ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 21, 1882.

VOL. XX, NO. 25.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

A Chapter on Chickens.

This is the season when our poultry shows signs of disease if they are likely to be affected during mid-summer at all. We have already heard of cholera n one or two places. Last weeks' FARMER had a letter stating that it had appeared in at least one

Chickens are tender and susceptible animals. They require care and attention as much as any other, and more than many. Their food, their drink their quarters, and their run, all ought to be well attended to. Chickens will not thrive on filthy drinking water or strong, unnatural or tainted food any better than men and women will; and they are affected by s had atmosphere and unhealthy surroundings just like people are. It is for these reasons that their feed should be such as is best adapted to their health, and

that their camping places should be kept as clean and healthful as possible. But diseases come sometimes when all these pre cautions have been taken, and then the pressing question is, what shall we do to save the fowls? When we know what alls them, we have one important lesson learned, and are much better prepared to treat the disease; and if we know the cause, we

are often able to effect cures very soon.
Gapes is a troublesome disease; but what is the original cause is no better known than the cause of worms in the intestines of animals and men. Gapes is simply the existence of one or more thin red worms in the chicken's windpipe. How they came there, and why, is not easily determined; but how to get them out, is the only question of present mo-ment. Anything that will remove the worms will cure the fowl if it is done reasonably early. Different remedies have been proposed. Some person use camphor or other similar substance, in such manner as to cause the chicken to inhale the fumes and then eject the worms by coughing. But the most effective method of removing them is by hand, using a partially stripped feather for the purpose. A ndent of an eastern paper describes the nethod thus: "Take a wing feather (a duck wing feather is excellent) and strip the vanes from both sides to within an inch of the end, and the re-mainder trim off until the vanes are about an eighth of an inch long. At the "tip end" it should be cut so as to form a point, otherwise it will be difficult to insert it in the windpipe. Before insertion, the feather should be dipped in a mixture of sweet oil and kero-sene. Sit so the throat of the bird will be in a good, strong light. Place the feet of the bird between your with the left hand hold its head, opening the beak with the thumb and fore finger. Stretch the neck up at full length. At the back of the mouth be seen two passages, one leading to the crop and the other to the windpipe, where the worms are located. The latter is in front, and is recognized by its rings and by its transparency. Now, pass the feather down the throat until it is just above this opening. The instant the feather touches the throat the windpipe will close, but it will soon open again, and when it does, quickly push the feather down as far as it will go without forcing, twirl it around a few times between the thumb and finger, and withdraw it. You will probably find one, or perhaps two or three worms entangled in the feather. If not, they are loosened, and the bird will throw them out. The ted in our midst. operation should be done quickly so as not to choke the bird. To do it quickly and effectively requires, of course, some practice. It seldom needs to be re-peated. Not one bird out of a kundred need be lost

Cholera is a disease originally of the digestive organs. Like cholera among humaus, it comes from gans. Like cholera among numrus, it comes from external causes quite as frequently as from any energy local or bodily derangement. As to whether it is contagious or not, breeders and theorists both seem to differ in opinion. It is safe, however to say that nobody ever lost anything by believing it to be contagious; for that belief causes extra care, and this extra care always pays. It is best in all cases, to parate diseased animals from those not affected whether the disease is or is not contagious. We be Here that climate, and general surroundings have much to do in producing chicken cholers. It is much more common in southern than in northern letitudes, and in malarious than in healthful places, Vermin, fifth, impure water and improper food are all efficient helps in producing the disease; but it is fact that chicken cholera, like fevers in men, an most common and fatal in malarious districts.

by the gapes if the operation is performed in time."

An excellent preventive of gapes is a mixture of kerosine, flour of sulphur and lard made into a thin

salve, applied about the neck, head and back of the

As preventives, therefore, anything which tends to ase ought to be avoided. Especially is this true in all things which give off offensive or im pure odors. Premises should be kept clean; all de caying vegetable matter ought to be put into the compost heap or burned; no stagnant putrefying pools should be allowed to remain; and all dead an-imals ought to be deeply buried immediately after death. Disinfectants should be used freely. For this purpose copperas is good. Dissolve in a gallon and a balf of pure water, and sprinkle the nests, roosts. pens, fences with it every two or three days in summer; a gill of crude carbolic acid added to this mixture makes it all the better.

When the disease is actually present, in addition to the preventives above suggested, a few drops of coal oil dropped in the meal fed to the chickens is said to be very good. Charred corn, when charcoal cannot be had is good. We published several other remedles last week. Of all, the coal oil is the sim plest and most readily procured and fed. Care must be taken not to give too much. Give the fowls all the pure water they will drink, and fresh and soft food, with cool, clean, and well ventilated quarters.

Mrs. Waworth, of Thorntown, Ind., in one hour's time, secured 105 names of women who want to vote in addition to the 42 names sent to the convention.

The Infant Industry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: In your editorial of May 31st, you speak such a kind word for what you term the "infant industry" of western Kansas, viz, the dairy interest, that I am tempted to tell you what success has been had in this county in trying to rear the infant, and to what growth it has attained.

Correspondence.

In March, 1832, Messrs. C. H. Buschman & Co., erec ted the pioneer creamery in western Kansas, being convinced of the ultimate success of the project after a careful canvass of the situation. In making up heir judgment they took into account the following acts, that seemed to be settled:

1st, The element of cheap land and labor 2d, The exemption from taxation on the land. 3d, The proximity of a western market, which has

lways been a better one than the New York or Bos on market. With these facts taken for granted, and with the

belief that the product could be manufactured as cheaply here as elsewhere, the onty problem to be solved was as to the quality of the butter which could be made from the wild grasses.

They commenced operations on the 10th of May, with a product of 35 pounds which has increased to a daily product of 250 pounds of butter, or equiva-lent to the milk from 350 cows. This butter has sold on the St. Louis market for the top price for Eigin fancy selections, was shown on the Cedar Rapid Butter Board of Trade, and pronounced "the best butter shown this season," and commands the best figures in the western or mountain markets. So much for "buffalo grass butter." This factory is run on the cream-gathering plan; milk is set at the farm and the cream skimmed daily by drivers who go around with light wagons and carrying cans, cor densing the business as much as possible, and avoid ing the transportation of the milk over the long routes which are unavoidable in sparsely settled sections. Cream is purchased by the gauge or inche each gauge to make a pound of butter. Prices have ranged at from 20 to 50 per cent, above the store pri

ces for roll butter. Does it pay the farmer? for if not, the enterpris must be short lived. The patrons estimate the value of their monthly product at from \$2.50 to \$4 per cow at present prices, depending on the quality of the are well satisfied with the returns, as it does not interfere with the raising of the calves. Another important advantage which Kansas posess over the east in dairying, is the winter pasturage aftorded by the growing of tye and winter wheat; and as the flow of milk is thus kept up, the Kansas dairy farmer reaps the benefit of winter prices in butter without the cost of expensive feed. Less stabling is in Iowa or Illinois, and warm shelter is an important factor in successful dairying. Taking everything into consideration, it seems to the writer that all the necessary elements are at hand to make Kansas a dairy state, and as prophesies are proverbially cheap, he ventures the prediction that in ten years Kansas will stand at the head of the butter-produc

The farmers in this section are jubilant over the enormous grain crop in sight (14,000 acres of fall wheat in Rooks county this year), and while they feel thankful over present grain prospects, they gladly welcome any enterprise that promises as sure fe returns for their labor as the one just star-

If you desire it I will report progress from time to time, and will answer any inquiries addressed to

Pumpkins and Squashes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer :

The pumpkin is a vegetable that is very useful, and that costs but little labor to raise it. It is one of those plants that only grow in hot weather and therefore should not be planted early-any time in June will do in this latitude. Some persons plant among corn, but when there is a good stand of corn the pumpkins generally do not do well. A good plan is to have some separate patch well manured and plant alternate rows of corn and pumpkins; anothgood way is to plant the pumpkins near the outside rn field in the little patches where the corn is eaten out. If we replant corn there it is often eaten out again, but pumpkins are not molested and they can be cultivated with the corn. About the time the corn is laid by they begin to send out vines and their broad leaves keep down the weeds; such patches being near the outside of the corn field are accessible with the wagon to gather the pumpking

efore the freeze.

Besides the table use that is made of pumpkins and squashes, they are excellent for stock, grass gets scarce and dry they are good for milch cows to keep up the flow of milk. To milch cows the seeds should not be fed, as they act on the kidnfined to a small pen also greatly relish pumpkins and squashes, as a change of food; they are also easily cooked and then mashed and mixed with mea and other things for slop for hogs. I have also seen an excellent syrup or molasses made of the juice of frozen pumpkins. Pumpkins and winter squash (especially Hubbard) can be kept far in the winter if gathered before they freeze and kept in a cool place, yet free from frost. The pumpkin and squash should not be grown together as pollen will mix. H. F. MALLENBRUCH.

Passes and Potatoes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: The discussion of this pass system is becoming omewhat amusing. Almost everybody is glad to get a pass once in a while; why, to get a pass from a railroad company is a kind of recognition that the man is something or somebody. Almost everybody likes to be recognized. Farmers are the sinew of this country; railroad companies know this; they can't give passes to all farmers. Therefore they once in a while give passes to representative farmers to express their appreciation. If all farmers

lon't get passes, it is gratifying to know that some It is astenishing how many passes are granted by different railroad companies; all grades and classes travel on passes. Men who have been eaten up by grasshoppers, dried up by drouth, battered by the hail and scarred and torn to pieces by cyclones, have been passed out of the country, that they might go home among their friends and tell the pitiful story of their adventures in this wonder-land of Kansas. Babies and children by the score ride free every day; what a squalling there would be if they had to pay their farc. Ministers never pay more than half fare; Bishops, Presiding Elders, Home Missionary superintendents and college agents, al-ways ride free: also, women not a few beset the company with such winning politeness that none but a brazen man, or an ironclad official would venture to refuse them a free ride.

Then every pettifoging lawyer in the county thinks he must have a pass; I have known an attorney at aw traveling for days and nights, prosecuting a case against the company whose generally was extended to him in the shape of a free pass. Every man in the country who publishes a paper, let it be ever so mean and ragged and low and muddy, tips his hat and makes his genteel bow to the company for a pass, and the company knows what is coming if it loes not grant it; the next issue will be a dead sho and it might just as well pull up its track, or let the peor fellow ride in peace.

I suppose of course the dovernor of this state rider tor it is claimed by those who cry down free passes that railroads are public property, and so is the Governor; at least Gov. St. John is, for at least he seems to be used as such by some of the political papers At any rate if the railroads choose to bow to him and show how they appreciate him by passing him free, that is their business and not mine, and I cannot see why it should be anybody elses business; and if the railroads are the "property of the people," the nat ural inference is that the people's representatives in Congress, in the Senate and in the Legislature al ride free over the "peoples highway." If they don't they certainly ought to, and the railroad, company that will not let them ride over the "peoples road" without money and without price, ought to have its trackipulled up and be "booted" out of the

Now it strikes me that as long as the farmers in Kansas can't raise potatoes enough so that we can have all we want to eat at fair prices, they had better dry up on this pass business for a while, and pu their very best and keenest wits to work in finding out how we can raise all the potatoes we want to ea n Kansas. I am of German extraction, but am nev ertheless a good Irishman on the potato line; that is I like Irish potatoes better than "saur-kraut;" and think a discussion just now on the potato business would take like "hot cakes." When potatoes cost from \$2 to \$3 per bushel, one can't afford to eat enough to put six drops of Irish blood into his veins. The Editor of the FARMER will accept this as an ex planation why I have not come up to my agreemen in the matter of correspondence; I have at least half dozen unfinished articles written for the KANSA FARMER; I have laid them by for want of strength t finish them-I blame the scarcity of potatoes.

I am just now returning from a trip where I had good potatoes to eat, two meals out of six; through the kindness of a lady that got up at 4 o'clock this morning and fried some potatoes for me that I might take the train at five, and by the kindness of the conductor who after he had looked at my "ticket" politely nodded his head and asked where I was go ing, I am at last able to finish an article for the KANSAS FARMER, so here it goes ready for the press.

P. S. -I challenge any fair minded man for a de te on the Irish potato, either in the field or at the table. I claim that every farmer ought to raise potatoes enough to eat and to sell; who dares to contradict me?

Politics and Hedges. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Like most of the readers of the FARMER, I have be very much interested in it. I like its management but would like to see those who express their admir-ation, say "our paper" and "your management," and if every reader of our paper would get one or more subscribers instead of sending for some of the cheap advertising concerns, it would be still more value ble. I think we owe it to ourselves to make it the best paper in the whole country, as it is now the best for Kansas decidedly.

I have read all the articles on free passes and have concluded that there may be two sides to most ques-tions. The trains carry the mails and express and must go on time, and I cannot see that it costs th ompany any more to run the train when a man i aboard with a pass in his pocket; and if that will bribe a man to do wrong it is certain that the wrong men has been chosen to go. It may be contrary t the spirit of our institutions to grant favors of tha kind to a class or a favored few, and I must say I do not like it. I do not see the justice in condemning so harshly those who accept passes. It has been a cus tom to favor ministers all over our country; the mer chants sell them goods cheaper; physicians attend ministry receive, partly because of their honorable position, but chiefly on account of their low salaries weak, corrupt man may be corrupted, blased and controlled by those customs; but if they are, they are too easily corrupted to hold such positions in society

Why we do not control elections and select the bes men I conclude is because farmers, successful ones I mean, are too much absorbed in their work to tak time to attend the primaries, caucuses and conven tions, and after the programme is made out it is ver hard to change it. Then again farmers do not min gle with and talk to as many people from the vari ous townships and counties as townsmen do; hence do not see the drift of politics until questions are definitely shaped, and then have only to choose tha sufficiently acquainted with each other in their county, and when a campaign begins nearly every township will have a course of their own, and always stick to their convictions more tenaciously than other classes do. They are more careful and slower in

making up their minds on public matters; hence believe they are right and do not like to compromise or yield to any opposition. If the farmers of Kansas would come to a definite understanding in their own ranks it would not take long to change matters won derfully to the advantage of all concerned.

I am pleased to see the hedge question agitated, and having watched the growth and management for thirty years I will in brief give my way of making Osage hedge. In this part of the state it is folly to attempt the growth of any kind of trees without thor ough preparation and cultivation of the ground. The hedge row should not be less than a rod wide, as deeply pulverized as possible. The greatest mistake is in setting the plants too close together; they should not be less than eighteen inches, and two feet is bet ter; then let grow to an inch in diameter, and prop erly hacked as near the ground as possible and down it will make a better fence and in half the time required when thickly set and dwarfed. It requires to set the plants less labor, less labor to culti ate, and the result is much more satisfactory; and any one who will drive across the country from To peka to Indianapolis will not fall to see that what I have said is true. It requires time and attention to acquire anything as valuable as a good hedge fence. I would open a furrough as deep as can be plowed where the plants are to be set, in the fall; let it take the snow and freezing of winter; stir and harrow the ground thoroughly in the spring; set in plantsearly, taking care that they do not get dry while handling; eighteen inches apart, set no more than can be prop them grow till more than half of them are one inch n diameter; hack and turn down; next year trim to uit your taste, and you have a first class fence whic from four to five years from setting, and make better fence for all purposes than can be made where the plants are set closer together.

Short Letters.

VICTORIA, Ellis Co. The fence question which is bringing out so many letters is one of general interest, and no doubt many who contemplate putting up fences receive va w ble information by the ventila tion of the subject in the columns of your paper. The Osage hedge has not been a success here as pieces die out after being planted several years, even trees five years old die out. In this windy country I think a good stone wall would make the best fence where stone can be obtained easily, and in many parts it is very plentiful and of fine quality. Before leaving the subject I would like to remark that the railway company might be thousands of dollars in pocket by exposing for sale in lots to suit purchasers the thou nds of old ties which are annually lost to them besides being a profit to themselves it would be benefit to many in such a thinly wooded country who wish to fence with wire, and save the creek timber which ought not to be cut down. Judging by daily going westward, emmigration seems to have revived considerably. The letters on the ladies page are capital and often convey useful information to the opposite sex, who generally suppose they know much more.

STAFFORD, June 5. It commenced raining here at o'clock to-day and bids fair to continue until night; as it was quite dry the rain is welcomed by the far mer; quite a heavy hail storm passed northeast of us on last Saturday night, causing very serious damage to the wheat in some localities; the present prospect is the finest that we have seen since '78; the acreage s not as large as some previous years, but the heads are unusually large and well filled; several of our neighbors commenced cutting wheat this morning. Oats are doing finely; the corn looks well; some have their corn plowed twice; potatoes, and in fact all kinds of vegetation is luxuriant. A grand temperance convention was held at the county seat on the 10th inst; a County Temperance Union was formed, resolutions adopted endorsing Gov. St. John, various committees were appointed and instructed to repor all cases wherein parties were disregarding the con titutional amendment in regard to prohibition; another county convention will be held on the 8th of July. The people of this county are determined that the law shall be enforced in the county seat as well as elsewhere in the county, and they have pledge themselves to support no candidate for office unles they know that he is solid on the temperance ques tion. A very large acreage of broom corn has been planted and is in excellent condition. Quite a numper of our farmers are devoting themselves to the dairy business, and consequently our stock is being greatly improved. Wishing the FARMER abundant success, I remain yours,

ROCHESTER, Kingman Co. Fine weather for corn which looks well; have had plenty of rain and weather cool; wheat good and harvesting begun quite a number of settlers came in this part this last spring and brought in more or less cattle; room for others; water and grass plenty, and that which is good; this part is calculated for grazing more than farming. I read the FARMER every week; would be lost without it: I like to hear from the farmers of all the different parts of the great state of the west; am a farmer not afraid of raising plenty if I work as hould in Kansas as I get plenty.

MINNEAPOLIS, Ottawa Co., June 9. Wheat in this part of the country looks nice; farmers are all confident of having a good crop; on account of the cold weather and heavy rains the corn has not grown nuch and the farmers have been unable to cultivate it properly, so that the weeds are pretty large: a great many acres of corn was planted with listers, but the corn is not as good as that planted the old way.

