinks she will not give more milk than will keep her calf in good condition, and lets them run together to teach her the mystery of being milked when she has her next calf. In this decision there are two mistakes that go far to spoil the cow for future usefulness. Cows are largely the creatures of habit, and with their first calf everything is new and strange to them and they readily sutmit to be milked, and think it all right; but suffer them to run with the calf the first season, and a vicious habit is established that they will hardly forget in a lifetime. If they ever submit to be milked quietly, it is evidently under to suit purchasers at reasonable prices.

Providently under to suit purchasers at reasonable prices. Also a few good full blood Bulls. this. The calf running with the cow draws the milk every hour or two, so that the milk vessels are at no time distended with milk, though the quantity secreted in a given time to distend the milk ducts and expand the udder to a good capacity for holding milk. When, with her next calf, you require the milk to be retained twelve hours the udder becomes hard and painful and the milk leaks from the teats, or more likely, nature accommodates the quantity of the milk secreted to the capacity to retain it, and the cow becomes permanently a small milker. Much of the future character of a cow, therefore, depends on her treatment with her first calf.



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PEDIGREE:

YOUNG NIGER was bred by Oliver Lincoln of Darly Plaines, Ohio; was got by imported Niger, a full-blooded Clydesdale horse imported by Alex. Thompson of Moded Clydesdale horse imported by Alex. Thompson of Moded Center, Ohio. Young Niger's dam was got by Valley Bill, Norman stallion imported by Tim. Riglow, of Planes City. Ohio, and his grand dam by old Louis Napoleon, a Norman stallion imported by Chas, Tullington of Darly Plains, O. This horse is for sale and is beyond a doubt the finest horse ever shipped west. Has wintered in fine shape and is in the best of condition for breeding. Will sell to good party or company on long time and easy payments. He is a native horse, and consequently much hardler than an important of the fine of the sever raised in this country. For full particulars address

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This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to the property disturbed with the property of the property of the property of the property disturbed with the property of the propert

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A very fine Norman Stallion, acclimated, and who can show fine colts Pedigree etc., furnished. an show time cons
For particulars address
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As good a herd as can be found anywhere. Inquire at the farm 2 miles north of Chelsea, But

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Improved Champion Hedge Trimmer.

We, the undersigned being sole owners for the above named machine in the counties of Riley, Pottawatomie, Marshall, Nemaha, Jackson, Brown., Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte, and as we shall sell connty, township, or farm rights, and canvass said territory during the winter months, parties desiring to invest in a profitable and honorable business will confer a favor to us by letting us know where to find them, and we will come and show you what we can do free of charge. For reference as to our own responsibility we refer to Hon. J. H. Foucht, Rep. from this District or Bradford Miller, county treasurer, also to Editor Kansas Farmer, all of Toocka. All inquiries addressed to Johnson, Williams & York, Rossville or Silver Lake Shawnee county, we will cheerfully answer.

For sale by ... HOLMES, Druggist, Send for price list.

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 additional line \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sens the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo. J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas, breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATLLE. JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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My Poland Chinas are not excelled in the west-for size, quality and purity of blood. My breeding stock for 1882 have won over 80 premiums in the last three years. I have won over 80 premiums in the last three years. I have lood families." "Perfection," "Moorish Maid," and other good families of Have 150 choice pigs. from three weeks to nye months of the rest, of both sexes. Pairsent not akin, ave some sows which I will breed at a fair price. "Write.

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Choice trees, 8 to 5 feet high, 15c cach,
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Not excelled for shade, timber and fruit, Address
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SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Short Horn Cattle and

J. V. RANDOLPH.

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S. L. IVES Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

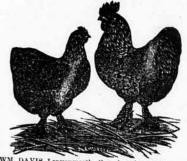


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will furnish them with stock and farm machinery and books. Whatever money I have left I will invest in

safe bonds for the general benefit of the colony and to pay

the teacher. I have intended that I would avail myself of your help in the work, because I have faith in your courage and judgment, and I wanted to interest yo: In the enter-

prise.
"Now, you must remain at our house until I get ready.

Sister Fanny is a noble girl and she will make your stay

pleasant. I have already told her that you are a gentleman worthy of all confidence. Tell me frankly what you think

"In many ways; but most by your presence and sympthy. Then you are a practical farmer, acquainted with fre

labor and with the methods of farmers in free states, with

the kinds of machinery they use, the crops they raise, how they bandle them; and then you can aid me in selecting a teacher and in starting the school. You can give me coun-

sel in law points, draw papers, examine titles, and many,

going by way of the family spring in a willow grove and

eatly covered by a milk house. There we were surprised to find Fanny and Lizzle waiting for our arrival. They treated us to cold sweet milk and fresh apple ples. Any body who ever enjoyed such a lunch as that knows how

erhaps it was just as well. It served as an introduction to

But I could not comfortably manage any one of the Colo-

haracter-single shovel, small, dull-never sharpened since

hey came from the hands of the smith that made them

the agreed to have three or four doubleshovel plows ordered with the others.

Missouri farming did not strike me favorably. On the

way to the Colonel's place from St. Louis, my observations

of agricultural methods did not inspire me with any re spect for them. The farms looked scattered about in patches, fences in bad condition, with rotten and broken rails lying about; the line fences were crooked and irregular, fence

corners grown up with briers; corn rows crooked, or

chards neglected-everything wore a careless look; and the

farmers themselves seemed lazy and shiftless. The general appearance of farm life was sluggish, slovenly and destructive. A common lack of animation was everywhere

The roads, by-ways and woods were full of the meanes

looking hogs I had ever seen, and they had a wild, sneak-ing stare; the cattle were long horned, generally thin in dish; and good, large fat horses were very scare. The peo-ple, as a rule, were sallow in complexion, shabby in dress,

and lazy. They talked and moved slowly. Nothing had

any appearance of real, earnest vitality except the forces of

hues. Colonel Hungerson's farm looked like all the others. His

Colonel Hungerson's larm looked like all the others. His fields were irregularly laid out; his fences straggling, crook-ed and dilapidated, with briers and weeds along every one of them. All this, or most of it, was a legitimate heritage of slavery. Ignorance and stupidity being everywhere nec-essary to a consition of chattelhood. In man, must produce

just such a state of sbiftlessness as I saw in Missouri. It

was not the fault of the masters alone. Col. Hungerson was neat and tidy in his dress, and polite in his manners, and his family imitated his habits in these respects. The grounds about his dwelling house were reasonably smooth

and well kept; the house was clean and fresh as a New En-

gland home; but he did not notice or appear to care any-thing about the slovenly condition of the farm. He took more interest in his horses—his fise stock; but he pald little attention to the mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs. The negroes

had charge of them, and about all their owner cared for

The waste and extravagance of those slaves was surprising. They did not seem to know or care what was lost; and yet they were not victous, nor were they intentionally

wasteful. They were simply ignorant, careless, and unin

labor as the four did, and would have done it better, wast-

ing nothing. I soon learned to comprehend the full meaning of Col. Hungerson's remark when he declared that "the

ore niggers a man owns the poorer he is, and the more a

slave." He did really appear more concerned about the

care, health and protection of his slaves than about the

whistling often till the woods echoed their crude melody

When the new plows were unloaded, the Col. shook his

head and declared that money was lost. The slaves stood around in astonishment, apparently wondering what was

be done with those enormous machines. But we soon

had them doing duty. We hitched a pair of mules, big, trong fellows, to one of the new plows, and in a short tim

admitted that "that is a grand thing." All the darkies, big

and little except old Aunt Dinah, watched the performance with great interest, and we were soon joined by Misses Fan-nie and Lizzie. The next day two of the slave men were set

came to see then, work. They were astonished, of cours

cultivating a field of late corn. Those plows worked a rev

My relations with these new acquaintances were so agree able that I was allowed many privileges; and my aimler life afforded opportunities for suggestions often which migt

was that they had plenty to eat.

which clothed the fields and forests with living

nany other things you can do.

preparing for the autumn seeding.

good it is.

apparent.

"They are very good. But how am I to help your

SUNLIGHT THROUGH CLOUDLAND.

BY ED CHAUNCEY BREWER.

Shining thro' clouds, Oh, thou sweet type of all-redeeming love! Half buried in the rosy mists above, Thou sended many welcome rays
Through the far reaching land of haze,
Into this world of men,
Shining through clouds The beams of light divige, From the dear Father's throne From the dear rathe,
nto our bosoms shine,
And makes us all His own.

New York Observer

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER VI

"Who lives here!"

"We does,

"What is your master's name?"

"Cunnel Hungsun, Dat's him, on de poach, dar."

