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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Celery Culture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Not having seen any response to your call for an article on celery, I will give you as briefly as possi-ble my successful method. First, the ground may be planted to an early variety of potatoes, as they keep the ground in good condition and come off early enough for the celery to be set out (too late this year). For the celery plants, as soon as the soil begins to get warm, (15th April to 10th May usually) take a box 4 to 6 inches deep, and, for 100 plants, 2 to 2½ feet square. Set it nearly or quite its full depth in the ground and if possible where the waste water from the pump will run under and around it. This box absorbs and equalizes the moisture Fill it even full of rich mellow earth and sow the seed in drills 1/2 inch deep and 2 inches apart same as for cabbage or tomato plants. The celery seeds germinate very slowly and the plants seldom appear under 40 days from sowing. When 2 to 214 inches high level off your ground and set the plants out in rows 31/2 to 4 teet apart and the plants 6 to 8 in the row. Don't trench it, it is worse than useless. After setting out it will stand a long time without growing, but don't be discouraged. It is making root, and if the top all dies down it will still come, but very slowly till the cool weather of fall comes on, when its most rapid growth is made. Draw the earth close around the plant as it grows, being careful not to cover the cen-tre stalk. It will thus blanch out in fine order, and at all times ready for use. Just before frost take up and set into a trench nearly as deep as the height of the plant, Cover with straw and earth as necessary to keep out frost. In using take out from one end of the trench. For want of a knowledge of its slow growth at its various stages many are discouraged but it is as easy to raise as any other plant, and as I think, the best of all. In nervousness I find it very J. N. PARKER. Lanark, Rooks Co, Kas.

How to tell the Age of Sheep by Their

Teeth. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Sheep as well as other ruminating animals have no teeth in the upper jaw, but are furnished with eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw.

At two years of age the two central teeth drop out and are replaced by other two which are considera-bly broader than the others.

At three years old the four central ones are considerably broader and longer than the other two on

At four years old the six central ones are nearly all of uniform breadth and length, and the whole of the teeth much stronger than any of the preceding years. It is at this age the examiner may sometimes be deceived with regard to the four year old mouth. He will see the teeth perfectly developed, no diminu-tive ones on the sides and the mouth apparently full; and then without giving himself the trouble of count ing the teeth he will conclude the animal is five years old. A process of displacement as well as of dimin ution has taken place here. The remaining outside re not only shrunk in size, but the fou

year old teeth have grewn before them and perfectly conceal them unless the mouth is completely opened. At five years old the whole eight teeth are nearly straight and there is but a small difference in their breadth. After the permanent teeth have all ap peared and fully grown there is no criterion as to the age of sheep; in most cases the teeth remain sound for one or two years and then at uncertain periods; either on account of the hard work in which they have been employed, or the natural effect of age they begin to loosen, fall out or are broken off, but one thing, however, is certain, that close feeding causing additional exercise, does wear them down making them lose their teeth much sooner than J. BARROW. V. S.

Lobbies in General.

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To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I have read the many articles that have appeared in the FARMER recently on the lobby question in our legislature, both pre and con, and have become somewhat interested in the matter, and have concluded to venture a few thoughts upon it and kindred matters myself. I have considered for many years that political matters were not run in natural channels as they should be, but rather upon the "barrel system," and that the bigger the barrel the ccess. And now that the political cloud is beginning to gather up in the horizon we may expecsoon to see the barrel rolled out, or if the politician cannot afford a barrel he can and will pro oure a few fourth-class cigars and start out on his electioneering campaign. See him as he approaches you; all full of smiles and sunshine, moorshine or gas-shine, the latter kind of shine the most brillian enerally, and before you are aware-I mean you plodding farmers—that are busy about your farms and hardly time to give political matters more than a passing notice, or have time to take a second sober thought are booked for his support in the convention and, if nominated, of course to vote for him. In short, sew men nowadays obtain office in a fair, legitimate manner. They either buy their way to power, or stoop to low, political shystering to get there, and hence, our legislatures are made up large-ly of such material, and are fit subjects for the lobbyist to work upon. Such legislators are always in the market, and are worth just what they can get, all the way up from a railroad pass to a cigar, if nothing better is offered. Now, if this be not too high a coloring, and I think it is not, some will be ready to say, "by all means let us have a farmers' lobby We can get our interest looked after and laws that will be protecting to our calling enacted if we have a lobby in the legislature to look after our affairs.