MARSHALL Co., June 15. We have been visited with copious rains this spring; the weather has been very cold until within the last few days, consequently corn is very backward for the time of year; but a better prospect for smaller grain we never saw in this county; potatoes promise an abundant yield,

while garden products are in a fine condition; the thinch bugs are here in numbers innumerable but o what extent they will damage the growing crop is only coujecture yet; corn, wheat, and in fact everything that the farmer has to sell commands

Fr. Scott, June 10. As I am a subscriber and never see anything from Ft. Scott, I thought I would like to see a letter from here though I must myself. We are having plenty of rain and have had an abundance since last October; stock are getting fat; cows that I had to lift up with a windlass last February are now fat enough for beef, all done with prairie grass; whose blue grass can beat that? Old chinch bugs dying, no young ones yet; in fact the scare seems about over with us. I think "A Far-mer" in last issue is a little hard on free passes, but it may be that I am in the disreputable scramble for free passes; I am nothing but a plodding farmer; however I would like to lay the case before friend Keys and "A Farmer," as I don't want to do anything to disgrace the granger cause. A large trestle bridge near my house on the Gulf railroad caught fire a short time ago and would have burned up but for my putting out the fire; of course I did not do it for reward, but the railroad company heard of it and write me many thanks, and would be glad the party me for services done. Well, of course I want not accept of money for any such services, and-well I don't care to be "bribed" to put out the next fire that may occur on the bridge; so what must I do with the pass if they should be so cheeky as to try to buy me out with one,"

POMONA, June 15. Old corn worth 80 cents; hogs \$7.50; cattle doing fine of which there are 1 200 with in four miles of Pomona; corn is growing very fast; wheat fine and will soon be ready to harvest; chinch bugs hatching in wheat and rye; expect to start plows right after harvest and turn the little red fel-lows under; everything booming and farmers hopeful. Kansas will be heard from in 1882.

J. D. MAXEY.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., June 11. On Friday, the 9th, we had a series of severe thunder storms from 2 p. m. till midnight; a large amount of water fell. Walnut creek was very high: three bridges that have stood for years were swept out; Solomon river unusually high; about 4 o'clock George Ewing's house was torn to pieces in an instant by a sudden blow or cyclone that only lasted a moment, and did no other damage; the family just succeeded in getting into the base-ment without serious injury. Last fall Mr. Ewing was burned out; this loss is a severe one. About the same time Ike Neifert's house was struck by lightning in several places doing considerable damage; he was knocked down and burned some on nands and face, but is now able to be out

F W. BAKER.

COPE, Jackson Co., June 16. The weather for ten days has been warm and everything is growing finely. The wheat fields are assuming the golden hue ly. The wheat fields are assuming the golden hue and in a few more days will be ready for the harvester; the chinch bugs that were so numerous the past spring and threatened the destruction of the grain have done no damage yet and the wheat and rye is safe from their rayages this year. The farmers are well forward with the cultivation of corn, and there is a good stand on the ground and generally clean and nice. Stock of all kinds remain healthy, and getting very fat for this early in the season; shippers re gathering up some of the best now and shipp them to market. Hogs are scarce and lean, as there is no old corn on hand to feed them. The cold weather in May caused much of the fruit to drop from the trees, thinning out some varieties very much, but there will be an abundance and to spare. J. W. WILLIAMS.

HADDAM. Small grain just more than booming up here; weather hot and plenty of rais; corn growing very fast; grass good; stock of all kinds healthy and thriving finely; don't apprehend much damage from chinch bugs this season from present appearances. H. B. BONESTEEL.

PARDEE, June 19. Here is an item of possible interest to your readers interested in sheep raising: From statistics Center township, Atchison county, sheep, 1881, 212; 1882, 187. Dogs, 1881, 213; 1882, 258

RENO CENTER. Many of us new beginners in the stock business are interested in the reply of X on the pedigree. There is plenty of room to humbug the uninformed, therefore I would like to ask a few more questions. Is the Herd Book a state or national affair? Where, and by whom are the books kept, and what is the necessary expense of having an ani-mal recorded? In fact, tell us how to keep a herd pedigreed straight, and how to detect a fraudulent

Miscellaneous.

The Prairie Farmer in a recent issue says:

"Kansas is fast looming up as a live stock state. Not scrub stock, but as high bred as can be found in any of the states in the Union. The way in which well-bred Short-horns, Herefords, Holsteins, and Polled Angus cattle, American Merino, Cotswold and other long wool and mutton sheep, Poland China, Berkshire and Jersey. Red swine, choice fowls, to say nothing of the draft and thoroughbred horses that are being both bred there and imported, must be encouraging in the extreme to the owners of farm property. It all means prosperous, wealthy and intelligent communities and happy homes in the future."

Miss Lena Miller is proprietor of the Rosevell House, Ohio street, Indianapolis, and manages it with marked financial skill. $\mathbf{U} \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{U}$

The Stock Interest.

Scab in Sheep.

Sheep are sometimes affected with this dishas gone dangerously far. It is produced by a preparations, but all of them, so far as we course, a sore spot on which a scab appears. The insect is so small as to be difficult to detect with the naked eye; but the scab which covers the the number of sheep to be dipped. If a perwound it makes is readily seen, and from that son had but one sheep, he could get along with fact we get the name of the disease-scab. We a pint or so of the wash applied with a teaspoon. see the scab, but the cause of it is buried out of

It is not many years since the real cause of ent causes, as short feed, musty or stale feed, exposure, dogging, fast driving, over heating, deficient ventilation, dirty pens, etc.; and until recently some of these or other causes were supposed to produce scab. But recent and more thorough researches reveal the "spider-like mite" as the active and immediate cause of scab. Whether these other causes do not render sheep more susceptible to the ravages of the mite is another question; but we incline to the opinion that they have no part in the scab disease further than that, when they exist, the sheep yield more easily to the attack of the mites than they would if they were not already weakened by disease or by predisposition to it by reason of surrounding conditions. Though this is not at all certain. A healthy man and a diseased man may be attacked by the same disease at the same time, and the former be the more affect-

How these mites are produced, and how they get on the sheep, are not settled questions. That the disease is contagious is generally believed; yet, unless we agree upon what contagion is, we may differ about this. These spider-like mites are not so small that they may float about unseen or unfelt in the atmosphere like invisible animalculae in water. They are not breathed into the body through the lungs; indeed their field of operation is not inside the body at all, but in the skin only. Then they are produced on the skin, or they grow there from eggs deposited, or they go there from external places. This last theory is believed by those best informed to be the correct one.

They are produced just like all of their class is, and they grow and mature the same way. The eggs from which they come are deposited in a thousand places, and the young hatch with wonderful rapidity. When one of the females is dropped on the wool of a sheep it crawls down to the root and at once begins to burrow into the skin. When it appears upon the surface again, which may be in fifteen or sixteen days, it is accompanied by a numerous proge ny hanging about its legs. It has been computed that one of these females may be the progenitor of fifteen hundred thousand of her kind in three months. It is easy to understand, then, that the matter of contagion, as a theory, is of little consequence; because these mites are produced so rapidly that it matters nothing how it is done, nor how they are transported. We find them on our sheep and killing them, and that is enough on the question of theory.

But we all know that animated creatures follow their kind. These little animals take specially to sheep; they are amply provided with legs and boring apparatus, and machinery for holding their position. Wool or any other fibrous substance, gives them a foothold. If a million or two of them should be hatched in any loose materials where sheep roam, how easily they would "catch on" to the wool as it sweeps past or lingers long enough for an army of them to crawl down or along the fibre to the skin and there begin to reproduce its kind. or their eggs, and these or their young find their way to other sheep that may pass. And it may be that in strong winds often the insects or their eggs are conveyed to sheep in rotten wood or other dry vegetable matter. At all events, they get to the sheep and have caused more trouble and loss than any other one thing.

The earliest symptoms following the attack of these insects is an unusual restlessness, and this does not begin until the burrowing has been under way several days. It may run along ten days or more before the more marked symptoms appear, twisting of the body, evincing itchiness, rubbing against posts, trees, or other objects. Then, it will be found that the disease is manifest on the skin by pimples and pus forming into the scab as it becomes dry.

The belly and legs of the sheep are not usually much affected; the most vulnerable parts being the flanks, back and neck. As the work progresses the animals become more restless, stamping, moving in efforts to push the affected parts against something to rub, scratching, or attempting to scratch themselves with their feet, biting the sore places, thus pulling and tearing off their wool. Of course, when the symptoms become thus marked, any one would know his sheep are in bad condition. It is well to keep close watch of the herd, and on the slightest indication of uneasiness, examine the skin. If there are little red spots or pimples knew about what would be the result of breedthere, the mites are at work inside, and remedial operations ought to begin at once.

The best remedy known, all things considered, is tobacco. It is usually mixed with some- he kept his cattle under his own supervision, thing else, as sulphur, soda, oil of tar, soft soap, except some he gave to a tenant by the name &c. A dip made of four ounces of tobacco to of Bell; hence the name of Bell Bates cattle. will kill every mite it reaches. Tobacco, alone, said that he was so particular with this family we think, would do the work quite as effectively, but the mixture is used in practical work, fourteen representatives of this family left. I and therefore we give it. Bring the water to might here add that the Duchess family of

boiling, then put in the tobacco and let it steep Short-horns originated in this way: One hununtil the strength is all extracted. Keep the dred years ago the Duke of Northumberland, vessel covered. Then stir in the sulphur. It Yorkshire, England, was breeding cattle of exis said that a little soft soap used to mix the cellent quality, and among his breed was a cow sulphur in, adds to the effectiveness of the dip. called "Stanwick Duchess." In the year 1744 ease when their owners do not know it, until it It will not detract from it. There are other very small insect of the spider class which know, contain tobacco as the base. This proworks into and under the skin, making, of portion is to be used in whatever quantity of dip is to be made.

The process of dipping is varied according to But if he have fifty, five hundred, or a thousand, then it becomes more serious, and permanent machinery must be made. A tank, small scab was discovered. Itchiness and other skin or large, according to the number of sheep to disorders may and are produced by many differ- be handled, deep enough to cover the animal is used. The object, of course, is to get the dip all over the skin of the sheep, but the ears, eyes, and nose onght not to be immersed. Where the number of sheep is small, the tank or tub, is small and an animal may be dipped by two two persons holding it in the vat long enough for the liquor to get into the roots of the wool. This can be hastened very much by using the hands in opening and pressing the wool as may be best. After removing the animal it ought to be placed on a board arrangement for a time to let the drippings run back into the tank, or into something else where it will be caught We have no account of preference for any parand held for further use.

Where the number of animals to be dipped is large, it is better to have a long, narrrow tank, approched by a narrow way for one sheep at a time. It is driven through the chute and is compelled to jump into the dip and then work its way to the other end of the tank where it touches the bottom of a draining table on them that none of the rest could near approach." which it walks out of the dip tank and is stop- Then why cannot our breeders take up the ped long enough to drain off. In this way they may be dipped very fast. Seven men, it is said, with such a plan, may dip ten thousand of varying to the whims of fashion? And the sheep in a day.

But one dipping is not sufficient. That will kill all the parasites on the surface, but it does not reach those in or under the skin. They ulators. will appear in twelve to fourteen days. So that it becomes necessary to dip three times at intervals of two weeks, to insure thorough work.

The dip must be warm when the animals are immersed. After the dipping they ought to be neighbor who does not take the paper. well sheltered and attended. The dipping is a serious process. It weakens the animals very much; hence they are liable to take cold or give out. Feed them plenty of fresh, wholesome food, and put in new and fresh quarters. Take them away from the old place, and keep them away. The best time for dipping is about a month after shearing; but when the scab appears, it must be attended to, no matter when

Stock Breeding-Bates. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In my last article in the FARMER it reads we all want as many cross-bred animals in a pedigree as we can get, and to commence right and keep right is what we all would like." It should have read well-bred instead of crossbred; and here let me say that I believe cattle raising is really only in its infancy. Look at the great change from the hog of forty years ago with the improved hog of to-day. In those days they were driven in great droves with cattle to the eastern markets; it was necessary to have a hog that could travel long distances but now it is quite different, for they are shipped on the cars and a great many have to be hauled to the cars. In those days they had to drive them on horse-back and ride a good horse at that; and what time the farmers used to have butchering their own meat. It was seldom that a hog would weigh over 250 pounds, and remember what a small quantity And, where scabby sheep rub themselves and of lard there was in a hog. This great change leave their wool hanging to posts, boards, bush- would not have been brought about as it is if es, rails, &c., they also, doubtless, leave mites some persons had not made a business of breeding good hogs to supply the majority of farmers with. So it is with cattle or other stock. There must be men that make a business of raising fine cattle to supply the men that raise and feed steers for the beef markets with good well bred bulls to grade up their cattle, so they can make one steer sell for more than double what the majority of steers that are raised in this western country.

It is a fact that too many of our thoroughbred cattle have been bred together simply because they were both recorded animals when the bull should never have been used for a breeder at all; and still worse, both were very deficient in some particular which helped to stamp that fault on the offspring, so it would take several generations to remove that fault. Even some of our cattle with a great, long, fancy pedigree have been purchased by men of wealth and pleasure that knew little or nothing about breeding fine cattle; but when we turn to such a breeder as Mr. Bates, then we find the true breeder; yet he was compelled to breed in and in more than he liked, for he did not have the means of travel in those days that we have now, and he said he could not find such cattle as he possessed, outside of his own breed. Mr. Bates was a rich old bachelor and exceedingly particular; he was a good judge of cattle, and having raised most of his cattle himself, he ing such and such animals together. But if the produce did not come fully up to his standard, which was very high, it was slaughtered; one ounce of sulphur for one gallon of water, Mr. Bates' pet family was the Duchess; it is that after over forty years breeding he had but

Charles Colling bought this cow and bred her to his renowned bull Hubback (319) and that calf to Favorite (252), and her calf to Daisy Bell (126), and this calf to Favorite (252), and this latter calf to Comet (151), and the produce was called Duchess 1st. She was purchased at Mr. Charles Collings' sale on October 10th, 1810, by Mr. Thomas Bates. This cow was great favorite with Mr. Bates, and he bred her

beef producers—those that raise and fatten steers, resort to the real breeders for their bulls to breed from instead of cattle peddlers or spec-M. WALTMIRE. Carhondele

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descendants for almost forty years.

We have it stated that Mr. Bates was looking for a long time to find a suitable bull to breed to; but when he saw the head of Belvedere through the window of the stable he cried Eure ka. This bull he used six years, then his son Short-tail, then the Duke of Northumberland, and afterwards brought fresh blood into his herd through the Oxfords. So we see that Mr. Bates commenced with the best, bred to the best, and only kept the best to breed to. Besides a long life devoted to the breeding of Short-horns, he claimed that it was the union of the three tribes, Princess, Red Roses, and the Duchess that gave his herd ther great excellence. These tribes it will be remembered were great milkers as well as beef producers. ticular color, but he did breed for a certain style of an animal and he got it. Mr. T. C. Anderson, of Side View, Kentucky, says of them: "That out of about forty different families the Bates not only carried their flesh the whole year better than any other family, but there was a certain style or grandeur about same principles of Mr. Bates and still improve on the grand old breed of Short-horns, instead

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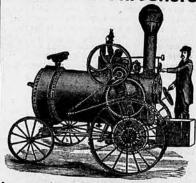
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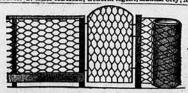


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Improving Cattle on the Plains.

The practice of late years among many of the western cattle ranchmen, has been to attend the public sales of thoroughbred and high grade cattle in the western states. These sales are purposely held in April and May, so that the western herdsmen can select bulls suitable to their liking, and get them home and rested ready for service at the season of beginning of the yearly breeding, which is about the first of June, and continues through July. Within the last two or three years, however, the orders received by the largest and most noted breedders of thoroughbred stock have been so numerous that before the sales all they could spare had been sold, and at paying prices. It pays the ranchmen to make these purchases yearly, as their large herds are thus improved. A few months ago a sale of Herefords was advertised to take place at Chicago early this spring, but the western call for that breed was so large from single purchasers that the number intended for the sale became so small that the Hereford men were obliged to withdraw their advertisements.

Since the organization of the fat stock shows at Chicago four years ago, where only the best beef animals were selected to compete for the BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION. prizes, an improvement has taken place in the herds of the fine blooded beef stock, where this improvement was most needed. At this show the ranchmen from the western plains could also learn what points were most needed in the true beef animal. These lessons were learned not only from the live animals as they stood in the stalls and rings, but when slaughtered and hung side by side in the Exposition building. Thoroughbred bulls likely to reproduce in their get those points decided upon at the fat stock shows, are being picked up and taken far back upon the plains, and in every cross an improvement is made. This takes time, but the work is going on at a rapid Where a lack of full bloods occurs (and there are many) among the herds, in order to do the next best thing towards improvement, high grades are sought for, many times with good results, and as the prices paid for the buils are generally much less than for full bloods, many new beginners, when starting a herd for beet production, are content with such, until better able to pay the difference in price between the grades and full bloods.

To make the improvements more rapid among the western herds, heifers are bought from the stock breeders east of the Mississippi to be bred to the full blooded bulls. In this way in a few years the home supply will be mostly provided for. Another way is of late being adopted to more thoroughly and rapidly eliminate the native breeds, which is the practice of buying up calves of any age under a year oroughbred bulls on high bred cows. If not shipped before six, ten or twelve months old the price paid is in proportion to age and condition. To make this plain I will state the course adopted by a beginner of stock breeding in this county. Last fall he purchased an imported Hereford bull and six females. His own herd being so small he has engaged cows of his near neighbors at a charge of \$10 for service, with the privilege for the owner of the cow to deliver him the calf, either male or female, at four months old for \$20, the calf to have new milk at least during the first month, aud to be well fed and cared for during the four months. At these terms he has a large number of cows now engaged, and more are ready to accept the same terms. To meet the demand he has lately bought another imported Hereford bull, and one hundred cows or more in one neighborhood, mostly of high grade Short-Horns, are to be put to breeding, for the building up of herds west of the Mississippi by these graded Herefords. Even among the cowe engaged quite a good many are full blood Short-Horns. When a car load or more of calves is ready, the western ranchman or his agent comes for his young stock and takes them to their new home, at prices varying from \$25 to \$50 each.