I was addressing a squad of young darkies of various sizes, all dressed in long tow gowns, playing in the mud in front of a farm house in southwestern Missouri, and the oldest one, by common consent, as was always the habit among blacks, answered my questions. When he gave the nam blacks, answered my questions. When he gave the name and title of his master, he pointed out that gentleman who, with two young ladies, was sitting on the porch which extended all along hi front in of a two story double log house, and, indeed, all around it. Seeing me at the gate talking to the boy and looking toward the house, the "Cunnel" and the ladies rose, they retiring into the house, and he coming eigurely out to where I was

cesurery out to where I was.
If was an attractive place for a home, in the edge of a nat-ural grove of oak, wahnut and elm trees grown to large di-mensions, with some willow and maple planted by hand. the grounds well sodded with clean and neatly dressed blue The house stood back from the road on a little rise having a slight descent in every direction. Flowers in lit-tic clumps, with trailing vines scattered about the premi-ses, imparted a charm to the other attractions; and I noticed an arbor of heavily laden grape vines a short distance beyend the house. Four negro cabins stood in the rear of the mansion house, and off to the southeast some twenty rods, stood an old style Virginia barn, the centre square; built of hown logs, and surrounded by sheds. There was a homelike air about the place. It was farmer-like, but not on so small a scale as was common in my native state The grove extended to the eastward, being a projection of a large body of timber beyond. To the west spread out a large unduluting prairit, and a clear stream of water flowed by the timber edge. The sun being low, its rays sparkled among the bright leaves of the old trees, and the atmosphere

was fragrant with the breath of the prairies,
As the "Cunnel" approached, I estimated his age to be between fifty and sixty years. He was a portly gentleman, tall, broad-shouldered, his hair and beard quite gray: He came with a firm, deliberate step, but I observed he was more interested in my borse than in me, for he directed his attention wholly to him. Billy, for that was the name I had given my horse, had put his head over the gate and was as far into the yard as he could get. He watched the Cunnel's movements closely and whinnied lowly as he came nearer. Without looking at me, the farmer's hands went immedi stely to Billy's head. His physiognomy was carefully ex-amined, then his mouth, then a general survey of his body and—"0, Sandy." He Cunnel called to an negro man who was coming around the corner of the house,—"Come here."

Then, for the first time looking at me, and helding the horse's head between his hands, he inquired-

orse's head between his hands, he inquired— "Where did you get this horse, sir?"

"In St. Louis," I answered.
"In what part of the city, sir?!"
"At a livery stable near the Bahama House."
"Look here, Sandy; do you know this horse!"

The old darkey held his hand up as a sun-shade and took a good look at him. Then, with a joyful stare, dignified with an air of wisdom, he looked at his master and at me,

berry same one dat me and him broke down in ole Kaintuck!" and he opened the gate and caressed the animal all over, with as much satisfaction to Billy as to himself. Then the little darkies, who, up to this time, were quiet spectators, scampered off to the house, while the "Cannel" and Sandy continued their attentions; and in a minute both the young ladies were on the porch again looking intently toward us The young African whom I had first addressed came bounding down to us again, and, addressing Marster, he said-Please, sah may Miss Fanny and Miss Lizzie come down

as many positions as a kitten.

my way out here. His full brother is in the barn the and there. I am a indee of horseflesh, sir, and I assure you that the best stock in America. How does he go?"

He is the best saddle horse I ever backed. He is fleet as

the wind and moves as gracefully as a yacht." The ladies came within a few feet of us and stopped. Bil-ly looked at them and manifested a desire that they should e nearer, which they did when their father asked them

'Do you know this horse, girls?"

I felt that I was in the way, and would giadly have gone out of sight if I could; but there was no way of escape. So I dismounted and looked at the trees while the girls went and caressed the horse. He seemed delighted with their attions, and wanted to follow them when they retired a few paces, calling their father to them. I did not hear the conversation, but the Cunnel turned to me and they slowly

walked backwards up the lawn.
"How far have you come to day, sir!" he asked.
"About fifty or sixty miles."

Then you and your horse are both tired. Stop, sir, and stay over night with us."

I thanked him, and stated that the object of my calling

was to ask for the privilege he had offered.

He directed Sandy to take good care of the horse and invited me to the house. I was going to remove the saddle pockets, but was informed that the boys would take care of

Water and a towel were presented to me under a little

He inquired my birthplace and the object of my traveling alone and on horseback. These answered, he took up the horse subject, giving me horse talk until the bell rang for

The family, those at the supper table—were Col, Hunger-son, the two young ladies before mentioned, one of them I judged to be about twenty, and the other about sixteen ers of age, and a young man of, say eighteen. The elder graceful, ladylike young woman, haughly appearing, with their bine eyes, subarn hair, and full features. She was well formed, tall and handsome. Lisate was shorter, not so well developed. Herapus ware dark, her hair black falling

loosely about her neck. Her shoulders were slightly rounded, and her general appearance was girlish. Famy was womanly and graceful. She scemed to fill the place of mother. Frank was a sandy-haired, red-faced, freekled,

"In thinking over what I ought to do with the other stolen gold, many plans suggested themselves. I could not return it, for I did not know who it belonged to; so I concluded to invest it in negro slaves, and in land for them to till after I had set them free, and in educational facilities. realthy looking big boy.

The Colonel entertained me well. The others ate in si ce, not even looking toward me so far as I knew, until we were nearly ready to leave the table. After giving me a history of his removal from Kentucky to Missouri, he ex-plained the reason of their interest in my horse. He had son, he said, named James-James Hungerson, who after his mother's death, had taken a notion, on the first after his mother's death, had taken a notion, on the first news of gold discoveries, to go to California. He had a fondness for horses, and had broken the horse which I then had when he was a colt giving him the name-Billy. He was just three years old when James left. He was expecting the return of James every day, for they had a letter only two weeks ago, dated at New York city, stading that a only two weeks ago, dated at New York city, staring that is soon as he transacted a little business there he would come directly home. He had been away nearly five years, and they were glad to see the colt he rode when he was at home. I inquired about the age and appearance of his son, and suggested that I had become acquainted with a young man

suggested that I had become acquainted with a young man of that name and description in California. Then the girls, and Frank became interested in my presence, and Fanny asked me a number of questions. I explained that we had met, as many others had done, when I was on the way to the mines; that we had camped together one night, and become interested in each other's history, Supposing that I was without arms, on separating, he insisted that I weept a very handsome revolver, with necessary ammunition, and, as I afterwards discovered, the cap box contained

twenty dollars in gold pieces—
"Just like Brother Jimmy," interrupted Fanny.

He spoke, I continued, very kindly of his mother. Among other things he reported her words of admoniton to him when he made mistakes—"That's wrong, Jimmy; that's

"Poor boy!" said the Colonel in a low tone, and Lizzi declared—"I just know that was Brother Jimmy." Fanny said nothing, but looked intently at me, and I saw her eyes were filling with tears. Continuing, I said that when he gave me the pistol he

told me his name, and said that his initials were engraved on the silver mounting—that his Sister Fanny had done the

lettering-"What did you do with the pistol?" she asked quickly.

"I kept it."
"Have you it now—and here?"
"This is it," and I passed it over to her, remarking that it was loaded, cautioning her to be careful in handling it. She immediately turned the letters to the light, kissed see mand handed the weapon over to her father, pointing at the letters. Lizzie and Frank left their seats, and the mily eyes were all looking at "Brother Jimmy's old revalver.

A small mass meeting of blacks was at the de had gathered to hear the conversation about

Resuming their places at the table, Fanny laid the little gun beside her plate, the barrel pointing outwards towards the door where the mass meeting was, when that respectful assembly was adjourned without formality, some one rearking-"Dat pistol mout go off.

Addressing me, Miss Fanny asked—"Would you sell this

'I will not sell it to any one; not even to you: but it will give me much pleasure to present it to you. No one, I pre-sume, would take better care of it. But on one condition only That to-morrow morning at any convenient time, you will

That to morrow morning at any convenient time, you will, with your own hand, discharge the barrels at a target which I will place for you."

"You are very good," she replied. "Father, won't you compensate the gentleman in some way!"

Before her father replied, however, I interposed— Do you accept the terms?"

"Yer, sir, with many thanks," and she rose, passing racefully out of the room, carrying her present at her side. "Really," said the Colonel, clearing his eyes and volce, I am very glad you happened this way. Shall we retire?" For an hour or more the Colonel and Frank and I enpoyed the clear, balmy moonlight out on the porch, and smoked one each of the best Havana cigars which the pro-prietor kindly furnished, but I saw no more of the girls that

In the morning, I spoke of resuming my journey when Colonel Hungerson hoped I would remain another day; and if I had no objection, Fanny would exercise my horse some under the saddle.

Of course I assented at once; and, supplied with anothe or course I assented a over the beautiful grounds about he cigar aplece, we walked over the beautiful grounds about the house, and then went out to look at his stock, especially the horses. Returning, we were met by Miss Fanny with the pistol n her hand. She informed me that she was ready now to ulfil her part of the contract. I hunted up two boards and set them against a tree, then marked a circle on them about one foot in diameter, with a piece of dead coal from the kitchen hearth. Stepping off ten paces, I asked her to take that position. She handled the weapon with ease; put three balls in the circle, and then tripped off into the house.

balls in the circle, and then tripped on this the noise.

Billy and his brother were brought to the gate and saddled
and the girls were soon going rapidly out an the open prairie. The Colonel showed me about the farm. We rode two
fine Kentucky horses, and spent two or three hours pleasantly, returning before the girls sid.

Dismounting at the gate, the Jolonel called my attention to a gentleman on horseback approaching, remarking that "He rides just like Jimmy." Old Sandy who stood ready to take our horses, looked up the road, and then bent down, resting his hands upon his knees, and laughed out a kind of soft, long vell, exclaiming-

"Bress de kord, if dat sin't young Marster Jimmy!"