In this way year by year the native blood disappears upon the plains. As they mature for market in the form of beef, the large corn cribs of eastern Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa will afford them a short stopping place for those whose age and forms are such that a little grain feeding is necessary to fit them for direct shipment to the easters cities and to England.

Those who engaged in the cattle raising business only a few years ago with full bloods of the best beef producing animals, west of the Mississippi, can now furnish many as fine animals as are found east of the Mississippi. Still

farther west where land is free, little or no hay is put up, or little corn fed to bring the cattle up to a suitable age to send east to be finished on corn just before being slaughtered.

The Illinois farmers who so many years have had control of the Chicago market, now feel this western competition. While our lands remained cheap and corn low, and the broad domain west of the Missouri served for the buffalo, all was well. But now, while our farms are worth from \$40 to \$100 an acre, we are obliged to compete with the western beeves that are raised on land worth from 50 to 75 per cent. less, and even at no price at all. During the past five years Illinois has only about held her own in number of beef cattle marketed. In 1877 it was 423,987; in 1881, 470,421. This is small increase. I have not the figures to show the increase in numbers in those states and territories west of the Mississippi, but it is

These facts should be kept in mind by all farmers who attempt to raise a steer for the meat there is in him. Now when a bullock is raised for beef the market of the world is ready to receive it. Our surplus is readily shipped from our seaboards to places where the best market may be offered. England and the Continent are waiting for our meats, and the difference in the profits in furnishing it, between the eastern and western states and territories, is determined only by the cost of feed and the railroad freights to the seaboard. The price in England governs prices here.-C. G. T., in Country Gentleman.

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Using the noted Norwegian Barb, which is secured in a single wire, avoiding all doubling and twisting, which splits and injures double wire. Warranted strength, 1.650 pounds. Factory, 110, North Topeka. C. R. PAINE. Manager.

Stock Farm for Sale-Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from coun-

seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres in cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter, 360 rods of stone corral fence. S. L. SHOTWELL. Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas.

Buyers, Write me for any I am breeding the very best "Duke of Sycamore" at the J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

WALKER -- THE BEST WASHER



Zimmerman Fruit & Vegetable Evaporator
Made of Galvanized Iron.
Over 13,000 in Use.
Portable, Economical, Durable and Fire Proof. The products of this Evaporator are unsurpassed as to quality or color, and command the highest price. The racks are made of Galvanized Wire Cloth and the Dryer is first-class in overv particular.

Our Nos. I and 2 are Excellent Bakers, will bake bread in less time than a stove and for roasting meats, tarkey or gamecannot be excelled. Full Instructions how to dry, bleach, pack and market the products accompany each machine. Send for Illustrated catalogue. Address AGENTS.

ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.





SUGAR CANE MACHINERY.

Our list of Sugar Cane Machinery comprises the largest and most complete line of Cane Mills, Evaporators, etc., made by any estab-lishment in the world, and includes:

Victor, and Creat Western Horse Power Mills, Victor, and Niles Steam Mills, Cook Evaporators, Automatic Cook Evaporators, all sizes, (Patented Sept. 26, 1876, Sept. 23, 1879. Manufactured only by ourselves.)

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,

OINCINNATI, O. Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers, Circular Saw Mills, Steam Sugar Trains, etc.

WELL AUGERS ROCK DRILLS

For boring in earth, and drilling rock for water. prospecting for minerals etc. Hand, Horse and Steam Power. Artesian Well Tools of all kinds.

Challenge Well Auger Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS
ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained
The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS
has been substantiated beyond all question.
They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over
1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own
outlivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original scaled
packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Prospect Farm.



DONALD DEAN. This young Clydesdale Stallion was sired by imported conaid Dinnie, grand sire imp. St. George; g. g. sire imp. st. Lawrence. Terms \$15 to insure. Owned by H. W. Moffee, 2 miles west of Topeka, 6th Street road.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE

sale. About 400 extra wethers, balance Ewes and Lambs, including 16 thoroughbred Merino Rams. Will sell Wethers and others in separate lots. Floci averaged about nine pounds of Medium Delaine Attention Swine Breeders burgh, Neb.

S. E. PUGSLEY. Independence, Mo.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. bend for circulars, price list and testimo-nials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

COTTONWOOD FARM.

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas. J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sate. My short horns number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls,
My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 533, Hopewell 3837, and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422 and Queen Victoria 7856. Correspondence solicited.

Hereford Cattle

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, county, Kas Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulle, cows, hefers and carrees.

Stock & Farm for Sale.

Will sell at public sale on easy terms to the highest bidder, on Saturday, July 8th, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the Diamond Creamery Farm and Stock. The farm contains 240 acres, of which 50 acres is now in corn, 10 sorghum, 10 wheat, 20 rye, 5 oats, 5 millet, balance prairie grass with good outside range. Farm house of 1½ stories 21x24, walled cellar; 2 good wells with pumps; plenty of stock water. Kansas stables for 6 horses and 40 head of cattle, corrals etc. Creamery fixtures for 20 cows. Possession given immediately, Address

DIAMOND CREAMERY, Glen Sharrald, Rice Co., Kas.

ROCK HILL FARM. MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Propr's,

WASHINGTON, KAS. Dealers and breeders of

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS.

stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses, DUKE OF GLENDALE, \$40:

ALYMER, \$25.

The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of slock of the various breeds. It you wish any stock, be care and write us or call and set the stock.

SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE. A. W. ROLLINS.

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be specialty of the least three years. The show herd of 1880 numbered 21 has the last three years. The show herd of 1880 numbered 21 has, in breeding conduction. The hern of 1880 numbered 21 has, in breeding conduction. The hern famous Sallie boar Sovereign Duke 2819 won \$175 at three of the leading Fairs in the west, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great \$1. Louis Fair.

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

Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Manhattan, Kas.





T. R. MCCULLEY & BRO. Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Missouri. Breeders and Importers of

THOROUGHBRED American Merino Sheep.

Choice young stock for sale

Calves can be purchased at low figures at the Manhat-ROLLINS & WALKER

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 13 for \$2 00, or 26 for \$5 50. Address "Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miam) Co., Kan

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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 year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 126 expire with the next issue. The papers is all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time path or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

When an address is to be changed from one postoffice to another, give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and, also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARM

ER this week for the first time: Sheep for sale: J. M. Anderson-Shepherd pups, roughbred stock; Sale of blooded horses, cat tle and hogs; Hunt's Remedy; Fall Brothers—Trees Hybrid Pears; Stock farm for sale; Fruit evaporator

EVERYBODY READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER.

The Kansas Farmer One year for One Dollar.

In order to double our already liberal subscription list in the next sixty days we offer the KANSAS FARMER one year at the exceedingly low price of ONE DOLLAR. This offer is open to everybody for the next sixty days. Old subscribers who wish to avail themselves of this proposition may do so by remitting one dollar and having the time of their subscription extended one year.

Let every patron and friend of the KANSAS FARMER send us a name and one dollar.

Peaches were shipped from Montgomery county, this state, to Omaha, last week.

One dollar will pay for the best agricultural paper in the west - that means, of course, the KANSAS FARMER - one year, if paid before Aug. 15.

Wallace's Monthly for June, though late in coming, is brim full of good matter. It is regarded as standard authority. We value the Monthly very highly.

If any of our readers have had experience in feeding artichokes to hogs, they will confer a fayor on at least one subscriber by giving us a letter on the subject, for publication.

White mustard is said to be an excellent bee plant in its season. One writer says: "Our bees always increase faster when the mustard is in bloom than at any other time." Black or wild mustard, also, is good.

The Capitol Grange will have a picnic on the Fair Grounds at Topeka next Saturday, the 24th, at 10, a. m. All patrons and their friends are invited to come with baskets and bushels once; but if they must be retained a considera- of these feats at any Fair held in Kansas this of dinner, for there will be a good time

We again remind our farmer readers of the importance of early securing all the cut grain. As soon as it is fit for the stack, put it there as soon and as well as possible. The quantity of grain lost by delay is often very great.

Our new, enlarged FARMER for 1883 will be the same size as the Western Rural and Country Gentleman, and whether it will have the form of the Rural - 8 pages of 6 columns, or of the Gentleman, 16 pages of 4 columns, will depend on the taste of our readers, all of whom, if they have any preference, are requested to notify us by postal. Those who subscribe soon will get the paper for one year, for a dollar.

As soon as the grain is all cared for then let preparations be matured for canning and drying fruit and vegetables: Kansas is a little giant this year. Let her people enjoy their good fortune. Field corn is just as good for preserving as any other, though not quite so so sweet as the garden varieties. Tomatoes are always abundant. Can them. And fruit; save it all any way, canned, dried or fresh.

The following recipe is given by good authority for preserving butter: Pack it in well- all flying or crawling insects must be kept away soaked tubs or firkins; put a little damp salt in from them. Mr. Crozier, of Silkville, Kansas the bottom, and place it in a cool, dry cellar on says he chokes the chrysalids in the sun. He a bench of wood eighteen inches from the cel- says: "It is good to have for that purpose lar bottom, and the same from the wall. Stone long boxes, 4 feet wide, sides 6 inches high, to or earthen-ware does not keep butter well, as be covered with glass frames. This will increase the moisture from the surrounding atmosphere the heat, and, by absorbing the air of the box, in warm weather, condenses on such vessels stifle the chrysalids most surely." In this cliand soon affects the butter. Put no salt on or mate, exposure to the strong sunlight from 9 to between the layers. Fill to within an inch of 4 o'clock, continued a few days, will kill the

butter, and pack the edge down with a knife, and then spread thin wet salt over the cloth.

Dr. Upshar, who has treated snake bites in the Yazoo swamps for some years past, uses ammonia as a remedy. He first cuts in about the wound with a sharp instrument, (bistoury) and then, after letting some blood run, he stuffs dry salt of carbonate of ammonia into the wound He also gives a tolerably strong solution of the same internally, say five or eight grains every fifteen minutes, until a drachm has been taken (less if sufficient). He says he never fails to cure with this remedy.

Spinning Silk-Cocoons-Chrysalis.

As we have already learned, after the last molting of the worm, the next stage is that of spinning silk. To prepare for this, twigs two or three feet long, interlaced with some finely branched growth, like broom corn, must be placed over the places where the worms are. and they will climb up and go to spinning, They will not all climb at once, and the slower ones will need a little more feeding. When they climb, those which remain should be removed from under the upper ones so as to avoid being soiled by the substance thrown out from those about beginning to spin. The room must be kept warm at an even temperature of 75 to 80 degrees. The heating may be done in any convenient way-just so so it is not neglected. When spinning begins, care is needed to see that the worms do not get too close together so that their spinning is mixed. In such case the silk would not be fit for reeling. The spinning period is not long-only two to four days. Then the chrysalis is formed within the the next few days-six to eight.

In about eight days after spinning commenced, the cocoons may be gathered. Two objects now are in view: One to obtain seed; the other to preserve silk. All dead or soiled onesought to be removed first, then those to put away for eed. If any double or treble cocoons have been formed, they are as good for seed as any if the color is right, but they are unfit for reeling. The twigs and branches used for the spinning forest may be taken apart, and the cocoons removed. The outers cocoon of loose or floss silk are torn from the inner ones, and the latter assorted according to "color, weight, and firmness of texture." The hardest or most compact, are regarded best. As color, fineness of silk, and firmness of texture are high points in quality, they will, of course, govern in selecting cocoons for seed. Good authority lays down these rules: "If white, take them of the purest white, neither soft nor satin-like; if yellow, give the preference to the straw colored, which are the most sought after; and last, if they are the green of Japan, the greener they are, of a dark, sharp color, very glossy, the better is the quality of the thread. Discard the pale shades in the last breed." Forty thousand eggs are estimated to the ounce, and every female lays on an average 300 to 400 eggs. So, to secure an ounce of eggs, it is safe to lay away 125 to 140 females. With these must be saved, also, as many males. In selecting the sexes in cocoons, it may be approximately done by weighing them. Prof. Riley says: "The whole quantity set aside for breeding purposes is first weighed in order to get the average, and then each one is weighed separately, and all above the average may be pretty accurately considered females, and all below it males." These are then to be pasted on heavy paper, as card board, or they be strung on a string, but in the latter case the needle must be run through near the outer side of the cocoon so as not to pierce or injure the chrysalis, and in either case the position ought to be such as to afford easy egress of the moth. Thus secured, they may be put in any rat-proof place. Then the other cocoons must be taken care of.

The cocoons retained for silk must be subjected to a process to destroy the chrysalis, because, as before stated, the silk is more or less broken, and hence rendered unfit for reeling, by the escape of the moth. If a reeling place is near, the fresh cocoons may be sent there at doubt if there will be a single test in either one or dry air heated. The cocoons are laid on shelves in a tight box, and the steam turned in. Twenty minutes of steaming is sufficient, and then the cocoons may be dried in the sun. This is better and safer than the dry air method which is, to put them in pans or drawers in an oven heated to about 200 degrees Fah. There is danger of burning them, hence great care is needed. This process must be kept up until no noise is heard issue from the cocoons "A certain humming noise continues so long as there is any life." When the noise ceases the chrysalids are dead. Sometimes a few of the cocoons burst in the choking process, but if it is skillfully done, the number will be small. The choking may continue from two to twenty hours. or even more. After choking, the cocoons may be laid on wooden shelves, and for the first few days, moved occasionally. This ought to be done in the shade and where the air is fresh and pure. In a month or two the chrysalids become dry, and after that the cocoons will remain in good condition if they meet with no accidents. But rats and mice must be excluded. They are enemies of the silk worm in all its stages and to its product in the cocoon. And

however, is an improvement. It is doubtless well to have an aperture in the box somewhere well for a 21-year old state, cut out of the for the exit of the moisture coming from the desert. drying cocoons and chrysalids. But don't allow ants or any other living thing get into the

Having before referred to the egress of the moth, the impregnation and laying and hatching of the eggs, we need not repeat what was then written.

Reeling the silk is a very important operation, and it requires much skill. Where there is a filature or reeling establishment convenient, the cocoons now raised in Kansas or which will be raised in the next few years, may be sold in Philadelphia to the Silk Culture Association there. The machinery required to make successful work is nice in its arrangement. We do not deem it important, at this time, to describe it, because, when any of our readers gets far enough along to need reeling machines they will buy them and receive printed instructions.

The white mulberry tree is regarded as the best for worm feed by the old silk growers; but recent experiments have proven that the osage orange leaf is as good as any. We advise the raising of mulberry, however, using the osage orange until the mulberry is ready, and longer if it continues as good. The mulberry grows from cuttings and layers as well as from seed; and these, as well as silk worm eggs may be obtained from the Woman's Silk Culture Association, No. 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, together with valuable information relating to silk culture, and preparation for the work. For planting next fall, send in orders before September. Eggs are to be ordered in the winter. When writing for information, always inclose a 3-cent postage stamp for return letter.

Markets for Kansas.

This paper has often called attention to the geographical situation of our state, and to her surroundings, with reference to markets for the produce of our farmers. The country west of us is not an agricultural region, but it is large, and it is developing with marvelous progress. The people who go to Colorado, New Mexico. Arizona and Montana, do not, generally, go there to raise wheat, corn, fruit, meat or hay. They go to work in mountains or cities. All their animals, they purchase from other people. This must continue for all time to come. Denver, Pueblo, Santa Fe and other cities are growing as if by magic, and the mountains are pecoming vast hives of busy men. All these must be fed, and Kansas is in the best position to furnish the supplies.

Let our farmers take and keep courage. Let us study how to best economize our labor and obtain the largest returns from our lands and stock. Make farming a business, and study its advantages just as a merchant does his. We regard the future of Kansas as very hopeful. We are to the New West what New York and Pennsylvania are to the Old East, and we have the advantage of their experience and history. Farming in Kansas will, in the near future, loom up in the world's eyes. Her western trade will be enormous. It must be so, unless our farmers take a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and they are not that kind of people.

Walking Horses at Fairs.

Presumably all Fairs at the smaller towns of the country are in the interest of agriculture, and for the benefit of farmers, mechanics and laborers; but the methods adopted are often singularly at fault if this be the object. This is true particularly in the horse department. After the exhibition of a few individual stallions, mares and colts, which are judged wholly from their appearance, the show runs to speed.

What does a farmer want with a fast trotting horse? If he is to be kept for speed only, the farmer has no use for him. He wants a horse that can walk well and draw heavy leads. We ble length of time every chrysalis must be choked year. Ordinarily a good walking horse is the or otherwise killed. This may be done by steam | best traveler. Every person who has ever made a journey on horseback knows this. The writer of this once rode a horse 54 miles on the fourth day of July, between sun and sun, and did not put him out of a walk once on the trip. He was a large bay, 16½ hands high, and was as good in a plow or buggy as he was under the saddle. He was just such a horse as UNCLE Joe's "Billy," except that he did not pace.

Instead of the trotting and running, if horses were trained for walking and draft; and if tests in these respects were made at the Fairs, the results would be much better in every respect. If it did not bring out the crowd then the crowd might as well not be brough; out.

The Situation in Kansas. Kansas to-day is one vast wheat-field, with the harvesters at work. We have a million and a half acres in wheat, and during the six days of this week more than a million of them will have been swept by the reapers. Excepting wind, rain and hailstorms in a few localities, the report is the some from all quarters -"A very good crop." At a few points along the Kaw, the frost of the 22d ult. injured some of the heads in bloom, so that they are only partially filled; but even there the yield will be fair. From the western counties the reports are especially cheering, because this is the first good crop they have raised there in three years. Mr. D. G. Benton, of Pratt county, sends us samples of his wheat, measuring 57 inches in length, with 5-inch heads well filled. Our people are encouraged everywhere, and well they may be. With a fair average - say

A New Grass.

We notice that a new grass called Evergreen s being talked about in Kansas. Mr. Thomas Purves, of Cheever, Dickinson county, a farmer has tried the grass and expresses himself well bridge's theory as revealed by these pictures. pleased with it, as we see in the Abilene Gazette. It grows tall and strong, has good root, and stands the winter well. The seed came from Michigan, and some believe it to be it is better to let the reeling be done there. All the meadow oats grass, but Mr. P. does not so regard it.