And it was. I recognized him as soon as they did. He dismounted and embraced his father who wept like a child over him. Then he shook hands with Sandy and the old man's face shone with gladness. Then he noticed me for the first time, and seemed momentarily overcome. But quickly recovering, he extended both hands and saluted me

"Yes," said the Cunnel, and the boy returned, judiping from side to side and throwing his body and head about in on earth I would rather see than you." He shook my hands warmly, looking we full in the face with an expression that words could not give. "I am see glad you are here. I wan the language of the time and place, and yet any two of words could not give. "I am see glad you are here. I wan the stimulus of self interest and directed by a or women. Adore has a larger meaning than love. It re-"Stranger," said the Cunnel, addressing me again, "this is a thoroughbred English horse. His sire and dam were imported by Henry Clay. I bought his mother and raised this colt on my farm in Kentucky. I soid him in St. Louis on

Then, addressing his father, he asked "Where are the girls?"

"Dar d-y comes, Mars Jimmy," answered Sandy, pointing to the dust they were making. We looked, and there was a cashing race-Lizzie's horse on a tight run, and Billy pacing gracefully, a length ahead. They rushed in and was a cashing race-lizzle's horse on a tight run, and Billy quality or quantity of his crops. The careless, sleepy, slow pacing gracefully, a length ahead. They rushed in and past the gate, but soon reined up and turned, coming tack like men, and yet they were good natured, singing and in the best trim

Fanny was the first to discover her brother. She sprang from the saddle into his arms, and Lizzie came bounding around like an antelope. They overwhelmed him with ca-

reases and then led him up to the house.

That evening Jimmy and I took a long, long walk.

When we found a convenient place in the timber we sat
fown and talked.

"Have you kept the secret?" he asked.

"I have kept it as a sacred trust."

"Then I will tell you all, as my Makerknows it. At Stockton, I was well cared for. The bell was cut out of my back. At the end of three months I was as well as ever I was. When you left me in the stage, I asked God to witness my resolution; and I then and there promised Him that I to work with the new plows, and some of the neighborn would abandon my wicked ways and never taste another drop of strong liquor. During the time I lay wounded I thought my life all over, and in sorrow I wept many times.

prayed daily, and often hourly, to God for pardon. I ground well plowed for fall wheat. In the meantime the made up my mind to make all the reparat on I ould for rest of us had learned to handle the double shovel, plows in Sandy removed the saddle and pockets, throwing them

past wrongs and do all the good I could the remainder of
my life. After recovering strength so that I could work, I over the fence, and then led the horse away, followed by about a dozen little darkies, and the ladies walked across the grounds to the barm.

Water and a towel were presented to me under a little "wond days I cannot a few world a little and a towel were presented to me under a little "wond days I cannot a few world a little "wond days I cannot a few world a little "wond days I cannot a few world "world a recommendation of the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows worked a revolution in the farming a near of late corn. Those plows a late of a deep bed of loose carth the plows a late of a deep bed of loose carth the ground and the late of a deep bed of loose carth the plows a late of a deep bed of loose carth the plows a late of a deep bed of loose carth the plows a late of a water and a towel were presented to me under a little shed where I removed the dust accumulations of the day and a boy dusted my clothing. This does I was invited to a seat on the porch just as the sun was settling. I gave my name to the Cunnel and asked for his.

"My name is James D. Hungerson, sir, of Keniucky. I had taken from young Henlopen, that I told you about, I was settling. The description of the dust of the conners cleaned out, the rubbish had taken from young Henlopen, that I told you about, I but was repaired, the corners cleaned out, the rubbish was repaired, and the farm looked bright and new. second day I found a few small nuggets, and the third day I be improved by repairing some of the fences and removing "My name is James D. Hongerson, sir, of Kentucky. I in honored with the title of Colonel—Colonel Hungerson, had buried at the time I took it, and had a kind of supersti. tieus fear about removing it. It amounted to between five and six thousand dellars. On the way down I dug it up, then gathered in all I had. Besides Henlopen's I had thir-ty odd thousand dollars of other men's money, but I knew

one of their names. I boxed it all up carefully in an old

window glass box; bought a carpenter's tool chest for a received, gave me a freedom in such matters that was trunk as a disguise, dressed myself shabbily and started home. At New York, I set out in search of Henlopen's mother, and placed in her own hands the gold dust I had taken from the pocket of ber son. She wanted information But it was not alone on the farm and with the men in and about the fields that I found my most pleasurable pastime about her boy, but I only told her that I had seen him There were many little things to be done for the girls about fall at the hands of a robber; that I had stolen the sack of dust that was taken from him; that I had buried it; and that now I had delivered it to her. At Pni adelphia I ing walks about the komesteed, and many romping, rolling walks about the komesteed and many romping.

tion to assist in improving methods and appears

licking horseback rides over the hills and prairies, that lent enchantment and romance to the time. Miss Fanny, especially, was companionable, lively and generous; and, as James said she would, she exerted herself to make the time enjoyable for me. During the three months of my stay enjoyable for me. During the three months of my stay I learned to think well of all of toem, and acquired a fondness for Fanny's society that I made no effort to conceal. There was a womanly attention in her treatment of others that won my respect, and a modest demeaner toward me personally that I was bound to recognize as tender. So true was this that before a month had passed we were permitted to enjoy walks, drives and rides alone. Her intelligence ande her all the more companionable, and her persisten quiries concerning things and places of which she was ig orant and of which she believed I could impart some in

old Sandy and his wife, Dinah. They have our sonsain three daughters, at 1 married, and have children. Now, my plan is to go to Kansas, Iowa, or Nebraska and purchase a section—six handred and forty acres—of good creek land, and divide it into eighty acre tracts, one for each of Sandy's children, and one for him and Dinah. Then I will build a good ormation, lent to her presence a charming interest. One bright Sunday morning the family was preparing t attend religious services in a school house some two miles distant. Mr. Snowdon, an illucrant elergyman, who was passing through the country, was to preach. The family barouche—a kind of hack, in which the Colonel had teach the children and make men and women of them. I brought his family from Kentucky, was ready at the gate Fanny preferred to walk—"the morning air is pleasant," she said, and so did I. We were thus permitted to have our own way, and we set out for the school house afoot. School houses were neither numerous nor large in that part of the world. One might travel a whole day and not

see one, not because there were none, but because there were so few. This particular one was in a grove of scrubby trees on high ground, It was made of round logs, was six-teen feet square on the inside, and was seven feet high to the roof. A small four-light window was set in every one of weight. The floor was puncheon-split logs dressed on the upper side. The seats were made of the same material, resting on round legs fastened in two-inch augur holes, two legs at each end of the bench. The writing table was a slab lying on two horizontal pegs in on- of the logs and exten-ing the whole length of one side of the house. There was no blackboard, and there was no other furniture except an "If it is really your desire, and you think my services will be valuable, I am at your command."

Arm in arm we walked slowly back towards the house old water bucket. The roof was made of clapboards three f et long resting on logs and held in place by other logs on

ing audience whose gravity was fully equal to their simplic-ity. Most of the men wore long hair combed back of the ears and lying down below the coat collar, and the? were quite generally unencumbered with coats. The women wore sunbonnets and large cotton handkerchiefs about their necks. Their dresses were califo and plain, and their shoes heavy calf skin. Col. Hungerson's family and one or Kansas meant a good deal in those days, and I had started o go there. But this new feature in the programme made t expedient to postpone the remainder of the journey; and two others were somewhat differently dressed, but these exocptions were of persons who had not been living there long.
A number of young men and boys were strolling about on
the outside and some thirty or fo ty negroes were sitting new experiences, and furnished a good reason for availing myself of many kindnesses and comforts in a farm home of refinement and culture. I remained with this family some time awaiting the further maturing of James' plans, and down against the lower logs of the building on the s des where the windows were. And for their benefit, as well as for the comfort of the congregation inside, the window assisting his father about the harvesting of ripe crops, and

were removed. Mr. Snowdon, the preacher was a quiet, intelligent looking man of about fifty years. He wore a full beard which had a few gray hairs in it. His eyes were blue, deep set under heavy, over hanging brows. His head was high, rounded upward and backward from the eyes; most of it in front of the ears and covered with a coat of fine, light nel's plows' They were little, dull, unsteady rooters, mere-ly scratching the soil. A furrow three inches in depth was deep for one of them. When their work was done, the loose earth was so shallow that if it were on a rolling surface a heavy rain would wash it all away. If it remained. is a newly rank would want it all away. If it remained, it was not deep enough for roots of grain to operate well in; too shallow for dry weather, too shallow for wet; so, in any case, such little plows were valueless in my opinion. I prevailed u, on Colonel Hungerson to order two large good plows from Indiana. His corn plows also were of similar colored hair. His nose was Roman, with large nostrils; and the chin was fairly full, rather retreating. In build, Mr. was full six feet in height broad and so shouldered, rather spare, and weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds.

After a short prayer in which he thanked God for His

goodness to men, and asked Him to grant to us all cleare and higher conceptions of our relations to our Father and our duties toward our fellow men, he read that old bymn of

> The spacious firmament on high, With all the blue, ethercal sky, And spangled heavens, a shining frame, Their great Original proclaim.

As was the custom then in mixed congregations, and es pecially in the country, where hymn books were scarce, the hymn was lined, and the people followed the preacher in singing. He "raised the tune"—Old Hundred, and at least half of the people present joined in the song.

Then came the sermon from the following text: "The

erciful and gracious Lord hath so done his marvelous work that they ought to be had in remembrance."

The subject matter of the hymn and the manner in which it was read and sung, had impressed us all with a feeling of reverence; and when the text was read, and slowly repeated. and again repeated, every eye in the little cabin re the preacher's face, and the blacks began to crowd about he windows.

How soft and sweet that language comes to us," he said. How soft and sweet that language comes to us." he said. (It is like a message of love from a friend departed. The merciful Lord: Full of tenderness and s, mpathy, kindly tempered and good. The gracious Lord: Full of good things and ready to bestow them upon us, profusely scattering gifts on every hand to all men. both good and bad. Hath so done his work-wisely, beneficiently, perfectly-nothing lacking, all good. His marvetous works—beyond our power to comprehend, wonderful, whether it be a blade of grass or a star in the heavens. They ought to be had in remembrance: Not must be, or shall be, but only ought to be. Could language be more completely full of meaning, and could it be expressed more kindly, more confidingly of more tenderly? It puts us all in mood to worship. It makes us at peace with our fellow men. It does not require the killing of bulls, goats or kids; no sacrifices, no formalities. no ceremonies; only to remember these marvelous which : merciful and gracious Lord hath made. And that will make us all better. Remembering what a friend has done reminds us of him also. Remembering God's work re minds us of God; and remembering God will make us bet ter men and women; for every time we remember Him revmind of even little culture, would have performed as much lates to a grander, greater object. We adore God; we only love man. Adoration comes of a conception more or less perfect of the greatness of the being we adere. This conception of God we have by remembering, studying, recognizing His marvelous works. We often love with little refrence to deeds done by the object of our love; but we do

And thus he talked to us half an hour, leading us on and

up step by step, concluding with—
"But who and what is God? When we look upon the
deep, blue vault above us bedecked with innumerable stars pparently holding holy converse with one another, and we sing with one of old—'the heavens declare thy glory,' do we see God there? When we see the sun rise and his glitter ing beams start the world into life; or when, as he rises to the meridian of his glory and then sinks to rest behind mountains of golden clouds, do we see God there? When we listen to the wind's song as it passes through the trees; when we cately the musical harmony of a sea-shell, or hear the Colonel expressed himself delighted. As the deep, rich earth came glid ng up along the bright mouldboard and rolling over in a bed of soft, black ground a foot in depth, he the wild roar of the ocean's waves, or stand amazed when thunders crash and echo along the hills, are these the voice tunners crisis and echo along the fills, are these the voice of the great I Am? When we look at the rainbow's tints, or admire the coloring of nature's flowers; when we trace the gilded sunbeam, or start back from the lightning's flash, are these the drapery of God's apparel?

"No we must go beyond all these. They are only a few of the many marvelous things which a merciful Lord hath created; they are not God. They are only creatures, while He is creator. Whether we consider the grass of the plains, the leaves of the trees, the rocks of the mountains, or the stars of heaven, God was before them all, and will be afte them. On every side we see the traces of an Allwise hand. We look up through nature unto nature's beginning. The creator of all things; the source of every good and perfect gift; the maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible; the first and the last; the eternal mind-He, and He only, is God."

And there he paused. The people were transported to higher plane, and while their thoughts were purified by t splendor of the preacher's thoughts their +yes were fixed

upon him as if he were a heavenly messenger Without any embarrassing suddenness he began to sing— "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and with that

life afforded opportunities for suggestions often which might not have presented themselves at all had I been discrently employed. The evident pleasure with which my disposi-The sermon had been so interesting that none of us bserved the threatening indications of a storm on the outside. Clouds were moving about fitfully and little gusts of wind began to spurt by us as we left the house. The sun's rays were intercepted often, as we moved homeward, and shifting shadows swept across our way. became larger and darker, and low thunder rolled in the distance, and darker and darker grew the day as we walked and talked. My companion was deeply impressed by the thoughts and language of the sermon we had heard, and these storm signals were affording her an enjoyment of mingled romance and devotion. She asserted that her ap- at BUTTS' 114 6th Avenue, East.

preciation of natural creations had been greatly stimulated by the sermon, and these gathering clouds, floating about the heavens and their flitting shadows beneath, the quick bursts of thunder and their echoes down the valley, and the undulating illuminations, back of and among the changing louds.—these things, she said had a meaning, a beauty, a grandeur for her never before so clearly recognized. And thus we talked and walked, and the clouds came closer, and grew blacker, and the lightnings played, and the thunder thook both heaven and earth.

We had reached the house yard gate. A strong, moist We had reached the house yard gate. A strong, moist wind came rushing up the road, and the approaching storm was plainly heard not far away. Closing the gate after Fauny had passed in, I paused a moment to view the scene; and as I turned she, too, had stopped, facing me. Her head was raised toward the black vault above. She, too, was watching the play of the storm. I had not before observed watching the play of the storm. I had not before observed how handsome she was. Her face was radiant with exalted emotions. Clad in a light colored woolen dress, with a small sun hat neatly resting on the top of her head, with crossed ribbons behind, her glossy hair, dishevelled in the wind, playing about her face, I could not avoid a comparison with the stately woman I admired most of all—the statuesque Geraldine. Bhe raised ber hands toward heaven with the grace of an erator, then letting the left hand drop by her side, the right rising higher, and her eyes glowing with delight, she exclaimed—

"How grand that battle of the storm! Surely the merciful and gracious Lord hath so done his marvellous works

that they ought to be had in remembrance."

While repeating the text, the wind whipped her hat away roof. A small feur-light window was set in every one of three sides. The doorswing on wooden hingers and fastened just then, in that supreme moment of adors ton and praise, with a wooden latch which was raised by means of an eelskin strap run through a hole above and tied around a small peg on the outside. It fell into the notch by its own rection about the earth. I was stunned, but only momen tarily, and the wind blowing towards me, the pure, sweet girl fell heavily forward. I managed to spring ahead quick enough to prevent her head from dropping to the ground; and taking her in my arms as best I could, she soon lay up-on her own bed in the house—dead. (To be continued.)

Advertisements.

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free, Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outlif Free Address P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

A surc cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St. St. Louis, Mo. 75 Lovely FRENCH CHROMO Cards with name

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All New Style CARDS Your Name in FREE Mithographed Printed on All New York We send this-the most Elegant pack ever to our new price list, a Illustrated Premium List. Agents Large Sample Book & 100 samples 25 cents.
Address, STEVENS BROTHERS, Northford, Conn.

SAVED Sc, per bushel can be SAVED in raising Corn and 25c, in Wheat by many the period of the Corn and 25c, in Wheat by the Corn and 25c, in Wheat by the Corn and the Corn an

ARMERS anxious to make money, and men chance by applying at once for control of territory of Manning's ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Maud S, and Iroquois, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1100 pages; over 400 ulustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms 160-

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

On Thirty Days Trial. We will send on 30 Days' Trial

Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts, Suspensories.

And other Electric Applances TO MEN suffering from Nervous Deblity, Lost Vitality, etc., speedily restoring Health and Manhood. Also for Rheuma-tism, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and ma-ny other disenses. Illustrated pamphlet free. Ad-dress VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A viotim of youthful imprudence causing Promature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, otc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple soft cure, which he will send FREE to his follow-sufferes, address J. R. REEVES, 43 Chaffman Ct. N. Y.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co. Augusta Me NO MORE

RHEUMATISM. or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

SALICYLICA,

SURE CURE.

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

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Oure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within 3 days, Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous UrlcAcid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouly Patients, \$1, a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address, free by mail, on receipt of price. Indosed by Pysicians, Sold by at Druggists. Address DANIEL ROMMEL, Sole Importer.

58 Maiden Lane, New York.

See that every box bears the name of Daniel Rommel, sole agent and importer. THE

Rake.

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

Territory for lease,

For prices and particulars address
S. B. GILLILAND,

Proprietor and Manufacturer.

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Water Committee of the Committee of the

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Zadies' Department.

WHO KNOWS.

BY LOUIS CARROLL PRINDLE.

The feathery flakes Fall softly down through the dull gray air, Fall lightly here and lightly there, Dancing and laughing with elfish mirth As they hide the brown of the frozen earth. The fallen leaves and the withered grass, The icy arch where the rivers pass The yellow leaf of the dead, dead rose, The icy field where the violet grows, The mossy gray of the forest tree. The bare, bleak rim of the mossy sea, The untrodden wilds where the mountain stands. The silent waste of the desert sands Are covered allke by the feathery flakes, That softly fall from the dull, gray sky— That lightly drift and as lightly fly. They have no aim save the wild wind's will-The restless wind that is never still-That eddies and tosses them here and there— These white plumed guests from the upper air— These pure white visitants blithe and gay, That laugh a moment, then melt away Their errand they knew not, but sure and well, Each did its duty that floated and fell.

So human lives Are writing their record upon the years, Some light with laughter, some wet with tears, The dull, dark shadow of gloom and sin Is the cloud of gray where God's poor begin; And the way is winding and drear and cold That leads at last to the sheltering fold. That leads at last to the sheltering fold.
The glow and glory of hope's great sun
Glids over the pathway where some lives run;
The song and perfume of birds and flowers
Fall soft on the feet of flying hours,
That fare through the gold of the summer day—
Made sweet by daistes and scent of hay—
Like the wooing touch of the drowny god,
'Till they pause to wonder and stay to nod,
And the rest blearies on and the drops of bees And the rose blooms on, and the drone of bees Flows in with the murmur of rustling trees Till the sun goes down in the glowing west, And life fades out on its scarlet breast.