It is represented as having been taken, many years ago, from Western Virginia to Michigan where it has been tested thoroughly. It is claimed for it that the seed grows readily, that its roots extend down deep into the subsoil that it remains green all the year; that it starts early, is fit for hay before any of the other hay grasses; that it grows rapidly and produces a large quantity of pasturage and hay. We will watch its progress closely.

10,000 families in Kansas should be regular readers of the KANSAS FARMER. Send on your dollar and your name while the special offer

Gossip About Stock.

A Hoosier thus brags about his 4-year-old Jersey cow: She has had three heifer calves, worth to-day, I expect, three hundred dollars. She had her last calf the 3d of April. I commenced to test her the 24th of April. We milk but one cow, have a regular family of three and a hand half of the time, besides a good deal of company, and use cream and milk iberally at every meal, and also feed the calf milk that stands but twelve hours, so have but a poor chance to test her correctly. She gives an average of 45 lbs. of milk per day, and the first 30 days made 461 lbs of butter. The most made any week was 131 lbs. She is making 1! to 12 lbs. a week now, two gallons of cream makes from 7 to 8 lbs. of good solid but-

An Iowa man breaks prairie with sheep Do you hitch them up? No, sir, we fence that they need to eat and wear, or to feed to them up. Five sheep will break an acre in two years, or 500 sheep will break 100 acres in two years, besides manuring the land and keeping themselves during the summer; all they need is a fence to enclose them and water to drink. They do the best kind of work, can't be beat.

Cayenne pepper, 2 oz; benzine 2 oz, and water one gallon, it is said, make a good mixture to kill vermin on sheep.

Eighty-one dollars and eighty-eight center per head was realized from ten grade Jersey cows in Indiana last year, besides the calves and milk.

F. C. Richardson, Rice county, is very proud of his Berkshire pigs.

Dr. Eidson still holds his grip on Jersey G. W. Dockstader, Mitchell county, came

near losing his herd of 400 hogs by the sudden rise of a creek. At the auction sale of blooded stock at Au

gust Belmont's farm, near New York, colts averaged \$705 each, and fillies \$586. For marking sheep so as not to injure the

vool, the following is said to be good: 30 tablespoonfuls of linseed oil, 2 oz. litharge, and 1 z. lampblack, all boiled together.

Mr. Sherrard, Miami county, Ks., has 130 good steers which he is preparing for market. G. H. Wadsworth tells the Larned Optic that he wool clip averages lighter than usual, but is of extra good quality, and clean. Lambs are all doing remarkably well. Sheep generally are in a better condition than ever before at this season of the year.

J. M. Perea informs the Dodge City Times that 200,000 head of sheep have been driven from New Mexico recently to Texas, and 50,- one of the conditions. 000 wethers to Nebraska.

W. W. Howard, Dickingon county, sheared 2,300 sheep this season, and shipped his wool, something over a ton and a half, to New York receiving \$3,200 for it. That is nearly \$1.50 a head. His Merino rams averaged 23 pounds of wool. That pays. E. W. Wellington, of Ellsworth, has added

3,000 sheep to his ranch.

We mean business. Give us 5,000 new names in the next 60 days and we will give each one of the 5,000 subscribers the best paper for the money in Kansas or any other state.

This. That and the Other.

"Better Health than for Forty Years."

A patient who has been using Compound Oxygen writes: "I am enjoying better health than I have done for forty years, and I attribute my restoration entirely to the use of your Compound Oxygen. My average weight was nexer over 109 pounds. I now weigh 125 pounds, and have renewed vitality, and my *friends* say I am looking ten years younger than when I com-menced the use of the Oxygen."

Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. es and full information, sens free.

Drs, STARKEY & PALEN,

1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Myra Bradshaw commenced the publication of the Chicago Legal News in October, 1868. It has be come one of the foremost legal newspapers in Amer-

ica.

The Century.

The July Century will contain an interesting paper by Colonel George E. Waring, reviewing Stillman's recently published work on "The Horse in Motion," and reproducing many of the photographs taken at the private race course of Governor Leland Stanford, of California, by Mr. Muybridge, a photographer of the top, and place a clean wet cloth over the chrysalids, if the weather is warm. The box, 15 bushels to the acre, Kansas will turn off San Francisco. It is said that the consecutive posi-

most impossible. The testimony of the zoetrope has, hewever, silenced all criticism, and Mr. Muybridge's public and private representations, here and abroad, have been received with the highest favor. At some of his lectures in London, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were among the interested listeners. It is said that Meissonier has recently modified a painting to conform to Mr. Muy-

Mrs. Smith, of Jersey City has for some time been engaged in reducing the crude language of the Tuscaroras to writing, and in furnishing it with a gram-

Amber Cane Seed.

Landis & Hollinger, of Sterling, Kas., have about 100 bushels of Amber Cane Seed for sale at \$150 per

Mrs. Ole Bull's book of reminiscences is nearly completed, but the work of publication will keep her for the summer in or near Boston, preventing her projected trip to Norway.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

LEIS CHEMICAL MAN'F'G. Co.: I hereby certify that I have carefully observed the effects of Leis' Dandelion Tonic and regard it an excellent Alterative Ton west. Also am happy to state that your Tonic is not a beverage.

There is nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic o prevent sunstroke. Take it after meals.

The Womau's Own is a monthly paper published in Indianapolis, in the interest of the doctrine that every member of our race has the right to life, liberty, and to be equal before the law.

A Card.

A URIG.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City.

The New York Commercial, in enumerating the indications of Nebraska's growing importance, includes the likelihood of women obtaining the right to vote in that state.

Thousands of ladies cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Porter, a weathy lady of Chicago, has founded a hospital for the care of poor children over 3 and under 13 years of age. It is sacred to the memory of her lost baby boy and is named the Maurice Porter

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

Twelve women voted at the East Portland, Oregon, school meeting on Monday evening, and Miss Ada Thomas was chosen clerk of the district for the ensuing year, though of course there was considerable

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, discased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. \$1, at druggliste.
Kansas Depot, McPikE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

A touching eulogy of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson, interspersed with references to his sympathies for the rights of women, was delivered by Mr.A.Bronson Alcott, May 30, at the anniversary meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

If Nearly Dead

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long estimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

It is pleasant to record that a lady who has been out of the country for ten years or more, engaged in missionary laber, returning for a visit and rest, has seen nothing that so much surprises her as the inreased earnesntness of the women in the work of the church .- The Presbyterian.

. Do boldly what you do at all." Boldly de we affirm that Kidney Wort is the great remedy for liver, bowels and kilney diseases, rheumatism and piles vanish before it. The tonic effect of Kidney Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys,

The Women's Silk Culture Association of the Unitod States, at 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, have offered ten premiums, aggregating \$500, to be given to the silk culturists of the country who produce the ten largest amounts of cocoons. Quality will also be

Sic Semper Tyrannis.

"Thus always to tyrants" says Virginia upon her coat of arms, and with this motto is a vigorous form with his foot upon a prostrate usurper. Fitting device and motto for Hunt's Remedy. Thus does it tread down usurping diseases, and thus does it speak to ailments that baffle the skill of the medical profession. There are no diseases so bold, yet so insidi-ous and dangerous, and at the same time persistent and multiform in manifestations, as the diseases of the kidneys and liver. And yet here is the domain of Hunt's Remedy. The experience of thousands proves that it does all that is claimed for it, effects cures of cases that have been hopeless, and turns despair into joy. Yes, it sets its foot upon the tyrant, kidney disease, and cries out to the world, Sic sempe

The daughter of old John Brown states in a card that her mother "is living in comfort from a fund raised for her benefit in California more than a year ago." The story that she was in poverty and distress was doubtless the work of some adventurer.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPiKE & FOX. Atchison, Kansas,

The three mile law in Arkansas, is proving to be a grand law. A majority of the adult residents, male and female, can prevent the issuing of a license to a saloon within three miles of a church or school house. When the people wish to get rid of a saloon they build a school house or church.

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

Sheep for

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

? the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part f our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old, Warranted sound nd healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., "Capital View Sheep Furm." Topeka, Kas.

Sugar Making Experiments.

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, is sending out circulars to the press and to individual correspondents concerning the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, as tollows :

Each manufacturer is requested to submit an account of his work to this Department, covering the following points, viz:

1. An accurate account of the number of acres of sorghum brought to his mill; the number of tons of cane manufactured; the yield of sorghum per acre; the mode of fertilizing; the time of planting; the time required for maturing the plant; and the value of the crop as food for cattle after the juice has been express

2. The amount of sugar manufactured; the amount yielded per ton of cane; the quality of the sugar; the amount of syrup manufactured; the process of manufacturing; the machinery used; the success of the evaporator, the vacuum-pan and the centrifugal in the work of manufacturing.

3. The number of hands employed in the mill; the cost of fuel; the cost of machinery; the wages paid for labor; and the price of sorghum at the mill if not raised by the manufacturer.

The returns when received will be submitted to a competent committee for examination, and in order to compensate the manufacturers for the work of making these returns, I propose to pay for the ten best returns the sum of \$1200 each,—the decision to be made by the aforesaid committee. Each return must be sworn to before a competent officer.

This, as all can see, is to aid in producing best results, and in disseminating information. Our Kansas farmers are very much interested in this sorghum sugar business. We regard the sugar cane as specially adapted to our soil and climate.

On Beet sugar the commissioner says:

"I have distributed to ninety persons a supply of the best sugar beet seed which I could obtain; and I would request each person having received this seed, to send to the Department a statement of the amount and planted by him; the yield per acre; the fertilizers used; the value of the crop in the market. I also request each person making this experiment to forward to this Department a sample of the crop for analysis. The directions for this will be issued hereafter. An accurate statement of the process of manufacturing beet sugar in this country is of great importance, and I propose to compensate the manufacturers for preparing such statement by the payment of the sum of \$1,200 for each of the two best returns submitted to a committee as in the case of sorghum."

Bees as Earners of Money.

A correspondent of the Apiculturist, (California,) says: "After footing up the whole receipts, and deducting therefrom all the expenses I had laid out on the bees, I find I have an average profit of \$29.63 for each colony l had in the spring, as the cash receipts, free of all expense. In getting this average I counted all expenses except my own labor. Thus it will be seen, if a man can care for 100 colonies of bees, which I claim can be done, he would receive \$2,963.00 as his income for a year. But to be safe, we will say he can care for only 50 colonies. At this low number this would give him a salary of \$1,481.50 a year.

We learn from cattle men from the southeastern part of the state that the "loco" weed has increased in that vicinity to such an alarmiug extent as to cause all the owners of small lots of cattle to seek other range. Almost daily some man arrives here seeking a location, having been driven out of that section. They report that some of the largest cattle owners are hiring men to cut this weed from large tracts of land in order to hold it for grazing. We don't know that there is any of this weed found through this section, and if at all, it apears in small quantities, and should be destroyed immediately for it is certain death to cattle or horses that eat it .- Sheridan Co. Tribune.

Condensed News of the Week.

Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, is dead. Counterfeit \$10 notes—greenbacks, are afloat. Smallpox is prevalent in Minneapolis, Minn. A new cotton mill is building at Columbus, Ga Wheat crop in Minnesota and Dakota reported Passenger fare from Kansas City east is to be in-

Robert Bonner has nearly \$400,000 invested in fast

Ticket scalpers are swindling travelers from west

to east. The army worm is destroying barley fields in Ken-

tucky and Ohio. The Brookfield bank robbers are sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. They plead guilty.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad is progress ing rapidly toward the fir pineries, of southeastern Texas. A ship load of iron for the new track arrived at Galveston a few days ago.

Twety to thirty thousand persons joined in the Knights of Labor procession in Pittsburg last Saturday. The Greenback candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania was among the number. Good order was maintained.

Storms in the northwest have done a good deal of damage. At Leavenworth, Kansas, four girls killed by the unroofing of St. Mary's school building. In other portions of the state, localities have suffered in loss of crops. At Grinnell, Iowa, fifty persons or killed outright and many more wounded. A considerable part of the town blown to pieces The two large buildings of the lowa college blown down. Other towns near suffered, as did farmers in the country. Animals were blown away, and trees uprooted. In Missouri and Illinois a good deal of damage to property; but no lives lost that we have

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Furnished Agents.
tra features. Both Versions New Testament of CENTS WANTED
FORSHER & MCMACKIN, Cincinnati, O. ACENTS WANTED

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iawa, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and all places where PURE SEED can be got, and get such "SPECIALTIES" or seed varieties, that are useful to our climate and soil. TRY OUR SEEDS BEFORE SENDING EAST. We have a full and complete assortment, and all varieties, CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS SEED, CORN, SEED POTATOES.

Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, King Phillip Corn, EARLY WHITE CORN, St. CHARLES WHITE CORN, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

HEDGE PLANTS, Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season.

DOWNS & ALLEN, 178 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

CONQUEROR

OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

THE BEST

KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,

Prices, 75 cents and \$1 25.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cattle.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN Bulls for sale, two years old. Information promptly given by applying to H. Ashbrook. Mound City, Mo.

M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-Horn cattle: Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,

PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE,

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch
Frieslan (Hoistein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central
Illinois fairs, and ist and 2d prize young herd at St.
Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE LINWOOD HERD

W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

P. & W. S. PORTER, Plattsburg, Mo., breeders of
the. 25 Bulls ready for sale. Good individuals of red
color.

Cattle and Swine.

No. Thomas, Effingham, Kas.. breeder of Short Horn Catile and Poland-China Swine.
Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

500 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

Cattle and Sheep.

B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CAT'LE, COTSWOLD, SHROP-SMIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Sheep.

S. E. PUGSLEY. Independence, Mo., breeder of REGISTERED MERINO Sheep, and

POLANO CHINA hogs.

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

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breed er of Thoroughbred American Merine Sheep, Empo ria, Kas. Rams for sale.

Swine.

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

and Breeder of
PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.
PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

is of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder' ory for \$10,00 per year, or \$5,00 for eiz months; each ad at line, \$2,00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sen vertiser during the continuance of the card.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A Run Over the State.

Osage city has a population of 2,456. Irving has an anti-horsethief association. Nickerson received forty Russians lately. Several barbecues are advertised for the 4th.

A mad dog bit four persons in Labette county. Hail destroyed wheat fields in Eilsworth county. Sixteen trains arrive and leave daily at Cherry-

Wabaunsee county is in danger of the county-seat

A colony of five hundred Russians will locate near

Montgomery county has the saloon business about

Cowley county claims the present to be her bes

Reapers and rain are quarreling, Chinch bugs are lying low. Greenwood county wolves are giving the farmers

some trouble. The bank of Dodge City is among the new things

inder the sun. Several cases of drowning in the lately swoller

streams reported. Seneca and Hiawatha are running about with chips

Woolen mills at Blue Rapids employ upwards of one hundred people.

Horse thieves are reminding people of their pres-

ence in several places. Preparations for celebrating the Fourth are in pro

ress in all parts of the state. Graham county's Brush creek creamery is making hundred pounds of butter daily.

Mrs. North, a colored woman living at Troy Junction, Doniphan county, is 113 years old.

The Kinsley Irrigating company are digging a ditch from the river to Coon creek.

The personal property valuation of Wichita is \$440,580, and the real estate is assessed at \$695,578. The principal occupation of the people between

eases.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is a sure cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when all other medicine fails.

HUNTS REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to showers is telling big stories about the wheat crop. Judge Sanford has fenced in about 400 acres of his farm near Eskridge, Wabaunsee county, with iron posts and the Kelly barb wire obtained of the S. W Fence company of Topeka

Political Notes.

The Bond whisky bill is indefinitely postponed. James G. Blaine declines to be a candidate for gov rnor of Maine.

The railroad commission bill is signed by Gov. Cornell, of N. Y.

John L. Hayes, of Massachusetts, is likely to be resident of the Tariff commission,

The Republican party of Ohio has taken position in favor of temperance legislation. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, is opposed to the scheme

of setting apart reservations of land for colored peo The Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania held their first public demonstration at Pittsburg and had a very large attendance. The rule of Cameron is weakening.

Foreign News Digested.

The Czar and Czarina have a young daughter. At a recent riot in Alexandria about two hundred

Europeans were killed.

Two British gunboats ordered to join the Alexan-

A large quantity of arms and ammunition belong-ing to Fenians captured in London.

The Sultan of Turkey continues to protest agains foreign interference in Turkish affairs.

SMALL BROTHERS, Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred short horo cattle, and JERSKY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

DURHAM CATTLE, Merino Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and the entire stock on C. Pugsley's farm for sale. Address S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo. A German socialist imprisoned two months for

officer. Foreign residents of Cairo and other Egyptian cities eaving from fear of war. One dispatch states that

32,000 have left. The European powers have consented to give the

Turkish government further time to consider natter of a general conterence on Turkish affairs.

President Barnard is in favor of the new move nent for admitting girls to Columbia College.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes.

best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, SCHAIR, SHIDE BY CAPITAL SERVICE AND THE STREET STREET, SHIPET LARGE, KAS., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORTHORN CATLLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

DIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles cast of I Reading, Kas. Short hornoc cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor. Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Dis-ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always low Send for Catalogue. eases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and perma nently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

Miss Lillie C. Darst, the editor of a Circleville, Ohio paper, has been chosen alternate delegate to the re-publican state convention.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents.

Poultry.

Poultry.

E. BANKER, Salina, Kansas. Wili sell White of Leghora eggs for 50 cents for one setting or 90 cents for two, settings.

Eggs packed in baskets,

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and rekin Ducks for \$1.00 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$3.50 per dozen.

APITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD, Usilver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Plymouth Rock Eggs, yard No. 1, \$2.00; yard No. 2, \$1.50, doz, or \$5 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

W. E. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred

from best strains.

W. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry; Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, American Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

M. ARSHALL POULTRY YARDS—Marshall, Missoutil, Buff Cechin, Langshan and Plymouth Rock fowls, Terms in reason. Eggs and stock always on hand in season. Write for circulars. Stock guaranteed pure and best strains. Marshall Poultry Yards,

SCAB! WOOL-CROWERS Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer, Those who have rused ther Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in ed growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas

H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas, and Asst. Sec'y C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent. C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

Buyers fot the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best tarket in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Rallway.

Kansas Pacific Rallway.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,

Missouri Pacific Railway,

Missouri Pacific Railway,

Missouri Railway,

Missouri Railway,

Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

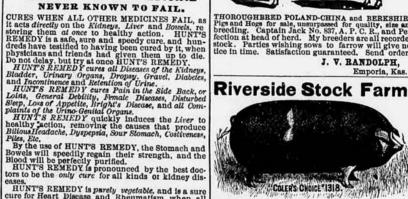


Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PiGS, and BETTER DEFERENCE OF Chester Chester Co., Pa. Send etamp for Circular and Price List.



THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. Captain Jack No. 837, A. P. C. R., and Perfection at head of herd. My breeders are all recorded stock. Parties wishing sows to farrow will give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders. J. V. RANDOLPH,

Riverside Stock Farm.



MILLER BRO'S, Proprietors. Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Ruck Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our bears Brag 1379, Sandburr 1951; Roderick Dhu 1921, and the young bear Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam IXL 4th 3210, and are coming of fine quality Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express, P. O. Address, Junction Cite Kas.



Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introduc ing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment, and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

line of hogs.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
Emperia, Lyon Co., Kas.



"MONTROSE HERDS"

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

POLAND CHINA HORS. CHAS. E. ALLEN, Proprietor, Manhattan, Kas.

My Short Horns are of the "Rose of Sharon," "Flat Creek Marys," "Josephines," "Ianthas," "Harriets "Clarksvilles" and other good families, headed by the "RENICK" "Rose of Sharon," bull 8299, "Cordelia's Duke' 38948.

My Poland Chinas are not excelled in the west-for stee, quality and purity of blood. My breeding stock for 1882 have won over 80 premiums in the hast three years. I have the "Black Bess," "Perfection," "Moorish Mald," and other good families. Have 130 choice pigs, from three weeks to five months old for sale, of both sees. Pairs sent not akin, Have some sows which I will breed at a fair price. Write.

Sheep for Sale. 1 have about 1200 high grade Merino Sheep for

sale. About 400 extra wethers, balance Ewes and Lambs, including 16 thoroughbred Merino Rams Will sell Wethers and others in separate lots. Flock averaged about, nine pounds of Medium Delaine Wool. Sheep on ranch 2 miles south of Middleburgh, Neb. Address.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Middleburgh, Richardson Co., Neb.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Breeder of Fcotch Collie Shepherd Pupples, \$5 00 each. Also grade Short horn and Jersey Cows and Helfers. Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Embden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for useful or pet stock, Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

Decaration process of the process of the process of the choiced of the process of the choiced of PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs. My birds are of the Keefer, Essex & Pitkin strains. Eggs, 12 for \$2 00. Chickens for sale after Sept. 1st. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia Kansas. LiveStock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

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

Successors to A. PRESCOTT & CO.

216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

(Incorporated January 4th, 1882.)

CAPITAL STOCK; \$100,000.

DIRECTORS.

A. Prescott, P. I. Bonebrake, H. P. Dillon, C. C. Wheeler, W. B. Strong. E. B. Prescott, OFFICERS.

A. Prescott, Prest. P. I. Bonebrake, Vice Prest. John Francis. Cashier. E. B. Prescott, Asst. Cashier. Does a General Branking Business, buys and sells exchange, discounts good commercial paper, and will extend to its customers all facilities consistent with safe banking. Real Estate Loans a Specialty. Correspondence invited.

Farmers Read This. 100.000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out

at cost. Write for price list. Fall Bros. Fulton, Ky.

Topeka Business Directory.

Thos. H. Bain, Att'y at Law.

DAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

Money on Farms at 7 per cent.

180 Kausas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

DRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kausas avenue, Topeka.

Matufacturers of fine

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Wholesale and retail dealers.

Wholesale and retail dealers.

CIGARS and
Wholesale and retail dealers.

ERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.)
Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc., 157 and 159 Quiney sireet, Topeka. All
more executed in the highest style of the art. Satis-

NYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the la-test and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 174. Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts. TOPEKA STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and Chi-na Tea Store, 200 Kansas Ave. Coffees fresh roast-ed and ground dally, Spices guaranteed strictly pure Best bargains in the city. W. R. FISH. Prop. GEO, B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kans's Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets. Office open and tele-grams received at all hours of the night.

grams received at all hours of the night.

PHYSICIAN.

E LEWIS, M. D. Office and residence, west side Quincy Street, second door south of Sixth.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE.

NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE,
Prescription Druggists, 213 Karsas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION or Topeka, Kansas, Home office, 187 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.

W. MOHLER, artist, 111 Fifth st., Topeka, Kansas, Photographs \$2.00 per dozen. Enlarging in crayon, India lnk or water colors. No work done on Sunday.

PUBLIC SALE. GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

PERCHERON NORMAN and CLYDESDALE HORSES, ATTLE and BERKSHIRE HOGS, The property of J. F. KEENEY, Chicago, Ills.,

To be sold at public sale, at the "White River Valley Stock Farm," FERRY, OCEANA CO., MICH.,

cight miles east of Shelby, at which point teams will be in readiness to take people coming by rail to the farm.) THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882 commencing at 10 a. m; consisting of five Norman stallions, one Clydesdale stallion, six Norman mares (two imported); 30 Holsteins, consisting of animals of all ages and both sexes; also seven good mileh cows, common stock, and 30 head of Berkshire hogs.

All this stock is pledged to absolute sale, without limit or protection. Not an animal will be reserved.

TERNS OF SALE.—Six months' credit, with approved surety on all sums above \$50, with 3 per cent. interest. of 5 per cent. of for cash.

For catalogues and full particulars, address.

J. F. KEENEY, 94 Washington St.,

Room 25, Chicago, Ills.

Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer.

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

We never know what may happen. Capt, Killchrist had we never know what may happen. Cupit, kittedris had been gone a week. During bisabsence the attorneys of Mrs. Montrose had sued out an attachment sgainst his property, and when he returned he found his saleon closed and all his property of every description in custody of the law. He also soon learned of a complaint against him charging him with the unlawful killing of Henderson Montrose. The ground of this accusation was, that without lawful license he had sold or given intoxicating liquors to certain men, Samuel Cornover and Robert Defoe, by reason whereof they became intoxicated, and while in that condition did
unlawfully kill and slay the said Hendergen Montrose. This
kind of a charge being a new feature in criminal practice. his attorney was not prepared to go into court upon it jus then; so he advised his client to waive an examination, and ras mutually agreed among the counsel that he should e bond for his appearance at the next term of the Dis-

A plea was entered in the civil case to dissolve the attachment, but it failed. Then Capt. Killchrist began to take fright. He had been selling liquor all the time without license, right, he had been seining inquor at the time without needs, and a dram-shop keeper was liable for all damages resulting from his sales, barters or giving away of liquors. What, without license, would be the final outcome of his business, was a matter of very grave concern to him at this time. It was a matter that he had not considered at all before, trustwas a matter with so had not considered at an octor, rusting to the people's forbearance, his own shrewdness and the corruption of attorneys for immunity from danger. But things had taken a turn suddenly; he was shut out of his own house, and was threatened with the pentientiary for mansiaughter. His attorney, Mr. Marathon, admitted that things looked blue for his man, and he advised a compromise in the civil suit. He mentioned the subject to Messr mise in the civil suit. He mentioned the subject to Messrs. Coke and Pompadore, but those gentlemen were not easily satisfied. They did, however, finally agree to accept two thousand dollars and the costs, not because that was enough, or all they could obtain in judgment, but because it would be impossible to collect any more from Kilichrist. They had all his property then held, but it was not worth more

It so happened that Col. Abercrombie, of St. Louis. wholesale liquor dealer, was in Damascus at the time, and through the new banking house of Dombey Bro's, recently established there, that gentleman furnished all the money Killchrist needed to settle the lawsuit, and took a mortge on all his property for security, as soon as the money paid and the costs, and the suit was dismissed.

Capt. Killchrist did not, however, immediately open his saloon again. He had learned that among the things which might happen was the enforcement of the dramshop sot. The first thing he did was to get out a petition for license rding to law, and he sold not another drop of liquor of

any kind until that necessary paper was lawfully obtained He was not the only frightened man in Damascus. Esq an omnibus petition for all the Catchpenny was out with an omnibus petition for all the other four whisky sellers in town. It was something new, this petition business, and the 'Squire thought,—(and he was a lawyer, he ought to know—) that one petition for all four of them was as good as one for every man. Strange to say, he was a week in getting a majority of the male and female persons in town over the age of twenty-one years to sign the petition, and it was said that the last fortr signatures on the paper were there according to the border method—without putting any of the persons whose names angeared to the trouble of writing them. names appeared to the trouble of writing then

The two thousand dollars were paid to Mrs. Montrose, and in my presence she put nineteen hundred dollars of it all in my presence she put nineteen hundred dollars of it all done up in one package and marked by myself, in Domby Bro's bank the same day just as banking hours closed. Hers was the last deposit, for the door was shut and the sign "Closed" turned outward, when she left the bank. As I have before stated, I took a liking to little Mortimer

dontrose, the printer boy, the first time I saw him, and the just then and since had increased my intere in him. Mr. Manly had secured another man to take charge of the newspaper, and he had a boy of his own, so that he did not need Mortimer. I asked him if he would not like on the fact and the source and help me take care of the farm. His eyes sparkled, and he smiled his manly face red with delight. Obtaining his mother's consent, it was soon agreed that he should go with me. Jennie was permitted to remain with Mrs. Blucher.

Col. Blucher, at home again, looked better than he did in sill. He said that with the help of his wife and the Lead

Col. Blucher, at home again, looked better than he did in jail. He said that with the help of his wife and the Lord he would never taste another drop of strong drink; and with that out of his way, he could get along, but he had no hope of ever being a full-grown man again.

During court, a neat little square marble monument

which I had ordered from Bagdad, arrived carefully boxed and I had it placed at the grave in the night time, so that the workers would not be seen. It bore this inscription

ANGELINE, 12.

HARRY, 10.

Mortimer and I were to start from Col. Blucher's house in the morning after the day Mrs. Montrose received and de posited her money. At the suggestion of Mrs. Blucher concluded to take Sam along, and he and Billy stood ready at the door. Sam wore a new saddle for Mortimer to ride on. He was not in as good spirits as Billy, for the Color had used him roughly the past few years; but Mrs. Bluck saw that he always had plenty to eat and was kept clean. was about to mount when Mr Manly came riding up to u in great haste, and he said Domby Bro's bank had failed the door was closed, and Mrs.Montrose would lose her mon

We rode up to town in quick time.

'What can be done?" he asked on the way. 'We must get that woman's money," I answered.

"But how will you get it?"

"We can tell better after we get there."
Hitching our horses at the edge of town we started toward
the bank. A crowd of excited men were at the front door
on the street. Requesting Mr. Manly to go there and learn all he could from the crowd and engage them in conver sation, I stepped round to the back entrance and knocked Receiving no answer, I put my mouth to the open key-

ne in instantly or I will break down the door and

Who are you?" came from the inside. "I am Jo Westman."

"What do you want ?"
"I want Mrs. Montrose's money

"Go to the Devil," was the answer.

Picking up a heavy slick of cord word lying near, I threw

one end of it against the door close to the lock with suc one can of it against the door close to the lock with such force as to burst open the door, and I stepped in, taking out an improved short revolver as I did so. There were the Domby Bro's counting the money which was lying before them in piles. I recognized the package I had done up for Mrs. Montrose the afternoon before.

"Give me that pile of bills," said I, "and do it quick."

It was passed over to me without a word. I put it in m coat pocket and backed out. They closed the door in m face, and almost instantly they were notling it shut on th

I took the money down to Col. Blucher's and left it with his wife, requesting her to notify Mrs. Montrose that her money was safe. Then Mortimer and I started for Mis

Our old horses took us along handsomely, I doubt if ev-Our old horses took us along management of the companion of a boy enjoyed anything more than my little companion did that ride. He was a very interesting lad, communications of the companion of tive, frank and manly. I studied him, and through him boys in general as we rode along. It occurred to me that the home training of boys was very much neglected; in-deed, as the subject turned over in my mind, it did not just then come sightin the range of my memory that any of my acquaintainces ever gave any attention at all to the train-, ng of their boys. They usually established a dead line, and

when a boy crossed that he must be pounded. I did not re-call an instance of any father taking his son into his con-fidence and living, or appearing to live on anything like equal terms with him. Every father that I could then call to mind treated his own boys different from other men's boys; he was stiffer, colder, more surly and boorish to them. Of course, government is necessary, and obsellence and dis-cipline; but so is affection, tenderness, sympathy and confidence. This matter was enlarging in my mind as we rode along, and in conning it ever; a great many instances cam up for review. I failed to remember a case, save only the of Charley Whitney, which seemed to be proper hom treatment of boys. The longer I thought about it the most ember a case, save only that erious the subject appeared. Men are the active wheels in serious the subject appeared. After the factive wheels in the machinery of the world; boys are soon to be men; and home is the place where they ought to get their first and best impressions of the coming work. There they ought to be drilled in the primer of life. There they should be taught confidence in themselves, schooled in the manhood of boy-life; interested in home affairs, and furnished, from year to year, with increased stock of knowledge concerning year to year, with increased stock of knowledge concerning the things which may be in their way when their beards are grown. What so appropriate, so profitable, so necessary at home as the preparing of men and women for the active duties of the future when they shall be placed under the burdens we now bear? What is a home for, if not for this? But look at it, and see how little there is of this sort of thing anywhere in the world. As soon as the boy is big enough to climb a tree or stub his toe, or steal a pie, he is either im-prisoned under guard at the place called home or else thrust out on the highway where the pitfalls are too many for his ender years. Instead of games, and swings, and mirthfu ents, and books, and papers at home to draw and entertain him there, his thirsting nature must have son thing to take their places somewhere else. What he ought to have and fails to get at home, will be supplied, all dis-torted and poisoned, away from home. The thousands of reckless, Ill-mannered boys we meet on the streets might be reckiess, ill-maintered boys we need on the streets inight be made happy and interested if fathers and mothers would only try to make it so. No wonder so many boys chafe un-der the wretched conditions of their homes. No wonder, either, that so many of them crowd the streets and victous haunts of the towns. Here was a boy riding by my side alking as a man would talk-freely and confiding. Was i ecause he thought I was interested in his conversation an necause he thought I was interested in ins conversation and in him? If he was like other boys, and I had been crusty and distant, giving him to understand that he must "keep his place," would he have been so candid and easy? I think not. He told me many things which, possibly, he never told a man before. I found him to be the most interesting ompanion I had ever traveled with, and I learned some

thing from him during every one of the three days of our journey; yet he was only a boy. Reader, let me show you something. We will take a po sition at the eastern edge of a long, long prairie which has grown narrower, accommodating itself to the windings of a creek in front and to the right of us, and a wooded ridge to the left. We are facing eastward, remember. The sun is at our back, his long, almost horizontal rays making bright and glossy the brown and red leaves of the trees ahead. Do and glossy the brown and red leaves of the trees shead. Do you hear the sound of running water near? That is Silver Creek, one of the lovliest little streams that ever gav drink to plant, beast or man. It is just in front of us abou ten rods. Those scattering willows and cottonwoods so nea to us mark its channel, Now, look beyond them-you may have to stoop a little—and see that four-plank and capped fence whitewashed: Then, see those moving elm trees, and oak, answering the breeze that is passing and playing with he sunbeams. Then, some distance beyond them, and ris-ing in irregular ledges of rock, shaded by numberless cesweening round to the east and south sheltering beautiful valley, is a curving crest of hills, but don't spend any more time looking at that than merely to note the general contour of the region. Now, come back to the trees again, and look at the evergreens scattered among the large forest trees. Then, to the scattered among the large forest trees. Then, to the left, a little way, see those red and green applies glistening among the branches on which they are hanging. Can you see the trellised vines just south of the orchard? and the pear and cherry trees beyond them? and the stone spring house still a little farther on? and a poultry house to the right? and a brown barn, with cattle, and horses, and sheep, and hogs, and turkeys, and guineas, and geese, and ducks, near? and a couple of little white houses in the midst of the trees? and the bright green blue grass sward all around? That is my Missourh home; and the little girl you see coming towards us is Mary; and that elderly lady standing in the door, is Mrs. Armstrong,

re surprised when informed that the gentleman in whose company I was would probably remain with t some time; and when I introduced him to Mary, she blust ed and shied off behind Mother Armstrong, then tripped away to the orchard, looking backwards betimes, saying to herself, as I suppose—"What in the world did he bring

But they soon became acquainted and grew fond of each other. Children need the society of children. It is cruel to bring up a child alone. The atmosphere is not natural However much older persons may think they are playing child, they don't do it naturally as they did when they were young. A man may get down on all-fours and play elephant, or horse, or dog, but he can't do it half as well as a boy can. And he can't climb fences and trees, and jump over mudholes, and whistle up spooks, and magnify ghost stoiles. It takes a boy to do such things. And a woman may set a whole day and dress dolls, and give instructions about building play houses, and hunting eggs, and sliding down havstacks, but a ten year old girl can beat her any day at any of those feats. Then, when the genuine boy and iny at any of those leafs. Then, when the genuine doy and girl are permitted to do these things themselves and in their livin way—for they must be done—why, you may be sure hey will all be done right. Boys and girls, I think are just as necessary to one another's welfare as men and women are. I had a premonition that this new acquaintanceship would be not only agreeable, but mutally beneficial.

It was not long before Mortimer felt at case and at home. We fixed up a little room in the house for him. We were receiving a dozen or more newspapers, the best in the country, and these proved very entertaining to him. We hitched we them to the wagon and plow He worked daily about the house or on the farm and among he worked unity about the noise of our least that all all all of the stock. I gave him many things to do alone, and often had Mary assis, him. In time he became very useful and so interesting that we would have been unwilling to part with him. And when we began to haul rock and sand and lime, and lumber, and nails, and began to dig the cellar and foun dation for the new house, he and Mary were made the special guardians or the trees and plants on the grounds, to see that they were not injured. In the winter they went to the district school, but the best school we had was at home, where we read, and spelled, and wrote, and studied arithnetic and geography an hour or two every evening during

I began to feel a good deal like I supposed a man of fami-, and didn't see but that after all I might be of so se in the world in trying to take good care of those under

my protection and to make them happy.