So our lives pass on like the falling flakes, None knows his errand, which path he takes; Each does his duty as best he may, Each dreaming he follows in God's own way, Still the flakes are tossed by the wind's wild will, And each soul is guided unknowing still,

What Not to Plant.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In haste to get a few flowers we are apt to plant many things that gives us many hard hours work in after years. That has been my experience. not plant one single Morning Glory seed, for they will surely prove a great pest, more than any weed that I can think of. It was several years before I would give them up, the seeds will lie dormand several years in the ground then come up to the surface. Bouncing Bet (as well), Butter and Eggs. prove troublesome. Blush Roses and several bed varieties are constantly spreading and giving much

I have had to dig up so many out of my Rose bed. Hybrid Roses never spread to trouble, and bloom several times in a season. Vining Roses never sprout up around roots. I cannot help telling the Sister Band to plant out all the pretty vines and they can get. Both here and in my country home they are a great satisfaction.

Council Grove, March 26.

Labor, Love and Prav

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: The Rights of woman-what are they?

The right to labor love and pray. Methinks I hear some tired one say while standing at the wash-tub, a lone weary girl while bending over the stocking basket exclaim "Ob, that she had never sinned, and then there would have been no work—no toil." Quite a mistake dear sister, for work would still have formed part of our life- even in Heaven there is work—the ve "Are they not ministering spirits? very Angels work-

Two girls were sitting on the smoothly kept lawn of a large and handsome house—one—the elder daugh-ter of the house said "Is it not very humiliating to think woman's work is all enclosed within the four walls of a house?" Poor girl she envied the less favored town teacher at her side who, in addition to the long hours of weary toil in school, volun tarily spent her spare moments in visiting the poor. Sunday teaching-attending parochial meetings, etc. had then to learn that work, real work, is essential to happiness, she knew that without any specific or enforced employment life was a burden. You will say, but mine is toil, hard toil, yes and so is right to toil for those we love, and altho' sometimes tempted to murmur, let us take our life as it is and hallow the toil by the spirit in which it is done.

Husbands and fathers, be thankful for the petty work we do and do, not make it harder by thought ness, carelessness and neglect.

The woman's right or rather privilege of "living" is a very precious gift- who has so much influence over a man as his wife? or over a child as its mother? and this influence is attained not generally by might and power but by the quiet loving work and atten tion which she is ever r ady to give. The soft and gentle nature of woman gives her a power to win affection no one else has. I heard of a boy of ten very proud of a suit of clothes his mother had made him, he said "I should like to label my clothes M. M. M. T. (my mother made them)" what a compliment to his loving mother.

Husband, do you love your wife and show that you leve her as much as you did on your wedding

Boys and girls love your mother while you have her, she may not be with you very long:
Who prays "for the careless husband or undutiful

son or the intemperate brother? Why, the hardworked yet loving, thoughtful woman.

Ye swearers, ye drunkards, ye Sabbath breakers there are very few of you that can truthfully say 'no loving woman ever prayed for me. ENGLISHWOMAN

March 14th 1882.

Jerusha's Troubles.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Yes, I'll come: Dont you hear me at the door? I am a stranger here to all but Rebecca, Aunt Han, and Aunt Jane, I've seen them once. You can see how it is at a glance I don't take the FARMER-have not been able to do so yet. But hope to be able be-fore long, as all farmers in western Kansas, know there is nothing to sell. All we have raised to sell, since we have been in the country, is butter, but we dont despair; shall try it again this season. blessed with tolerable good health, and if we can only make the ground provide for our wants-to give us each day our daily bread, we shall be content

I hope some one of the ladies will soon speak of her experience in butter making. Can some one teil me how to make putter hard without ice? What makes some of the particles of butter refuse to be incorporated with the mass?

Aunt Jane, I think you must like flowers, as well as I do, but I have not had one single tame flower since I came to Kansas, three years ago, and you don't know how I have wanted some, but of course, I must bide my time,

One of these days, when we shall have conquered he soil, bugs, and what not of this wild land we shall make the "desert bloom like the rose." When Jesus, conquers all his foes, and makes his people JERUSHA CLEM.

Wa-Keeney, Trege Co. March, 23.

This and That. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

Will you married ladies allow an old maid to enter your circle? I'll promise I'll be real good, not so very sour and cross, not quite old enough yet, only 27 years. I have been out fixing up my flower beds, I am a lover of flowers of all kinds. Thanks to Auni Jane for her information, think I will send for S. T's

I like T. W. Higginson's theory very well, I know how it gees to ask for money, I would rather earn five dollars than ask for two. I have worked in other peoples' kitchen, done sewing too; but the worst was asking for the wages. Some places the lady would pay her girls every two weeks; that is the way I shall do when I get married and have help. (yes I expect to get married when Mr. Right comes.

Yes, sister Rebecca I, could shake hands with you on the tobacco question, for how many of our young men are brought to ruin by beginning with the use of tobacco. I think it creates the taste for strong drink. I have two brothers, one uses tobacco and one does not. Pa uses it, too

Well, next time I'll tell about my sister's gardening as she is making garden this afternoon. I will close this letter, as it is my first attempt, for fear of that basket. I wonder if the editor of the FARMER has one; let us hope not, for I think he must be very good. More anon. OLD MAID.

Independence, March, 23.

Good Yeast and Bread.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer :

The recipe for making yeast from the twigs or eaves of the peach tree, is of as little use where there are no peach trees, as the one for making it from hops is useless where hops cannot be had. I will give one for making dried yeast, which I do not think has any superior.

Take one quart of flour, and mix into it one table of quarter nour, and mix into it one table-spoonful of pulverized alum and one tablespoonfull of sugar: pour boiling water upon this mixture, stirring it steadily all the time, until you have a thick batter; let it stand till cool, then put in a cupful of good lively yeast, when perfectly light, work in corn meal enough to roll out. Cut it into cakes or leave in crumbs just as you like; dry in the shade. RULE FOR MAKIN GBREAD

Drop two or three cakes into a bowl of tepid water: and late in the afternoon stir a few spoonsful of flour into it, stand it in a warm place; and just before bedtime mix and let it stand till morning put it into the pans first, and by the time breakfast is over i will be ready for the oven. This makes good bread and is less trouble than many other ways.

Maple Grove, March, 22.

Handsome Tidy.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We are now subscribers to your valuable paper, and thus far it has been a welcome visitor to us. I feel so much interested in the "Ladies' Department" I will write a few lines to my unknown sisters in the west. I think the editor has been very kind in giving us space to write our views of farm life and household affairs, and we should appreciate it by doing all in convenience. by doing all in our power to make the "Ladies' De partment" interesting and a benefit to all who read

Well,now girls, I will tell you how to make a hand-Weil, now girls, I will tell you now to make a hand-some tidy at small expense. Get half a yard of dark brown Ladles' cloth, or any thick wool material; then get one yard of cretonne and two skeins of red saddler's silk, and half a yard of dark brown cambric. Cut out one of the many rich designs on the cretonne, and pass to the cloth, using a fine needle so as not to mar the pattern by making holes, then take the silk and button hole stich the design to the cloth, turning the edges down evenly. Bind the tidy with red silk, and line with the cambric; you can also add fringe at the bottom if you wish. I think this is a very handsome tidy, and much easier and quicker made than the old fashioned crotchet tidy.

I wish to speak a word of sympathy and two of advice to all slender women with a large family, who so long for a clean house. I, too, longed for a clean house; not only that, but I determined to have one. No matter whether home, boarding place, or school room, And I was succeeding very well by continual and persistant efforts, until I went to board with another woman, the mother of several small active, boisterous boys. But when they went into the mud we would tell them the mud must be cleaned off before they come into the house again But when they did appear at the door with fingers cold and numb, the mother would relent, take them cold and nume, the mother would relent, take them into the house, take them on her lap perhaps; warm not only the little fingers and toes but the little hearts as well; take off the muddy boots, and when the boys got warm they would clean them. But as they grew in age they grew more careless and the mother more lenient if possible, and her floor was often quite muddy near the entrance door, I often remonstrated, sometimes with words not indi-cative of satisfaction. But Mrs. Dobbins was a woman who had a memory of the past, and a very clear insight into the future, and no matter in what condition her boys approached her door they were always met with a smile of welcome, and a (I'm glad you've come), from their mother, and were made to feel that her words were true.

But school teaching and boarding out, as well as all other things have an end, and my acquaintance with Mrs. Dobbins ceased for a time. After many years when visiting scenes of former times I learne that the Dobbins Brothers as they were called had all become men, had entered into business and society with a bright prospect of becoming an honor to all their surroundings. While sitting at he old Dobbins homestead reccollecting old reminisences the mother with a worthy pride said "Look at that door where the mud used to annoy us so much, it has been all washed away and the stains have been worn out by the footsteps of my sons coming home honest, sober, and honorable men, to see Mother. Had I turned them from my door with bitter words because their boots were muddy, there was but one place open for them, the dens of vice and crime. And who could wash the pollution from the character, or the stain from the soul, if they had entered there." She could say no more. It was not

needed. Her triumph was complete.

And now dear "Mother," long for a clean house, have one if you can. But by all the love you have for your boys in this world, and your hope for them in the future, make your sons love their home; make them glad to come home by making happy while there. If they do make dirt and litter, it can be cleaned up again and if they are ket happy they will soon be willing to reform. Mrs. A. A.

The Lunny Part.

-The carpenter likes it; so does the editor-good

The man who doesn't ure_his salt probably puts it into bags,
—"We both scratch for a living;" said the old hen

to the editor. He told her to shear off.

--Why is the letter O like the equator? Because it is a circle dividing the globe into equal parts. -Why did Marcus Curtius leap into the gulf at Rome? Because he thought it a good opening for a young man.

---When a man says he makes his living by kee, ing a country tavern, isn't it a sort of declaration of inn dependence?

The young man who gave up drinking to propitiate his girl, wisely concluded that a miss is as good as a smile.

-Do not tell a man he lies. It is vuglar, Say that his conversation suggests to your mind a sum mer resort circular.

—"Well, what is the cause of the saltness of the

oceau?" inquired a teacher of a bright little boy. 'Codfish," was the quick response,

---"Lie!" shouted old Mowers, as he dashed his fist down c n the table. "Lie! why he can lie like a -We are holding space every [night now for the

full text of somebody's bill to pension the survivors of the Trojan war. -A Wisconsin paper mentions a case where burg-

lars broke into a store, but the goods were marked so high they would not take them away. -The scientists have taught that insects have their affections, and now some one knows a mosquito

that was mashed on a young lady. —A young woman can have no excuse for think-ing her lover wiser than he is, for if there is any

nonsense in him, he is sure to talk it to her. -A recipe for lemon pie vaguely adds: "Then sit on the stove and stir constantly." Just as if any body could sit on the stove and not stir constantly——Fenderson says he has lots of spare time on his hands since he began to attend exclusively to his own business. Formerly he was the hardest worked man in the city.

—"Let me have a pound of oysters, my good man, will you?" "Pound, sir! we don't sell them by weight—we sell them by measure." "Then let me

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceed ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mall, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty center for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the Farmer in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the Kansas Farmer to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection; of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the 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 ist any 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.

as stray.

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

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

much easier and quicker made than the eld fashloned crotchet tidy.

Well, as this is my first letter I will not write more, but wish the Farmer and all its readers "success and prosperity" Juniata.

Hamlin, Kas.

JUNIATA.

Hamlin, Kas.

JUNIATA.

Will Juniata please send us her real name and P. O. address?—[Editor,

From a Little Girl.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl twelve years old came to Kansas last fall to live, we like the country, and read the Farmer and could not get along with out it. Our little chicks have a complaint in the head causes their eyes to close. Can any one give a cure for it through the Kansas Farmer.

Yours truly,

Maud Ellis.

Be Kind to the Little Ones.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I wish to speak a word of sympathy and two of advice to all slender women with a large family, who so long for a clean house. I, too, longed for a large family, who so long for a clean house. I, too, longed for a large family, who so long for a clean house. I, too, longed for a large family, who so long for a clean house. I, too, longed for a large family, and the expiration of such as many places in the township, and file an affidiving a fine township, and file an affidiving a family, and the an affidive a function of the Peace of the township, and file an affidiving a family, was taken up, on his premises, that he did not drive access the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the taking and proven up at the expiration of tee days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidivity at large taken up on his premises, that he did not drive and the expiration of the same and the expiration of the exame and the expiration of the expiration of the exame and proven the fall and proven up at the expiration of the exame and the proven up at the expiration of the exame and the proven the fall and proven up at the expiration of the exame and the proven up at the expiration of the taking, a cornible the large and costs.

The definition of the Kansas f

benefits the taker up may nave nave, and reported above their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending March 29.

Linn county ... J. H. Madden, clerk. oTEER-Taken up by BF Kempton in Scott tp Nov 15, 1881, one red steer, two yrs old, white spots on sides and in forehead, no marks or brands COW & CALF—Taken up by R F Davis in Scott tp Nov 25 1881, one cow. pale red, no marks or brands, calf about 3 months old valued at \$20

Sedgwick county.—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

COLT.—Taken up Jan 10 1882 by J Corwin in Wichita t
one bay mare colt about 2 yrs old branded D on left hi
white spot on left eye and white spot on forehead and no
both hind feet white, valued at \$10 Additional strays on eighth page.

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the wesk ending March 22.

Miami county.--J. C. Taylor, clerk F-Taken up by James D Willey, Wea tp, Feb 8 1882, r old bull calf, color red and white spotted, red pre-ulag, no marks or brands, valued at \$12 HOG—Taken up by J H Crumley Osage tp. one black Barrow hog 2 yrs old, hole in left car, weight 235 pounds

Pawnee county---James F. Whitney, clerk. OW—Taken up by R C Waterman in Pawnee tp. on the b day of Feb 1882, one Texas cow, small size, color red distinct brand on left hip, calf following, and valued at

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

COW—Taken up on 15th day of March by John R Smith.
In Bluff tp, one red cow, white spot on each hind leg, some
white on belty and between fore legs, branded C on right
side, brand might be taken for a horseshoe, valued at \$20

Franklin county-A. H. Sellers, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Seymour H Moyer in Ottawa tp. March 1, one gray horse about 15% kands high, no visible marks or brands, supposed to be 12 or 13 yrs old, valued at

State Stray Record.

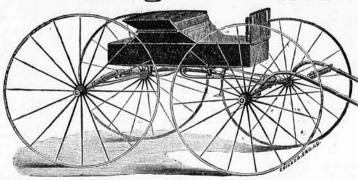
A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo, keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri No money required for Information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

1862

J. A. POLLEY,

1882

Wholesale and Retail Carriage Builder.



Keeps a Full Line of Light Harness, Whips, Dusters, State Agent for Kingman's Top Dressing.

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. 200. 202, and 204 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.

IT TAKES the LEAD

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever invented.

Farmers and dealers are unanimous in its praise, and give it the preference over any other Check Rower for its complete accuracy in dropping corn, as well as for its durability. The unprecedented sales of the Barnes Check Row r is the test and most substantial evidence of its merit, as well as of its value and input farmer as a LABOR-SAY-The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower: The wire is as easy to handle as a rope. Use of wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes. The vire will not stretch and shrink like a rope. The wire does does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,



200

RINGS AND HOLDER,

The only Ring that will effect. nally keep hogs from rooting. No CHAMBERS, BERING & QUI LAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

1, Band Iron Clip.

Cast Iron Anchors, 10in, long

2% in. Flange, running parallel to Fence. A, Notch in Post for Wire.

Only Single Ring Ever invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose. Brown's Elliptical Rinand Tripple Groove Hog and Pig Binger **3** e Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the 1 esc. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore to the 1 esc.

Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Il.

SCUTHWESTERN FENCE COMPY



Material for 45c per rod and upward.

Contracts taken at 60c per rod and upward. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS:

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO., Topeka, Kas,



TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.



a's Yeast Cakes' are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the Best Bread. They are the Cheapest, because One Cake will go farther than any two of any other. They are Purely Vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction

AMORY BICELOW, Chicago, III.

Now Ready The American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopedia of Live-Stock for Agents, & COMPLETE STOCK DOCTOR concerning Breeds, Breeding, Breaking, Training, Sheltering, Baying, Selling, Profitable Use and General Care. With all the facts to which they are Subject—The Causes of Each—How to Know II and what to Do given in simple language, free from technicalities, and with directions that are easily understood, easily applied, memches that are within the reach of the people. By HON, JONATHAN PERIAM and A. H. BAKER, V. S. A grand chuncito Agents to make money, 650 Illustrations, LIBERAL TERMS, 6 Chromo Lithograph—2 Valuable Charts, Low, AGENTS WANTED.



ASK YOUR JEWELER FOR THE

NCASTER

Sixteen (16) Crades. All Quick-Train Railroad Watches. Eureka Springs of Arkenses.

Euroka Springs of Arkensas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the short and other the route to this Famous Health Resert. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad at 9-30 a. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springred, and arrive at Euroka Springs at 2:00 p. M. next day. This is the short and only good route to Rich Hill, Carthage and Pierce City. Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Rentonville Arkansav. The only line running through trains between Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield and Jophin, Mo. Fort Scott, Chunhus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route by which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and in Jan Territory. Texas Express train leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 5:30 p. M. daily, Sundays included.



For Sale.

200 bushels Flax Seed, free from Rape.

R. B. STEELE, Topeka, Kas.

Condensed News of the Week.

The Mrs. Mason fund has reached \$1,000.

The Alice Oates opera company is broken up. Mrs. Daniel Deshone, aged 102 years, died in Maine

Railroad trains in northern Minnesota blocked by

San Antonia stage on the El Paso line robbed by

United States currency outstanding March 31, was \$362,402,373

A Galveston physician died from the effects of

Steamboat Golden City, burned on the Mississippi. sixteen lives lost

A Chinaman at Dallas, Texas, converted to christi anity and baptized

A Vermont man took laudanum and thus ended his life at Kansas City,

One insane person choked another to death in the asylum at Dayton, Ohio.

The Sailors Union has fixed their wages for the year at two dollars a day, The international Sabbath conference held its firs

session at Pittsburg the 29th ult. Steamships are about to engage in transporting

wheat from California to Europe.; One hundred and twenty-nine business failures in

A Dakota man sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary for enopping his wife to pieces

It is reported that some lives were lost in Minne

sota by reason of the recent severe snow storm there Suits have beed instituted in Illinois, against rail road companies for excessive charges in conveying

=Jesse James, the notorious Missouri outlaw, was shot and killed by a detective at St. Joseph, Monday

Ex Gov. Moses is charged by several business men in New York City with swindling them out of various sums of money.

Three children burned at New Bedford Massachu setts. The mother left them in the house while she was visiting a neighbor.

In digging a drain to his cellar in £t. Louis, a ma found about a bushel of gold, silver and paper money of long ago dates.

Arthur M. Teller, cashier of the Central Bank, In dianapolis, left for parts unknown, being behind in his accounts some \$20,000.