Mrs. Armstrong was a kind, generous hearted woman She, too, had had some troubles—indeed, who has notrand I was becoming more interested in her, the more I became intimately acquainted with her good qualities. The happen of climate, or see a property or sentething. change of climate, or age, or memory, or something else, neither she nor I knew what, was operating t her physical injury. Her health was failing; her hal her physical injury. Her health was failing; her hair was growing whiter, and her face was losing color. One day she was talking to me about this, giving me notice, as she said, that she would not be long with us, and she was anxious only about Mary. While we were talking, Morti-mer and Mary, who had ridden Billy and Sam over to the office, returned with the mail. There was a letter with the Damascus postmark on the envelope. I opened it and

DAMABCUS, KANSAS, ---, 18--.

Dear Sir:-Col. Blucher is dead. After his trial h was never away from his house except at the grave of his children. He was there three or four times every day until his reason wholly left him. He refused to be out o beyond calling distance, of his wife. He not leave her presence more than a few minutes at a time and he had a horror of seeing any one else. He grew weak er in body and mind for weeks and months until he becam a madman. He would suffer no one then but his wife to b near him. To her he was perfectly kind, but to others h was a dangerous maniac. At her bidding he sat, or stood or lay anywhere she desired, and at her request, the neigh-bors did no more than to be ready if called. Yesterday he died with his head resting against his wife's breast. Sh sent for me and requested the writing of this letter, and wished me to say that if you have any business in this par of the country, she would esteem it a great favor if you would call upon her. I hope you will find it convenient to come at an early day, for surely this devoted woman ha had trouble enough. She needs a stronger arm than her won, to help her now, and I know a visit from you would be

I had never told Mrs. Armstrong or Mary anything abo

the Blucher's or their affairs, nor did I now; but upon read ing this letter, I told Mrs. Armstrong that I would be absent some days, and at once set about to leave. Then I sent some days, and at once set about to leave. Then I wished Billy was what he was ten years before, but he wasn't. And he was too old for such a journey. I had a fine mule team hitched to the spring wagon, and in an hour I was off fer Kansas. No one at home had any knowledge of the object or nature of this journey.

Bagdad was only a few miles out of a direct route, and I

vent that way to change teams. There I selected a fai ne and waited two hours to have a little let

"COL. HENRY BLUCHER !

It does us no good to detail the sorrows of our fellow mor als; and I will not detain the reader with any descriptio ans, that I will not detail the reader with any description of what was so painfully visible all about that lonely cabin, A soul that could bear all that that one had borne, and yet be able to stand up under this last stroke, was too strong to be broken by any other trouble. But hard as they had bee o bear, there was yet another right at the door, more terri ble than all. Until her husband had fallen finally, she had omehody else to live for: some other one for whom to work and doubt? Her father and mother were gone; sisters and prothers she had none; here was she left alone, weary and riendless. Thus she talked to me and poured out her n language pathetic and sad; but no word of compl ng, nor chiding, nor condemning. She wante

Will you do as I direct," I asked.

"I will."
"While I have a penny you shall not want. I have a home, and a good, kind, motherly woman there, and a sweet girl, and Mortimer Montrose, where you may rest, and where it will be a pleasure for all of us to do you service. You shall see that as 'some a you can be read and ice. You shall go there as soon as you can be ready and hat will be your home."

The neighbors all were kind. They came to assist he about getting ready, though the poor woman had so little of this world's goods, that she could have done her wardrobe up in five minutes. I saw Mrs. Montrose and had her make some purchases for Mrs. Blucher's comfort on the journey. The cows and pigs had all been sold to keep up expenses, and there was indeed nothing left. I looked up the matter of taxes and found that the Colonel had failed for nearly three years to pay them on his howested, and that Equipment hree years to pay them on his homestead, and that Esquire three years to pay them on his homestead, and that Lequire Catchpenny had the tax certificates in his possession. I paid up all that was due, and redeemed the land. In three months more the statutory limitation would have been reached and he would have been owner of Blucher's home at a cost of about forty-five dollars.

Mrs. Montrose, having authority and request to procure

anything she desired for Mrs. Blucher's comfort, informed me that the poor woman's poverty was far beyond what she had known or suspected; that she was sadly in want for ev-erything, and she would not let her leave until she could go properly. I saw the merchant with whom I had left orders o supply anything needed, and inquired if it had not been

done. The reply was—'Mrs. Blucher never sent for any-thing without money to pay for it."

So it was three weeks after my arrival when we were ready to start, and during that time I had opportunity for riding over the country and seeing some other phases of the

developing life in that new region, and also of attending court which was to convene in about ten days.

In all save trees, this section was further along in the way of settlement and thrift, though it was only a few years since the first settlers came, than my part of Missouri that had been what they called settled more than half a century. Here were farms and young orchards averywhere. ury. Here were farms and young orchards everywhere and one could count a dozen white school houses from alnost any mound or ridge. The streams were bridged, th coads all good, and the general air of the people was that o

But if prosperity had swept over the land, drifting all these good things out there, so now was the returning wave passing, and in its backward flow many poer fellows were passing, and in 10 observator now many poor lentows were washed out to sea. Paying forty and fifty per cent. interest will destroy any business, as everybody knows; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that when men are moving with the floodtide they do not calculate upon the ebb. They discount the future, and build on hope. But violated law brings justice nearer. Lands mortgaged a few years ago at those us-conscionceable rates of usury were now being taken by the mortgagees, and all the labor done on them was lost to those who performed it. The extravagance and fraud of early county administration were appearing on the surface of af-fairs in the shape of taxes running up to eight and ten per cent, on property valuation. Grasshoppers too, had paid these blooming prairies a visit and carried off whole fields of wheat and corn. Raliroad building had ceased; the towns were away out of all proportion to the surrounding country in development; hence they stopped building. Bridges and school houses were built and the bonds which paid for them were falling due. The bottom of things gener paid for them were failing due. The bottom of things gener-ally had failen out, and hard times had come. The people wondered what alled them, and a band of reformers, travel-ing over the country like a menagerie undertook to inform them. Mr. Nimbletongue was a reformer. He preached a new gospel to the credulous people. He said the shylocks had taken possession of the country and we were all going to the devil. There was but one remedy—repudiation. We had promised to pay when we thought we were able, but the politicians had run things into the ground. They had politicians had run things into the ground. They had withdrawn all the money from the people, and how could they pay without money. The Judge's philosophy did not include the pressing fact that the people had no property to exchange for money. If the government would print money enough to pay off all this indebtedness and give it to the people, they could soon set this thing all right; but the bloated bondholders had congress by the throat, and there was nothing left, but plain, simple, straight forward, honres nothing sets, out plain, simple, straight forward, non-est repudiation. That was pretty good doctrine in hard times, and Nimbletongue became very popular. He preach-ed reform in other directions also. He was in favor of cut-ting down salaries all around, and legislating railroads and banks into a sensible state of mind. The problem more had built the railroads, and the people ought to contro them. Every voter ought to have an annual pass over every railroad. This thing of confining free transportation to editors, and judges, and members of the legislature, was, in the elegant language of Judge Nimbletongue, "a littl

An election was pending, and the Judge was a candidat for the legislature. He was so thoroughly versed in the true inwardness of the situation that a good many people

Mr. Manly's party friends had put him in nomination for the same office, but he was not a reformer. He argued that the people had promised to pay the bonds they voted and he saw no honest way to deal with the matter but to pay them. That was cold comfort, and he was not the man for

the times.

A reform-anti-monopoly meeting was advertised for Da-A reform-anti-monopoly meeting was avertised to harmascus, and these things were to be discussed. I concluded to attend that meeting and be informed on the general issues. It was to be held the next week.

In the meantime I drove down to Pompell and over to Roswell. At the former place, the most effective worker in the reform movement was Sam Talker. He had injured himself some in his county sear performance; but one of the cardinal tenets of the reform creed was to overlook the past Sam was an active man and was winning golden opinion among his fellow citizens. Hancock county was entitled to two representatives, and Mr. Talker was revolutionizing his district in his favor. His opponent was Major Horn. But the Major belonged to a different school of reform. He and Mr. Manly were not the kind of stuff out of which Nimbletongue reformers of those days was made. The tim were out of joint, and it required men who, also, were out o joint, to get things straightened out again. A legistature made up of men like Nimbletongue and Talker could put things to rights in thirty days or less. They would pay all the debts, reduce all the salaries, run the govern nothing, wipe out interest and taxes, pay the people's debt

and get a railroad pass for every voter and his wife. Why should not such men be put in power? There was where the farmers showed how wise and well there was where the farmers showed how wise and well organized they were. They were in trouble, there was no doubt of that; interest was exhorbitant and taxes amounted o more than a fair rent of land; individuals were in debt shool districts, townships, towns and counties were in debt ereditors were clamoring for payment, and there was no money to pay them with. Something needed doing very much, and here were men ready to undertake the work for the mengre sum of three dollars a day. The farmers held meetings to talk about these things and consider means o relief. Nimbletengue and Talker and others of their school attended all of these country meetings and kindly sugges-ted officers for them, wrote out their resolutions and made the necessary speeches. Indeed they left nothing for the farmers themselves to do. They even did their thinking for them, and now they were patriotic and self-sacrificing enough to do their legistation for them. I repeat, that in selecting such men the farmers gave evidence of un

usual foresight. In times of general unrest, as all know, the best judgment of the best men is needed. The reader will agree with me, doubtless, that no two men in all the county of Hancock possessed in more eminent degree all the essential qualifications of trusted statesmen—honor, sense and courage, than these same candidates, Nimbletongue and Talker. Talker

The luster of Roswell had faded. All that was left of her ras her history, and probably there was never before so such history crowded into two years as in the case of this agnificent display of brass and whisky. The railroad which had threatened to strike the town was delicted and went down the other chute. Bartholomew was born, and al Roswell went over to the baptism. It grew up in a few onths to a brilliancy of glory not often attained even on the border. Deadman's Street, the principal thoroughfare of Bartholomew, was lined with grogshops, dance houses and all the favorite haunts of the cowboys, and three or four train loads of cattle went out every day over the new

But Bartholemew also died young. When Col. Bonapart purchased his stock farm, he knew a thing or two, and with the help of those behind, he soon laid off a railroad town, and began to build an enormous hotel. It had seventy-five rooms, besides the sample room. That meant business; and the people of Bartholomew began to curse and tear their hair. But the City of Bonaparte went steadily ahead, for the railroad company was running it, and the permanent depot was established there.

It may as well be stated here, that the railroad company according to promise, was built through Bartholomew and on to Roswell, leaving the latter city on the opposite side of the river, however. In order to build up Bonaparte and de-stroy the other the other two towns, freights were put down very low to Bonaparte and run away up on the other towns. This of course made goods so much cheaper at Bonaparte that the merchants there undersold their neighbors and cleaned out their business. This discrimination in favor of the railroad town, soon brought the others down, The people of those fast towns saw the inevitable and made haste to save what little they could. Some moved to Bona parte, some went to other places, and in a year's time their towns were practically depopulated. Then the railroad track to Bartholomew and Roswell was torn up and those

ver had been passed, that the country would now grow steadily along, that the town-building era had reached its climax in the destruction of Bartholomew and Roswell, that Bonaparte would live and grow, and he would stay there and practice law.

Buring the time of a very interesting conversation with Mr. Vandermeyer in his office, we were interrupted by the entrance of a well-dressed gentleman. He was a man of siness, and proceeded to the matter in hand at once. Taking a long, narrow pocket book from his coat pocket, he ook out a roll of bills and counted out one hundred dollar

took out a roll of bills and counted out one hundred dollars which he handed to Mr. Vandermeyer. This was all done before a word passed between them.

"What's up now, Major's said the attorney.

"Why," said the Major, "I have charge of the political department of our road, and the elections down this way must be looked after. Railroad building, like everything else, has a backset, and the public feeling issomewhat turn-ing sgainst us. If it isn't managed carefully it may do harm. Over in Hancock county, for instance, the farmers are a good deal excited, but things are working all righ iere, for Nimbletonge and Talker are in the lead, with Catchpenny and Grundy and Longneck to strike for then and that disgusts such men as Manly and Horn. But they are going to have an anti-monopoly meeting soon at Damascus, and I want you to make a railroad speech

ners,."
"What do you want me to say?"
"The truth, only, and without mincing," was the Major's

"But suppose the court rules me out of order?"

"The people always listen to a gentleman. Go and mingle with the people, and when the meeting is organized, at the proper time tell them you represent the railroad interest; that you are under pay, and want to be heard. You will have time to think over what you ought to say and can prenare it better than I."

and can prepare it better than I."

If the the reader remembers Major Wm. Brown, who had If the the reader remembers Major Wm. Brown, who had trouble with Bob Samson on the Ohio river before the war, this renews the acquaintance; for the gentieman who is conversing with Mr. Vandermeyer, is the same. How things have changed since then. He did not recognize me, however, though I knew him at sight.

The time for the mass meeting had arrived and Damascus was full of people from all parts of the country within reach. I was surprised to find that there were a good many farmers who looked a unput south on the programmer.

who looked suspiciously on the movement. Strange as it may appear, they had no confidence in Nimbletongue and may appear, they had no condence in Nimbletongue and Talker, and they knew those two men would run the meeting. They had seen enough of such men's leadership they said. It was just such men that had got the people where they were, and had received the biggest kind of pay for it and now they were trying to humbug them again on the other tack. They had been into every steal in the town and county; their hands had been down into every man's pocket, and now they were trying to sing the people to sleep while they robbed them of their grave clothes. They were a precious set of villians to preach reform, said the critical precious set of villians to preach reform, said the critical armers. Thus those one-sided men reasoned. I say one question. It was not so with the decision of strangely sided people. These one-sided men reasoned strangely. They seemed to believe that sensible farmers and practical en knew as much about their own affairs as anybody else and that if they permitted such scalawags and deadbes be robbed, and ought to be. They insisted, and over it, too, that they were competent to attend to their own ousiness and run their own meetings, w hout help from public thieves. Strange delusion! But some will go off in

The convention was called to order by Judge Nimble ague, and Mr. Talker nominated Major Horn for chair

Major Horn was Joshua Horn whom we last saw carrying his dead son from a bushwhackers' camp in the dark day of '56. He had gone into the army, was made Major, an after the war had settled in Hancock county, where, at this time, he had a beautiful, well improved farm. He was there early, and his energy and force of character had made him prominent. He had lost none of his manhood in the years since our first acquaintance with him. name was proposed by Talker for chairman, the Major rose and asked the people to delay voting a moment. He want-ed to know more about the character of the meeting before would consent to take any part in it. He understood that the meeting was called in the interest of the peo who wanted to reform abuses, but the first two men to spe in the assembly were persons whom he would not trust with penny out of his sight; men without honor or principle and whose hands had been deeper down in the people's pockets than those of anybody he could mention; they had the lion's share of every steal in the county; and if they ever had a client they didn't rob, it was because the poor fell was fortunate enough to have nothing for them to take.
Unless these fellows were choked off, the Major said he
would have nothing to do with the meeting at all, and he

resumed his seat.

Loud calls for Nimbletongue brought that modest gen nan reluctantly to his feet. He regretted very much that his good friend, Major Horn, was not in sympathy with the ting, for he had expected the help of the Major's strop arm in this movement against the shylocks, but the matter in hand was too important to stop because one man falls by the way; and he nominated Japtain Samuel Talker for chairman. The houserang with aye's. I tell you those rough chairman. The nousering with fives, I tenyou mose rough looking countrymen were in earnest, and under the guide of such leadership they had determined that monopolite and corruptionists should feel the power of the people Esquire Catchpenny, being a good seribe, was appointed secretary. Then half a dozen farmers were duly elected. vice presidents and the meeting was regularly organized "What is the pleasure of the house," the chairman in quired, looking gravely around over the five hundred peo

ple present. For at least a minute nobody spoke. "Then Jonadab Grundy, a bright-eyed, long-haired man rose, and said-"Mr. Chairman, I make a motion, if I kin git a sec

and he looked about among the faces near him for a sec

"I second your motion," cried a dark-skinned, ragged man some distance away; and then he, the dark-skinner man, spit on the floor and looked up at the chairman. The first speaker, being duly seconded, then proceeded

"I make a motion to appoint a committee on resolution

We can't run this thing without resolutions. It's resolu-

The motion was put and carried. The mover, of course was named first on the committee, then Mr. Nimbletongue Capt. Killchrist and two other farmers were appointed.

The committee retired to consult; but they were absent not to exceed five minutes—just long enough for Nimbletongue to read his resolutions already prepared. It is not at all probable that he expected to be a member of such an

important committee, but it is well to have resolutions ready, and he kindly prepared them. However the time was not wasted, for when they left the room Mr. Talker was called for, and he was entertaining us with an earnest and patriotic speech when the committee returned. The resolutions were fourteen in number, very elaborately

drawn, and they had the true anti-monopoly reform ring about them. They electrified the audience, and on motion of dr. Jonadab Grundy, after he got a second, they were adoped with a "hooraw." The last resolution was a stinger, and

brought down the house.

"Resolved, That railroad companies are licensed robbers, and that it becomes us as American Freemen to set our feet on these public vampires."

After were were read, the time seemed propitious for another speech, and although Mr. Grundy did not see that

anything more was to be done after "adoptin' them resolutions," it was evident that a number of other gentlemen desired to be heard. Some ten or fifteen persons spake to the resolutions. They were particularly severe on railroads and national banks. They had nothing to say about private banks like that of the Dombey Bro's which had robbed vate canks like that of the Dombey Bro's which had robbed the people of Damascus and surrounding country of many thousand dollars; but it was bigger game they shot at—the National banks, though there was not one within a hundred miles of Hancock county; and it may be within the bounds of reason fand truth to say that not one of the speakers had ever had a dollar in bank in his life. But it was strange, and I have often thought of it since, that those rough looking men—the speakers, I mean,—though not one of them was a farmer—some of them wearing uncombed hair, dirty shirts, and torn shoes, to all outward appearances, very ig-norant men, should know so much about grave affairs of towns were practically depopulated. Then the railroad track to Bartholomew and Roswell was torn up and those cities were dead.

While at Bonaparte I met Mr. Vandermeyer, the attorney who attempted to defend "the boys" in Judge Lynch's court over in Grundy ceunty. He was companionable in the sense that he was a gentleman, had good manners, was polite and well-informed. He said he had watched the drift of things in that part of the world for several years, and had made up his mind that the crists in the border fever had been passed, that the country would now grow steadily along, that the town-building era had reached its climax in the destruction of Bartholomew and Roswell, that the government honestly, and could tell to a cent how governmental policy-finance, tariff, transportation, etc. run the government honestly, and could tell to a cent how much money had been stolen in the last ten years from the people's treasury. He even pointed out the thieves, and did not spare the "President of these United States, whose long fingers were in the money box all the time." He described the process of making money and described the process of making money and charged it upon the President and the 'big men" generally, that they run the ma-chine to suit themselves, and kept all the money. His chine to suit themselves, and kept all the money. His knowledge was so extensive and varied that, as I said, I was surprised, and I inquired of Major Horn who he was and how much

aurpheed, and I inquired of major about which who had not also much property he controlled.

"That man?" said the Major. "The reason he knows so much about other people's business is because he does not attend to his own. He has no property only what he

Mr. Nimbletongue modestly responded to a call and made ar. Almoseonge mocesty responded to a call and made a speech of great power. He was more politic and graceful than most of the other speakers; he knew how to bow and turn a period. The meeting was about to adjourn, when a little, heavy set fellow, with a clean, white shirt and a tetady eye rose up at the far end of the room and said:
"Mr. Chairman, this meeting is a fraud, and I hope every

onest and sensible man here will wash his hands of it."

honest and sensible man here will wash his hands of it."

After this effort, Mr. Vandermeyer rose and, addressing
the chair very potitely, inquired if it would be agreeable to
the convention to hear a railroad man speak.

"Yes, yes; hear him, of course; let us hear all sides," and
after his speech the meeting adjourned.

Next day was court. The manslaughter case against
Killchrist had been tried twice before, but the jury had disagreed, and it was the same this time, when a "nolle prosequi" was entered. The prosecution had done good, though.
It set some men to thinking who had never thought before
on that particular subject. The Judge charged the jury evon that particular subject. The Judge charged the jury ev-ery time that selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage ery time that selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage was a crime unless it was protected by a legal license that a man who sold it without authority committed a crime every time he sold it; and hence, if his crime re-sulted in damage or death, he was liable as an accessory. Sam Cornover and Robert Defoe were up again at this term on a charge of horse stealing, were convicted and sam cornover and knowes the perce were up again at this term on a charge of horse stealing, were convicted and sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary, thus breaking up a gang of thieves which had overrun the county. But there was a sad feature about the proceedings. Two boys, only about fifteen years old, were tried and convicted for breaking into a jewelry store and stealing watches and money. They were two of the boys I had seen Cornover and Defoe urge up to Killchrist's bar to drink beer and whisky, and afterwards had to be laid away against the wall drunk. The Judge reserved his sentence, reprimanded the boys, and sent them home.

(To be continued)

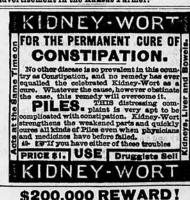
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JUNE 21, 1

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Zadics' Department.

Her Last Posy.

In the rarest of English valleys A motheriess girl ran wild, And the greenness and silence and gladness Were soul of the soul of the child, The birds were her gay little brothers, The squirrels her sweethearts sny;
And her heart kept tune with the rain-drops,
And sailed with the clouds in the sky. And angels kent coming and going. With beautiful things to do And wherever they left a footprint A cowslip or primrose grew

She was taken to live in London. So thick with pitiless folk, And she could not smile for its badness, And could not breathe for its smoke, And now, as she lay on her pallet, Too weary and weak to rise, A smile of ineffable longing Brought dews to her faded eyes: "Oh me, for a yellow cowslip, A pale little primrose dear Won't some kind angel remember. And pluck one and bring it here?"

She took them with fingers weak, And kissed them, and stroked them, and loved them And laid them against her cheek,

"It was kind of the angels so send them . And, now I'm too tired to pray,
If God looks down at the cowslips, He'll know what I want to say.'
They burried them in her bosom, And when she shall wake and rise: Why may not the flowers be quickened, And bloom in her happy skies?

-Good Words.

SEVERAL TOPICS.

Your paper contains many things of interest to far mers and their wives. But there is one thing I hope the ladies will not forget, that is, stories for the children; in many families perhaps the Farmer is all the reading matter that comes into the home circle. We must not forget the children. I want to tell the little boys and girls how the Lapland babies are ta-ken to church. You remember, children, Lapland is a very cold country, and the snows there are often very deep; the babies are wrapped very warmly and when they get to church the papes of the children dig deep holes in the snow and the little ones are put in these places and there they lie warm and cozy un til church is over.

Aunt D., I hope you will tell us about your flowers I think many of us would like to exchange plants with you; I for one would be glad to if I have anything you would like; my lilly is six years old. I treat it by giving it a rest after it is through blooming; turn it on its side under a large shrub, allowing it to remain there without water until new leaves begin to start; then shake the dirt off of the bulb, taking off all new shoots, excepting those you wish to have remain; these new shoots can be reset for new plants; repot the bulb in a mixture of garden soil, old manure, fine chip dirt equal parts well mixed with a pint of sand; set the bulb two or three inches under the soil, giving it plenty of water and light; my lily used to lose its leaves when I kept it well watered and growing all the year without the needed rest. I have lost many roses every year from the green-house; this year I got nine and cut off one third of the tops before planting; now they are all doing well. Among other plants I did not cut down, I lost AUNT JUE.

TWO OR THREE THINGS.

Council Grove.

Please give me room to put a word in edge-ways. I have been sick for three weeks past, unable to attend to my household duties, and since I got un it seems I am so behind with everything I am almo discouraged. My door yard looks like despair, al-though what I cannot get done this year I hope to next. We have had an abundance of rain; everything s growing and looking finely; prospect is good for

My neighbor (farmer) says he does not believe in taking an agricultural paper or even reading it; he says the letters written are by those that can write says the letters written are by those that can write fluently and who really know little about farming or the subjects they write upon from practice. Now, I can hardly agree with him, but would like a little light on the subject, for I think an Agricultural paper is especially for the farmers and their wives in which they should be allowed to express their different opinions and thoughts, even if it is not always quite so fluent and grammatical. I think I could hardly do without an agricultural paper; I read the FARMER come useful as a rule. We have only to look in orevery week; like it better all the time. I generally der to see these causes and results in any stage of read the Ladies' Department first, then next is Geralhave felt all the time that the different letters I was reading in the FARMER were from the experienced farmers and their wives, and I have enjoyed them more than I can express, and I shall still continue to

I would like to ask Aunt Jue to send me her name and address on a postal card; I would like for her to tell me all about how she treats her calla lillie, as they are the favorite of all flowers with me. Aunt Dinah, I would gladly exchange some plants with you, but I have such a few beside what you have I feel timid in offering you anything; if you will send me your name and address, I think we can find out our wants better; I am a passionate lover of flowers. There is a verse that often comes to my mind:

"God might have made the earth bring forth Enough for great and small; The oak tree and the cedar tree, And not a flower at all "

Oh, what a dreary world it would have been with out flowers.

I would like for some of the ladies to send me a receipt for putting up cucumber pickles that will keep two years; I like the receipts sent our department very much; I am going to try making pickles of small musk-melons. I would also like for some one to tell me if they have ever canned green corn or beans and had them keep good. I have a good re-ceipt for a breakfast dish: Take and beat up one egg in a long deep dish, then add a teacup of cream or rich milk and a little salt and pepper; have ready some dry bread or biscuit, (if bread is very dry first me water), then into the cream and egg, turning the bread and getting on both sides goo then put in a hot skillet with some meat fryings, or butter, and let fry a nice brown. This is my first to the Ladies' Department; I hope it will not find that 'big basket.' MRS. O. L. SWOPE. Delphos, Ottawa Co.

GLAD SHE'S HERK.

I knocked at your door a short time ago and stoo waiting to see if the ladies were "at home" to any one who is not a farmers' wife, when all at once the loor opened so unexpectedly that I half suspect the latch was already raised, or else my neighbor "over the way" had talked about me so that I was not altogether a stranger. Thanks for the welcome; it gives me courage to come again. Although not a farmers' wife, I know something of farm life. I would like to shake hands with Practical; her article on "Love Begets Love," expresses my sentiments

much better than I could. And Mystic, too, please give us some more "seasoning," it is wholesome diet; I would like to see the poem she speaks of, entitled "Dan's Wife." In my last letter the remedy spo ken of should have read "blue ointment;" the printer omitted the 'l" in blue. SEVEEREA. Cana Valley.

BEUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

I want to say to the ladies of this department, that I like Kansas very well; we have a beautiful country here, and I think sometime in the near future we will have beautiful homes, homes that we will be proud of because we helped to make them; of course we are deprived of many of the comforts that we enjoyed in our eastern homes, but we must not expect to have them for a few years. If we would think ess about our disadvantages, and try harder to make our surroundings nice and comfortable, there would be less dissatisfaction among us. On the prairies trees beautify a place more than anything else; plant a few cottonwood trees at suitable places in your yard, and of a dry time pour all of your waste water around them. This water has to be disposed of any way, and it will be but a trifle more trouble to pour it about the trees, and the beauty and pleasure you obtain from them will repay you ten fold. A small walnut grove near the house helps the looks of a place very much, and one can be started with but little trouble; cottonwoods and walnuts both do well here. Help all you can in this work yourselves, and I am sure you will enjoy them a great deal better; it is a real enjoyment to me to watch the growth and progress of my little trees, they seem so home-like. Then let us not be discouraged it our present home is not a beautiful one, but look forward to the future and try to make them what we would have them be Carmi, Pratt Co.

ECONOMY OF LABOR,
Economy of labor is a question that not only in volves the prosperity of individuals but that of com munities and nations, and when thus applied de-mands the consideration of the ablest statesmen; and when an industry so easily adapted to our climate and the habits of our people (as silk culture) is introduced, it becomes the duty of those who have the civil prosperity and commercial interest of our state in view to do all in their power to promote its estab

I believe there is latent force and energy in Kan sas sufficient to supply and run a factory in every county enhancing the commercial wealth of our state by millions, giving healthful, honest employment to housands of women and children, in both town and country; and every man or woman who plants a grove of mulherries or induces another to do so, becomes

public benefactor.

The misfortunes incidental to the settling of a new country have reduced many to a condition of dependence upon daily labor to meet their necessities, and every winter our western towns are filled with this We have no factories nor kindergartens to meet the wants of this class, hence they must, do, and will continue to want, until this avenue is opened to them; it must be done for them; their condition is helpless in this respect and merits the kindest con-sideration of those who are in any way able to give relief. It is not always charity to give of our means to the poor, yet it is a noble charity to provide em ployment whereby they can obtain food and cloth ing, in fact place them above want. It is a painful task to say to a mother who comes seeking work to relieve the wants of herself and children, "I have no employment to give you my dear woman, nor am I able to relieve your necessities in any way." It was this very task that first prompted me to direct the attention of the public to this great question of the

Sconomy of Labor, I frequently see conditions in life caused, no doubt by a want of industrial education and employment that sends a thrill of unutterable sadness through my soul, like the midnight wail of a lost Angel. O women! with all your God-given qualities, your sym pathy and love, your devotion to every cause of humanity, you, whose sensitive nature shrinks from asking a slight favor of your kindest friend, imagine if you can the feelings of a timid girl, or sadder still, a feeble mother seeking from house to house for employment to relieve the necessities of her loved ones Are these things too sad for your reflection? Is it too much for you to think what others icel? Would that I could turn your thoughts to a higner, nobler theme; would that I could stir your souls to not only feel, but act in this matter in concert with the noble ladies of Philadelphia whose gratuitous instruction I forward to the FARMER, whence; through the kindness of the Editor, they will be scattered as good seed all over the state; may it prove a fertile field, and may our motives in the promotion of this industry be not simply to array ourselves in purple and silk, but to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, substitute industry and virtue for vice and idleness

We cannot give too much attention to this question of industrial education for the young children who grow up in idleness, whether in want or plenty, it matters little as to results, cannot be expected to beprogress; the condition of this class can only be alleviated by the introduction of such industries as are adapted to the abilities of the masses; they should be carefully instructed to begin right, not expecting great results, but fair compensation in proportion to the quality of the article produced. Every man or woman who reads the FARMER can in this way become a self-constituted missionary in their own society. I often think if I had means that I should desire to place the FARMER in the hands of every man in our state; what a harmony of thought, feeling and action it would create. I would like to acknowledge the pleasure the perusal of each letter in our department affords, but this is too long now MRS. M. J. HUNTER. so good bye.

TO COOK ASPARAGUS

Weather for the past few days has been cold and rainy, but has now cleared off warm and sunny; the small grain is looking good; corn has been rendered somewhat late by cold and wet weather, but will ome on all right with the warm weather. Farmer are nearly all busy with the cultivator; the prospect for both fruit and grain is good .

To cook asparagus;-After washing and cutting off the tough part, lay the stems that are about the same length together, and tie with twine into bunches about two inches thick; drop into boiling water and cook until tender; when done, lay it all the same vay in a dish and take off the strings and add but ter, pepper and cream; salt should be added while cooking. Another way Which requires less time is to cut into pieces about an inch in length, and when nearly done add the butter, pepper and cream. I hope Aglease will like this manner of cooking aspar

Interesting Scraps.

-The word for daughter, in some of the eastern neans milker. anguages 1

-One-half of the human race die before the reach the age of seventeen years.

-The value of oranges and lemons imported into

the United States annually is about \$4,000,000. -Planting tomato sets among squash plants, it is said, will prevent insects from destroying the latter. -Copperas is a good disinfectant, scattered about

the filthy places, or dissolved in water and sprinkled. -The value of all the farms in the United States is \$13,461,200,438, or two-thirds the productive wealth

of the nation.

-A gardner says he increases the yield of his melons, squashes and cucumbers by pinching off the

-Of the fifty million people in the United States, 7.600,000 are engaged in agriculture. This does not nclude the families of the farmers.

——Cabbage worms may be kept away by sifting stove ashes mixed with a little sulphur on the cabbages while they are wet with dew.

—The value of farm products, including live stock, in 1880, was two hundred millions of dollars more than that of manufactures and mining combined.

-Fifty years ago all the table cutlery used in this country was imported from England. Now not more than eight per cent, of what we use is made

—This country, last year produced \$31,000,000 in gold and \$42,000,000 in silver. Total product of the world: Gold \$90,000,000; silver \$81,500,000, making an aggregate of \$171,500,000.

-The United States Fish Commission have recent ly placed one million shad and two million herring in the Colorado river of Texas, and have placed shad in a number of other rivers of the south.

-More than one-half of the adult population of the United States is engaged in agriculture; their farms are worth more than all other property combined; and they produce more value than all other classes put together.

-On the last day of May, 1882, the largest num ber of immigrants ever landed at Castle Garden in one day, set foot on American shores—5,995. Among them were 60 slik weavers from Marselles, and up-wards of a hundred millers from Hamburg.

-To destroy cut worms, an eastern gardner says he never falls with this: Take Paris green, mix with it a little dry flour of starch; put it into a little sack of very thin muslin, and while the 'dew is on the plants, just 'starch their faces' with the mixture

-A curious mathematician has figured up the quantity of coal taken from the British mines las year. He says if it was made into cylindrical col-umns fifty feet in diameter and five hundred feet high, and these columns were placed in line fifty feet apart, they would form a colonade nearly eigh y-six miles long.

The Lunny Bart.

-A thing without legs that kicks-A gun.

-A stand-still-A disused whisky factory. -Holding her own-A mother carrying her oaby.

-"I am not so bad as I am painted," said the fashionable woman. -To have a capital wife, does it follow that sh

nust have been a rich girl? -- The hens that produced the most eggs during

the month of May were the May-lays. -De world am plenty good 'nuff fur de class of people livin' in it.

-The difference between a hill and a pill is that the hill is hard to get up, and the jill is hard to get

--- If the army worm ever finds out what its scientific name is it will crawl away to some place and die of asphyxia.

——"Yes," said a young lady, complacently, "I expect we"ll get rich now, My husband has just been appointed one of the receivers of an embarrassed savings bank. -- "I'm afraid you little fellows don't always agree. You fight each other sometimes, don't you?" Twins—"Yeth, thir, thumtimth." "Ah, I thought

o. Well, who whips?" Twins—"Mamma whips." —Darwin acknowledged himself matched when his little niece asked him, seriously, what a cat has that no other animal has. He gave it up after mature deliberation, and then the sly puss answered

'kittens.' -The Boston Herald is sometimes severe. It says: "The smoking car is the 'den of utter nasti-ness' according to the New England Methodist. Per haps so, but you meet fewer of the hogs who claim two or three seats there, than you do in cleaner pla-

ces." -A druggist of Belton Falls, Va., has been sent to prison for sixty days, "for selling liquor as a bev-erage." Wonder what they would have done with him if he had sold it as a liver pad or as a wash for

- 'Just taste that tea," said old Hyson to his "Well, there doesn't seem to be anything the matter with it I can't taste anything." "Neither can I, and that's what I'm growling at."

-This is a boy's composition on girls: "Girls are the only folks that have their own way every time Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she vants anything. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better of

Never put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. Enclose one dollar and your name at once for a copy of the Kansas Far-MER one year.

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This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; will gather from 800 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. GILLILLAND,

Proprietor and Manufacturer.