During a trial in Chicago of a man charged with bribing a juror, it was discovered that one of the jury then setting was bribed.

Guiteau sold the suit he wore when he shot the President for \$200, and the suit he wore when Mason shot at him for \$100, both to a showman:

Emigration is pouring into the Red river country, north. It is estimated that a thousand persons wil go into Manitoba every week during April.

The burning of Spring & Co. flouring mill at Stockton, California, caused a loss of two and a quarter millions of dollars worth of property.

Drunkenness caused the death of a young man near Independence, Mo, who was calling on a couple of young ladies, and picked a quarrel with their

The Delaware and Lackawana railroad company has set spart \$270,000 worth of its bonds to build a home for the persons disabled on that road about

A farmer mamed Emilene, near Salina, Ill's., had his skull crushed b, a blow of a sledge hammer in the hands of his son-in-law, who was driving a post and the hammer glanced.

Cornelius Vanderbilt committed suicide last Sunday at a New York hotel by shooting himself in the head. He is a brother of Wm. H. Vanderbilt. He had been in bad health for some time. No cause yet learned for the act.

In the New Jersey legislature, Mr. Shinn, a member, received fifty dollars with the promise of five hundred more for his vote in favor of a bill in which railroads are interested. Mr. Shinn made a state ment in the House to this effect, and handed the money over to a committee.

A Run Over the State.

Olathe wants a city park.

Gov. St. John spoke at Holton last Sunday,

Wellington had a five weeks religious meeting. Medicine Lodge had a heavy hail storm last week.

Hutchinson proposes to establish a reading room. The Golden Gate of Newton is sold to the Repub

Emporia grocers have formed a protective associa-

A Liberal Co-operative Union is formed at Paris

Linn county. The people of Bull City, Osborn county, are talk-

ing up a dairy.

A convention of colored people is called for April 27th at Parsons

A Junction City jury brought in a verdict of guilty in a liquor case. A deaf woman was killed by the cars near Somer

set. Miami county. The Bryson lumber yard at Osborne City destroyed

by fire-loss \$15,000.

Valley Falls has a Law and Order Lodge, and it put up a city ticket.

Abilene held momorial services in honor of th

dead poet, Longfellow. Solomon Valley Wool Growers' Association meet

this week at Asherville. J. W. Johnson, of Barton county, raised cabbage

from stalks buried last fall, Queen City Democrat, wants to know why a \$30,000

hotel will not pay in Ottawa.

Two men in Jewell county were fined \$60 each and costs for setting fire to the prairie.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Four Mile, Morris county, have organised an Alliance.

A colony of Germans is on the way, intending to

settle in Edwards and Ford counties An ox broke his neck by falling through the roof

of a dugout barn in Sheridan county. wool man wants to put up a woolen factory

Eldorado, and he asks the people to help him. Forty-three names are published in the McPherso

Freeman as signed to a call requesting the editor o

that paper to become a candidate for congress; and

Mr: Chenoweth, of Sumner county, plowed h corn ground ten inches deep with four h A man in Cowley county, sold his farm for \$4,000 and then bought it back at an advance of \$400

Mr. Ferrett; Philips' county, sent to England for eed of English Furze, and it arrived recently.

One Bain, of Hutchison sentenced to thirty days in the county jail for selling liquors unlawfully.

A man named Morey in Rice county, arrested or charge of seducing a young girl that lived in his family.

Two men in Reno county, were badly injured while chopping wood by sticks flying up and striking them.

Greenwood county wants a candidate for Congress and the Madison News suggests Hon. Edwin Tucker

At Salina a deed is recorded disposing of certain lands to the people of the United States, their heirs for a graveyard.

A vein of coal forty inches thick is said to have been discovered in Riley county, says the Wabaun

see county. News. The Wilson county Citizen office has a new Camp bell power press, and the editor is as proud as he was when he wore his first pair of breeches.

The cattle herd of J. W. Brown, near Great Bend stampeded out of the corral the other day, and he was a week in getting them collected again.

This is what a coroner's jury says killed a man is Logan: "Diffuse cellular pulmonary apoplexy, or pneumonohaged, caused from disease of inetral prifice of the heart." No man can stand all that

A fourteen year old boy in Jackson county, Ohio, has been afflicted with ague for some months, began bleeding at the nose, a few days ago, and before th flow was checked the blood filled a wooden bucket and some run over on the floor.

Two men in Marshal county were on their way home from Axtell in a wagon in which was some hay and a bottle of turpentine. By the dropping of s natch used in lighting a pipe, the hay caught fire The bottle of turpentine exploded and the two men saturated with its contents, and they were burned so

Foreign News Digested.

The Greek war minister has resigned

At Berlin the police broke up a secret meeting cialists.

The marriage of Prince Leopold is po until July.

There is trouble between Russia and Germany and war is not at all improbable.

Extensive petroleum wells are discovered at Lin len in the suburbs of Hanover.

There has been serious rioting in Barcelor a, Spain in opposition to the French treaty. The labor troubles in Spain are causing uneas

less at government headquarters. Catalonia, Spain, proclaimed to be in a state of eige by reason of the laborers, attack.

Germany has ordered the construction of six To pedo boats for service in the Baltic sea.

The French chamber of deputies passed a bill authorizing inspection of foreign pork imported.

Italy has suspended diplomatic relations with the Montevidian government because of ill-treatment t Geneal Stereluekoff, public prosecutor, in Prussis

was assassinated at Odessa by nihilists. He had gone there to attend the prosecutions of persons charged

A protest, signed by many prominent public men is published in London against the construction of the Channel tunnel. It is said the government will order the work stopped.

Political Notes.

The President has vetoed the Chinese bill. Democrats carried the Dayton, Ohio, election,

Democrats carried the election at Columbus Ohio.

A bill introduced to relieve the Supreme Court of ome of tts work.

The Iowa State Greenback convention will be held June 7th at Des Moines.

The Massachusetts House rejected the prohibitory liquor law by a tie vote.

Pennsylvania State Greenback convention will b neld the 18th of May at Harrisburg.

Rumored that Gov, Cornell will be sent to England

n place of Lowell, present minister.

nends legislation to protect Indian reservations. At the elections, Monday, in Indiana, the liquor uestion was prominent and mixed up parties a

A bill passed the senate to erect public buildings at Minneapolis. Louisville, Columbus, Ohio and

Rochester N. Y. The Third congressional district of Kansas will hold a nominating convention at Emporia on the

Republicans were beaten in the Cincinnati election use, as is alleged, the liquor interest opposed the

republican candidates. tion of Indians, so as to fit them for taking care of selves without government aid.

Trouble is brewing between Senators Hampton nd Sherman because of a letter written by a clerk in the treasury department, at the instigation, as he

Senator Plumb made a long speech on the Indian uestion, urging that New England was more to clame than any other part of the United States for the present Indian situation.

A Wonder to Herself And All Around Her.

A gentleman who procured Compound Oxyge for his wife, says in one of his tetters: "My wife is so different new from what she was when I wrote you, is a wonder to herself and all around her. I am well satisfied that had it not been for your remedy but on the brink of the grave." Treatise on "Com pound Oxygen" sent free. Das, Stakey & PALEN 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadel, ha. Pa.

THEMARKETS

By Telegraph, April 3. St. Louis.

FLOUR-Steady and unchanged, demand fair; fancy, 640a660; choice, 615a625. family, 585a600; XXX, 550a565; XX, 515.

WHEAT-Irregular; trading light; No. 2 red, 1 28 cash; 1 281/2 April; 1 311/4 May; 1 231/4, June, 1 083/4 July; 1 053/4 August; 1 273/4 for the year; No, 3 red 1 23;

COBN-Lower: trading small; 73c cash; 72c April; 713%c May; 7134 June; 72c July; 715%c August; tember; 53% for the year.

OATS-Dull and weak; 531/c cash; 497/sc May; 477/sc

une: £81/c for July. RYE-Better sales at 80a82c.

BARLEY-Firm but quiet. LEAD-Firmer, sales hard at 4 70.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 cash 1 15; April, 1 13; No. 3 cash, 461/c; April 97%c; May, 97c; June, 913/c, Year No. 4 cash 821/2c; April 89a85c; May, 841/2c CORN-Firm; for cash and April May and June reaker. No.2 white mixed, cash, 73 (c; Mar 72c; No. white mixed, cash, 611/2c; May, 671/3c; June 671/4c.

OATS-Dull: No. 2, cash, 511/4c; April, 50c. Receipts-Wheat, 10,942; corn, 4,325; oats, none, rye

Shipments-Wheat, 3,494; corn 6,576; oats, 6,516 rye CATTLE-Receipts, 600; shipments, 248, market strong and active and 5a10c higher: native shipper 5 50a700; native stockers and feeders 3 50a4 75; native

HOGS—Reccipts, 2,401; shipments, 1,045. market strong and active, at 5a10c; better, I good to choice 6 36a6 75; mixed packing 6 10a6 30; shipping

By Mail, April 1.

Kansas City.

The Indicator reports:
POULTRY—Dressed not wanted. Live in large receipt
and market weaker. Old hens \$3 00 per dozen; old mixed
\$2 50 to 2 75 per doz; ducks, none; live turkey 7 to 86 per lb;
fresh chicken—dressed chickens 9e per lb; dressed turkeys

12% to 13c, dressed ducks 6 to 8c; geses 4 to 8c per lb.

HAY—Receipts continue light and market firm. No choice coming in. We quote strictly choice small baled \$9 50 to 10 50; choice do \$5 50 to 5 50; medium to good do \$7 50

o 8 00: red \$6 00 to 7 00. 8EEDS—Purchasing prices are as follows: Millet, common 80c; German \$1.75; Hungarian 95c; timothy \$2.75; clover \$4.75; castor beans, per bu \$1.50. In filling orders highr prices are charged. WOOL—Fine heavy, unwashed, 14 to 18c; fine light 18 to

medium fine 18 to 23c; tub washed 38 to 40c; Colo and New Mexican 14 to 20c black, burry or spotted \$ to 10c less. Missouri 17 to 23c. Kansas, medium 18 to 22c. HIDES AND PELTS—Hides: dry flint, No. 1 per B 15c; No. 2 10c; dry salted per B 10c; green salted No. 1 per B 75cc;

green salted No. 2 per B 6c; green No. 1 per B 5/5c; green No 2 per B 5c; calf per B 10c; deer per B 25 to 40c; antelope per B 18 to 22c; sheep pelts, dry, 10 to 11c per B. CHEESE—Dull; easy; mild late make full cream 11 to 12c. sharp do 8 to 10c; prime to choice part skim 7 to 8, hard do 4 to 6c, low 2 to 3c.

Chicago.

The Prairie Furmer reports:
BUTTER—Choice to fancy creamery 36 to 40c ? B; fair to good do 32 to 35c; choice to fauny darty 32 to 36c; fair to good sweet do 25 to 25c; medium do 15 to 18c; choice to faucy roll 23 to 30c; fair do 20 to 25c; old, or summer-made goods, dull

CHEESE-Prime full cream cheddars, October make, 13 to 13%c %,b; good do earlier, 9 to 12c; common to fair old cheddars 6 to 3c; prime new flats 7% to 8%c; low grades 2 to

EGGS-Good to choice fresh stock 14 to 1414c \$ doz; ic

use stock dull HAY-\$13 00 to 14 00 P ton; No. 2 do \$11 50 to 12 50; mixed 10, \$9.50 to 10.50; upland prairie, \$10.00 to 11.00; No. 1 prairie 17.50 to 8.50; No. 2.00. \$6.00 to 7.00 Small bales sell for 25 to 50c \$4 ton more than the large bales BROOM CORN—Good to choice hurl and carpet brush, 9

o 10c; self working green 81/2 to 9c; do red tipped 71/2 to 81/4c sd brush 71% to 80; inferior, damaged and stained 6% to 70

Crooked 5 to 6c/4.

BEANS—Prime to choice mediums or navy \$3 50 to 3 60 % bu; inferior lots dull at \$2 50 to 3 00

WOOL-For bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michgan, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally rang-

ing at 1 to 30 % b less:
Coarse or dingy tub 33 to 38c; good medium tub 37 to 40c; fine unwashed buck's fleece 14 to 18c; fine unwashed heavy fleece 22 to 24c; fine light fleeces 25 to 27c; coarse unwashed fleeces 18 to 27c; low medium 25 to 27c; fine medium 25 to 30c ne washed fleeces 37 to 40c; coarsed washed fleeces 34 to 37c; w medium fleeces 37 to 40c; fine medium fleeces 40 to 42c

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows: Lowest grades 16 to 22c; best grades 22 to 28c; New Mexican improved grades 16 to 18c; New Mexican

22c; burry from 20 to 10c P B off; black 2 to 5c off HIDES—Quiet; green stock in liberal supply stock in liberal supply and weak HIDES—Quiet; green stock in liberal supply and weak. We quote; Dry flint 16½ to 17c; damaged 13½ to 13½c; dry salt 12c; damaged 10c; dry bull and stag 10c; green salt 8½c; -damaged 6c; green 6,-damaged 5; green salt bull and

-damaged so; green s, -damaged o, green sats but state \$45; give stock—green 3c, dry 5c.
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy dull and weak; prime held at \$2 00 with 28 5 bld; others steady; clover \$450 to 460; white millet 90 to 950; rough do 75 to 80c; German millet \$2 00 to 2 10; Hungarian 80 to 83c; red top 70 to 80c; Sales— 70 sacks Timothy in lot at \$2 05; 12 sacks German millet at

28 20; do on pt, 112 Hungarian at 80 to 82 50 POULTRY—Live—Chickens: hens at \$3 25 for fresh arrivals, \$30 6 ro held over; mixed at \$4 75, cocks at \$2 50, Turkeys at \$8 00 to 12 00—top rate for large gobblers; Ducks \$2 75 to 3 25. Geese \$3 to 4. Dressed-dull and nominal; none o wring to speak of; we quote; turkeys at 11 to 120 % D; chick. ns \$2 50 to 3 00; ducks \$3 00 to 3 50; geese \$3 00 to 6 00.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Dundman

1	Produce.	- 1
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.	
1	BUTTER-Per 1b-Choice	0 1
1	CH FSF_Per lb	0
1	KGGS—Per doz—Fresh	6
1	BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 4 5	61
8	" Medium 4.5	0
И	" Common 4.0	0
	E. R. POTATCES-Per bu 1.7	5
	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	5
ı	S. POTATOES	
1	TURNIPS	
ì	APPLES200@3.0	ŏ١
Ç.	SUGAR-A 91/4 fbs. for	ŏ
1	Granulated, 9 bs	
ŗ.	dishuated, s applications and a second	
	AO, 10 months	
C		
	O. G. Java, b b	
ì	Roa ted Rio, good, & h	
	" Java, & b	
Š		10
1	Hide and Tallow.	1
٥	Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.	- 1
r		200
٠	HIDES—Green	06
		05
		08
	Win 16 to 95 lbs	07 1

Kip 16 to 25 lbs Bull and stag Dry fint prime No. 2 Dry Saled, prime No. 2.

cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHOLESALE, WAEAT—Per bu, No, 2... Fall No 3... Fall No 4...

Grain.

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 salas

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 pos-

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.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's

Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo.

Osage Orange Seed.

Will meet prices of any other house. Sacks included, cash to accompany order JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

The cheapest and best Hog food a man can raise 1 to 10 bushel \$1.40 per bushel: 10 bushel and over \$1.85 per bushel, sacks included Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Broom Cora Seed, Sorghum Seed, etc

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTNENT.



Prices subject to change without notice

Canton Stalk Cutter, Something entirely new.

Canton Riding and Walking Cultivator, Canton Clipper Plows, Evans' Corn Planter, Vibrating Harrows Planet Jr. Garden Drills,

SIDE BAR BUGGIES.

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers,

in the Market. Canton Listing Plows.

Canton Sulky Listing Plows.

We have the largest line of Listing goods in this Dodds Sulky Hay Rakes, Tiffin Revolving Rakes, Dederick Hay Press,

CARRIAGES.

Aultman and Taylor Thresher,

Matthew's Garden Drills,

Full line of Implements.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT. WATERTOWN PLATFORM and THREE SPRING WAGONS. 10 different styles. END SPRING BUGGIES. PHAETONS.

SIDE SPRING BUGGIES. JERKEY JAGGERS. The Best in the Market for the Money.

Send for Annual Catalogue, now ready, containing description and prices of goods in the lifferent departments; also, interesting and valuable information. Sent free.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick De-4 50 8,75 8,59 3.75 2 00 1 .60 2.0 1.75 1 .10 1 .25 1 .20 2 .00 1 .50 2 .00 1 .50 2 .00 1 .50 2 .00 1 .50 1 RYE CHOP.....CORN & OATS..... GRASS SEEDS-Hungarian, per bushel..... Millet.
Timothy.
Clover
Flax
Eng'ish Blue Grass.
Kentucky Blue Grass.
Red Top. Poultry.

2 50@8 00

THE STRAY LIST.

Corrected by McKay Bros

CHICKENS—hens. per dozen..... TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending April 5. Cherokee county -- J. T. Veatch, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Russell in Pleasant View tr Mar 4, one bay mare ten or twelve yrs old, star in forehead valued at \$40 Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Magnus Wedelin in Painterhood to December 28, 1881, one yearling steer, color white, and valued at \$15 Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk. COW-Taken up by Christian Snyder in Olathe tp Ms 15, one cow five yrs old this spring, mostly red with som white on belly, white spot in forehead, no other marks o brands, valued at \$25 HEIFER—By the same, at same time and place, one re-neifer 3 yrs old this spring, three-cornered notch out of up-ber side of left car, valued at \$25

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. COW—Taken up by Wendein Hund in Kickapoo tp. Fe 1882 one roan cow with a white head and a black spot or ie nose, supposed to be three years old, and valued at \$15 Nemaha County---Joshua Mitchell, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W M Lichty in Rock Creek tp Mar 15 one red steer. 2 yrs old, both ears cropped, slit under left ear, valued at \$15

Shawnee county-Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J G McMahon in Dover to one bay mare 3 yrs old, white on right hind foot, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$35

Kansas City, Mo.



CROWN. Royal St. John. OTHER

SEWING

MACHINES.

DUTTON & JOHNSON, Agts., Topeka, Kas.

Ho! Farmers!!

Let your wife, son, daughter, or send yourself, a three cent stamp and will tell you how to varnish all your furniture at a cost of not more than one dollar, and put you on it. to make \$25 a week in your neighborhood. Name & Baper.

FRENCH VARNISH CO.,
Shelbyville, Ind.

AI an o

first

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ers 1

Mich

Boar

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