Proprietor and THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

diate bloom delivered sarely, postpand, only post-office 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1: 12 for \$2: 19 for \$3: 26 for \$4: 35 for \$5: 75 for \$10: 100 for \$13. Our NEW CUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., etegantly stustrated—Free to att.
THE DINCEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers.
West Grove, Chester Co., Pa. Sent FREE!
TREATISE ON FRUIT
EVAPORATING FRUIT
Profits and General Statistics.
American Mfg Co., Waynesboro, Pa



NEW HOME SEWING 30 UNION SQUARENY CHICAGO, ILL. F. M. wEAVER & BRO., General Agents, Kansos City. Mo

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES

W Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, spe-cially adapted to the 88th paral-Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying.

located in the Cottonwood

Valley and also in water, rich soil: in paral-lel, the

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

A. S. JOHNSON, Topeka, Kansas.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1893, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Cierk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notices shall be published in the FARMER in three successive insues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the paper is 1 is made the duty of the proprietors of 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 Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

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 day of November and the list day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and househelders, can take up a firm animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being neitified 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.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the value of the present of th

he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it
shall be advertised in the Karsas Farrer in three successive numbers, any stray, may within twelve months from
the owner of any prove the same by evidence before any
Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the
taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom
proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the
owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of
all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within
west in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice
of the Feace shall see a summons to the householder to aptaker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects
describe and truly valuesaid stray, and make a sworn return
of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall

benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same oat 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 takil have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value or such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending June 14. Brown county--John E. Moon, clerk. COW--Taken up by Robert Gaston in Hamiin tp, May 19 882 one brindle cow 3 years old, giving milk, and valued

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R B Hampton in Liberty to ene
bar hare 3 yrs old, small white spot on incide of right fore
foot, both hind feet white, little white spot in forehead, val-

Doniphan county.-D. W. Morse, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John McDowell in Iowa township May 15 1882 one mare 2 years old, iron grey, left hind foot white, white forehead, valued at \$30.

STALLION—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay stallion one year old, left hind foot white, star in face, valued at \$25.

Graham county-E. McCabe, clerk. MULE—Taken up May 17 1882 by A D Chesmore in Bry-nt tp one dun mule, medium size, branded on left shoulder ith an inverted L, supposed to be 14 years old, and valued t 445.

with an inverted a, sopposed at the same time and place one brown mule, medium size, branded on left shoulder with an inverted L, supposed to be 14 years old, valued at \$45,

Linn county---J. H. Madden, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J C Melindy in Potosi tp June 5 1882 one 2 yr old stallion colt, bay, star in forehead, white stripe n face widest at bottom, hind foot white.

Marshall county -- W. H. Armstrong, clerk. MARE-Taken up May 6 1882 by Chas E Wells in Clear Fork to one 3 yr old bay or brown mare, white on right hind foot, star in forchead, valued at \$40. COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one brown 2 year old stud colt, valued at \$20. COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one sorrel yearling stud colt, valued at \$20.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.
COW—Taken up the 5th of June by 8 V Davis, Castleton
p, 1 cow and calf by her side, medium size, color brown,
randed on right side with crossed S, valued at \$2.

Wabaunsee county---D. M. Gardner, clerk.
MARE-Taken up by Peter Baker in Rock Creek tp one
ight sorrel mare, white stripe in face, both hind feet nearly
white, collar mark on left shoulder, few white specks on
left side of neck and shoulder, six years old, about 15 hands
high, valued at \$40.

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending June 7. Usage county-C. A. Cottreil, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up May 16 1882 by Abraham Fultz in Lin In tp one light grey horse 10 yrs old, shod in front, valued coln to one light grey horse 10 yrs old, snod in front, valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up May 14 1882 by Thomas Lawson in Junction to one bay horse 17 yrs old, left hind foot white, cut on left knee, valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up May 15 1882 by E C Hall in Ridgway to one bay horse pony 9 to 15 yrs old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, harness and saddle marks, valued at \$15.

Harper county--E. A, Rice, clerk,
PONY--Taken up May 19 1882 by Irwin Clough in Anthony tp one bay mare pony 4 years old, S branded on left shoulder, valued at \$20.
PONY--Taken up May 1 1882 by John White in Chicaskia tp one brown mare pony 5 yrs old, B branded on left shoulder, valued at \$40.
COLIT--Also by the same at the same time and place one bay horse colt 2 years old, B branded on left shoulder, valued at \$25. Labette county.-F. W. Felt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph B Sands April 29 in Canada to one bay pony mare about 17 yrs old, S B branded on left hip, some white on left hind foot, valued at \$10.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Niehaus, olerk.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph E Walters in Kickapoo to one black horse mule 7 or 8 years old, lairness marks, valued at \$30. ued at \$50.

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

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan Clerk. Miami County—B. J. Sheridan Clerk.

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

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

STEER—Taken up by J E Cooper. Weat p, May 1, 1 yearling steer, color white all over, marked with an upper bit out of left ear and upper and lower bit out of right ear; no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by J E Cooper, Wea tp, May 1, 1 yearling helfer, color white with a little red on both sides of the head and neck and sides; no ear marks, branded with letter O on the left hip; valued at \$14.

Sedgwick county.—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Woodman, Union tp, 1
white cow, 13 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.

white cow, 13 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$10, **Summer county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.**STALLION—Taken up April 29 1882 by W J Straight in
Greene to one by stallion 4 yrs old, branded with A S N S
R MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one
white mare. B branded on left hip, valued at \$25.
MARE—Also by the s me at the same time and place one
sorrel spotted mare with coit by side, valued at \$35.
MARE—Also by the sume at the same time and place one
moure colored mate with colt by side, harness marks, valued at \$35.

nonse colored mare with colt by side, harness marks, val-ied at \$35. HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one lark bay horse about 9 yrs old, lame in left fore leg, valued ark bay horse about wys old, it states the same time and place HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place me black horse, W branded on right shoulder, ears cropped

one Direct during.

Avalued at \$25.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place one bay mare about 3 yrs old, an indescribable brand on right shoulder, valued at \$20. Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

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

This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains throme portraits of Maud S, and Irequeols, and treats fully of Herness, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Hees, and Dogs. Nearly 1109 page; over 400 illus-trations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms the

and particulars of the money others are making. Items so eral. Address HUBBARD BROS, 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

THEMARKETS.

Business in General.

We have but little change to note since our last report. The prospect of higher freights to the west causes some excitement among jobbing merchants at both ends of the line They are anxious to make as large shipments as possible while rates are low. The situation as it relates to strikes remains unchanged except that a good many foreign mechanics have been employed in place of the strikers who have left. At Cleveland the mills are guarded by men under arms,

There has not been any unusual excitement in business circles anywhere. Of course there is a very general anxiety felt concerning the harvest now in progress, but this seems to steady rather than derange prices. Money is easy and plenty. Closing rates in New York yesterday were 21/2a3 interest and at Chi-

Wool, except for selections of fair and choice me dium and light fine wools, the market has not been active. Lower grades are selling low, and there is nothing at any of the trade centers to indicate any advance in them. Stock of all kinds remains steady and firm at good prices. The Kansas City Price Cur rent gives the following for yesterday

By Telegraph, June 21.

Kansas City.

NATIVE CATTLE The receipts to-day were light, and demand only fair. There was one lot of 80 ship ping steers in averaging 1315 lbs that were easily placed at 7 20. But aside from this the offerings were mainly cows or inferior mixed lots. Hence there was nothing in the offerings to encourage buyers and advices from Chicago indicated a slow market for natives. But few stockers in and but little demand for them. Prices ranged from 7 20 down to 2 90 for

GRASS TEXAS The receipts to-day were the largest for over a week and quality very good. The bet ter supply and fleshy condition of the offerings, with stronger markets at points cast of us encouraged buyers, and sales were fairly active. Canners and packers both bought with more freedom than for a week, and prices ruled 10a15c per cwt, higher. There was nothing like excitement in the market, but a more confident feeling prevailed. The range was 3 65 on 833 lb steers to 4 40 for 980 lbs.

HOGS Heavy: The arrivals of this class of hogs continue light and under the influence of scarcity prices are holding up well. There were but two loads in to-day and they were quickly taken by packers. One lot averaging 266 lbs sold at 8 30 per cwt.

MIXED The offerings to day were light and much mixed; hence there was little to encourage activity. LIGHT The number of this class of hogs on sale to day was light, not sufficient to encourage shippers to take hold. Packers and scalpers, however, furnished demand for all offerings and the pens were easily cleared and prices ruled rather firm, and the more

desirable lots, some thought a shade higher. Prices ranged 7 60 to 7-65.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE Receipts 2,500, Half Texas, Natives weak at unchanged prices. Texas 25c higher. Exporters 8 35a8 60; good to choice 7 60a8 15; common to fair 6 00a7 25; mixed butchers, 3.75a5 25; grass Texas, common to good \$ 50a4 60, medium 4 75a5 25; good to

HOGS Receipts 14,000. Market slow but firm.

Scalpers bought higher. Common to good, 7 25a8 25; heavy, 8 30a8 55; light 7 25a7 95; skips 5 30a6 85,

SHEEP Receipts 300. Market steady, Native shorn 2 90a3 50; good to choice, 5 30a4 75; and Texas at 16c.

Markets in General.

Kansas City,

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hour 2514 bushels; withdrawn 7602, in store 36561. Then was a firmer feeling in the market to-day.

Following is the record of the call board: Red winter rejected cash, no bids, nor offerings No 4 cash, 86%c bid, 88c asked. June 84%c bid, 8 asked. July no bids, 85c asked.

No 3 cash, 91c bid, 92½ casked; June 5 cars at 90¾ 5 cars at 90¾c; later 91c bid, 91½c asked. No 2, cash, no bid, not offerings. June 1 10½c bid 1 13c asked, July 89c bid, 92c asked. August 89c bid

CORN Received into clevators the past 48 hours 7,392 bus; withdrawn, 6 881; in store, 59,465. The market to-day was slow but firm. More favorable reports from points east of us caused buyers to bid up little better but they were cautious and sales restric-

Following is the record of the Call Board: No 2, cash, 69% c bid in special elevator, 69% c asked. June, 5 cars at 69c. July 70% cc bid, 71c asked Aug 701/c bid,71 asked. The year 44c bid 441/c asked. No 2 white mixed, cash, 77c bid, 79c. June 771/c

in special elevator no offerings. June 48c bid 49c asked. July 35c bid 42c asked. Rejected cash, no "heavy

RYE On call no bids nor offerings. June no bids nor offerings. July 50c bid 58c asked. Aug 48c bid 58c asked. Sept 32c bid no offerings. HAY Market hardly so firm. Good to choice new

held at 12 00a13 00. BUTTER Receipts light and holders firmer in their views. Buyers, however, slow to meet holders views, and only local buyers taking hold, and they wanting selections and only single packages. Shippers doing nothing. No accumulated stocks here, and as markets east of us are not over bright, they

are disposed to hold back and wait. We quote packed: Kansas dairy 141/a15; genuine creamery 18a22; good to choice western store packed 18a141/4; medium to fair miqed 12a13; common stock

EGGS Fresh receipts light this morning and sales TOPEKA. fair in single case lots to the local trade. 16a1614c. Most lots have to be candled before sold

CHEESE Market steady, but sales slow.
We quote eastern skims 7a8c; part skims 9a9/4c; hull cream 12a12½c, new Kansas 11¼a12½c.
POULTRY Receipts not very heavy and markets steady. Small young slow sale, but large and old hens in fair demand. Live per doz. Spring chickens, as to size 2 25a2 75; roosters 1 50a1 75; hens 2 76

	TOPEKA MARKETS.	
	Produce.	
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly t Ripley & Son.	оу А. А.
8,	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	.15
re	CH r ESE—Per lb	20
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	25
	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	3 25
	" Medium	3.25
	" Common	3 75
86	NEW POTATOES—Per bu	1.25
	SUGAR-A 9 Tos. for	1.00
0.1	Granulated, 81/2 lbs	1.00
c,	XC, 9 % lbs	1.00
	C, 10 fbs	1.00
,	Brown, 101/2 fbs	1.00
d,	COFFEE-GOOD SUD	.15
đ,	Best Rio. 3 lb	.20
	O. G. Java, b b	.25@.35
	Roa-ted Rio, good, & Ib	.18
8,	" Java, % b	.30@.40
		40

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES—Green
No. 2...
Calf 8 to 15 lbs...
Kip 16 to 25 lbs...
Bull and stag
Dry finit prime
No. 2.
Dry Salted, prime
No. 2.
TALLOW
No. 2...

Hide and Tallow.

10	" heavy	.15@18
9	Choice medium	.20
ls	Low "	.18
	Coarse	.15@18
d	Black and burryless	03 a 05
	Earthy, dingy, dung-lockedless	.03a05
w	Grain.	100
n	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.	weekly
5'	WHOLESALE.	

9	WHOLESALE.	
	WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2	
3	" Fall No 3	
	Fall No4	
	CORN - White	
•	" Yellow OATS — Per bu, new, R Y E — Per bu.	
	RYE-Per bu	
	BARLEY—Per bu	
	RETAIL.	
Ŋ	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	

ST. MARYS.

WAMEGO

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

A GOLDSTANDT & BRO.,

rest corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas, where goods are marked in plain figures. No misrepresentations to make salos.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

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

0	" Rye 3.75
ò	I CORN MEAT.
0	I CORN CHOP
0	
ň	
5	SHORTS
5058	GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel 120
ő	
0	Timothy 3.00
	Clover 6.00
	Flax 1.50
	English Blue Grass
e	
2	Red Top 1.25
Š	1.20
7	
1	Poultry.
1	CHICKENS Corrected by McKay Bros
9	TURKEYS Goese and Ducks not in 2 75@3 00
3	SPRING CHICKENS 1 75@3 00
•	
5	Fat Stock on Foot.
,	Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel,
3	GOOD STEERS, per pound
1	
Į	HOGS, shipping

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending June 21.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk
MARE—Taken up by D S Hunter May 17 1882 in Cottonward to one bay roan mare 8 years old, 2 white feet, 18
hands ligh, valued at \$25. Decatur county—E. W. Rathbun, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Finis Penn in Oberlin the May 1
1882, 1 bay horse pony, weight 750 lbs. 8 yrs old, white face left fore fore fout white, an indescribable brand on left for shoulder and 14 on left jaw.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk. MARE—Taken up May 12 1882 by A R Nichols in Longton tp 1 bleck mare 13½ hands high, age 5 or 6 yrs, some white half bleck mare 13½ hands high, age 5 or 6 yrs, some white half bleck, no marks or brands, valued at 850. PON York, no marks or brands, valued at 800. PON York or 10 pay 125 188 by J F Hills in Paw Paw up 1 dun Texas horse pony, black mane and tall and valued at 830.

Jewell county-W. M. Stephens, clerk.

Marion county.—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Abraham Cornellson, Liberty tp,
iron gray mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot white up about 8
nches, has crooked feet.

Marshall county.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk. Marshall ceunty.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

HORSE—Taken upon the 36th of May by Nathaniel
Williams, in Waterville tp. 1 light bay horse about 6 yrs
old, marked on left front and right hind foot with some
white, black mane, tail and legs, is 15½ hands high; valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by W R Rice, Elm Creek tp, May 19,
1 bay horse 2 yrs old, left hind foot white, valued at \$30.

MARS—Taken up, 1 bay mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot
white the control of the control of

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk, PONY—Taken up June 12 in Zeandall tp by John Mc-Jornick, 1 bay pony stallion 4 yrs old, white star in fore-ead, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

Kansas, situated in Everett, Woodson county, Kas. 180 acres in cultivation, 110 acres timber, all under fence, close to R. R. station; 12 acres of orchard; as good buildings and water facilities as any farm in the state. Range for 10000 sheep. Poor health cause of selling. Price \$13,000. Inquire of

JAMES J. DAVIS, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas,



















ALL HAIL TO THE GLAD HARVEST APPROACHING,

Which bids fair to yield the largest crop of Wheat ever in this section of the country. After Harvesting the Crop—Be Sure to Save It—ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH. Thousands of bushels are wasted by ENDLESS APRON MACHINES. Five per cent, is said to be a low estimate of the amount carried over in the straw by the endless apron. Over ten per cent, or more will be carried over when the straw is wet. Estimate the Wheat Crop of Kansas for coming hervest at thirty million bushels, a wastage of 5 per cent, would amount to one and a half million bushels. Farmers do you realize the closs? Do you realize the endless apron principle is all wrong? A majority of the farmers of course understand this, and will use nothing but a THRESHER of the VIBRATOR principle, and it is acknowledged by all who have compared the various machines that

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER

IS THE BEST OF THAT PRINCIPLE, IS The Standard of the Vibrator Class,

And if all farmers used it there would be a saving to Kansas alone of \$1,500,000 per year, the crop averaging as above stated. See to it farmers that NO OTHER MACHINE comes on your place, and if none in your neighborhood, club together and get one, or have some good thresherman secure one at once. Time is near at hand for needing them. The manufacturers of this celebrated machine, The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, O., are among the increase of trade every year, and we come before the people this season with

A LINE OF THRESHING MACHINERY THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED.

We will receive the coming 60 days from 50 to 100 cars of the Celebrated Aultman & Taylor Horse Power Establishments, Steam Establishments, Traction Engines with self guides and reverse levers, Plain Engines, Single Horse and if no Agent in your section, write us direct.

Taylor Horse Power Establishments, Traction Engines with self guides and reverse levers, Plain Engines, Single Horse and if no Agent in your section, write us direct.

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Ceneral Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

The Best Buggies in the Market for the Money. Top and Open Buggies, End Spring Buggies, Side Bar Buggies, Timkin Spring Buggies, Side Spring Buggies.

Three Spring Phaetons, Two Spring Phaetons, Canopy Top Phaetons, Two Seated Carriages; Surreys, Norwegian Wagons, Sun Shades, Extra Tops, Harness; &c. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

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KANSAS CITY, MO. :

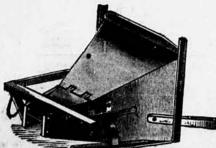
The Celebrated Watertown Platform

THE STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WACON OF THIS COUNTRY.

We keep 8 different styles in stock. Outlasts any other. Outsells any other. Gives the best satisfaction. Write for prices. Also, 8 styles of Half Platform, 3-8pring and Side Spring Wagons.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

Spring Wagon.



The Eureka Hedge Layer. OSAGE HEDGE SEED:

THE BEST SEED IN THE MARKET AT \$5 00 PER BUSHEL IF ORDERED BEFORE STOCK IS GONE.

Seed should be sprouted during the months of April and May. Directions for sprouting sent on application.

With the use of the Eureka Hedge Layer the trouble and cost of raising Hedge fence is very materially reduced, making the first cost of Hedge fence only 5 cents per rod, saving to a land owners thousands of dollars over any other fence. We also have large stocks of Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat, Rice Corn, Sorghum Seed, Broom Corn Seed and all varieties of

Trumbull, Reynods & Allen,

Burcks Hedge Lisyer.