But right here the question arises, will the farmers lobby be able to compete with other interested par-ties that have their lobbies too? Will we be able to compete with the monopolies or monied powers that always have their chosen witty, wily, wire workers to do their work in the legislature? I fear the farmers "barrel" will not be big enough, for, as already remarked, there are enough generally in our legisla ture that are in the market to be bought to carry any neasure through and will generally exercise a little financial wisdom and take the largest pile offered. Guess we farmers had better save the expense of a obby and in the approaching campaign ignore the politician that is ever putting himself forward for office, and instead, at our conventions, nominate none but good honest men of fair abilities, and electhem. Let each political party pursue this course, and we need not fear the consequence. No one then will

our crops clean cultivation, I expect western Ransas will rival any part of the state in famous wops and products. Seeds of all kinds rule high his spring, Froducts. Secus of all kinds rule high mas spring, Corn \$1.60; rice corn 800; and potatoes \$2.00 per bu. Sorghum or cane seed 10c per lb; butter 30; eggs 12½; cheese 20; bacon 15c; salt \$3.50 per bbl. With many thanks we acknowledge the great benefits derived through the columns of the FARMER in all of its de partments. Through its influence and thanks to "S. F. G." one of its correspondents, some very fine seed corn has been planted here this spring. Dairy interests are attracting a good deal of attention and we see no reason why we can't make as good butter here as in other places in this latitude.

OAKWOOD, April 24. The busy season has once nore rolled around and farmers have taken every

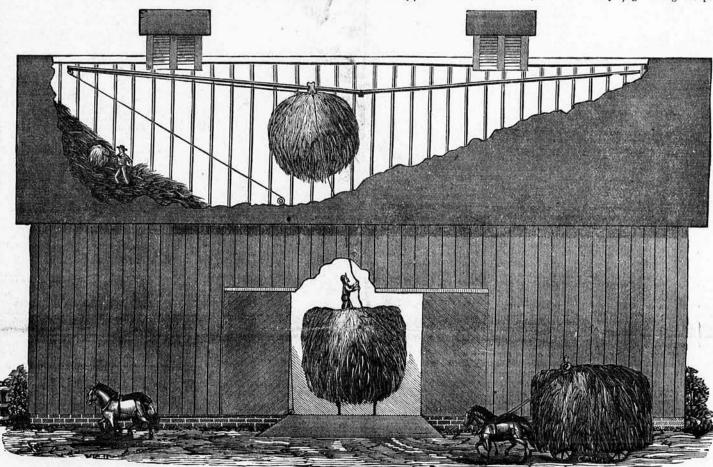
ante bellum days caused them to be sought from every state; and the consequence was a demand much exceeding the supply. Unprincipled speculators took prompt advantage of this, advertised the stock far and wide and filled orders with whatever white pigs they could obtain, which were sent to confiding customers as the purest and best Chesters.

Sometimes, when a pair had been ordered there would be two scrubs sent; but more frequently one of the pair would be a fair pig, per came from Chester county or from Pennsyl- ago among the pork-producers of the corn-

In Pennsylvania, where best known, they have always been held in the highest esteem, notwithstanding the fact that various other breeds have from time to time been introduced there, notably the Berkshires, at the time of their popularity some forty years since; and later, the Suffolks, which, in turn, were followed by the Essex; but none of them became favorites to the extent of seriously displacing the home breed. In form, size, and general characteristics, except color, they are very similar haps a full blood Chester, and the other, nobody to the Poland-Chinas; but for some cause have knew what, only it was white, and the pair not retained their popularity of a dozen years

> growing states, where the dark-haired hogs now largely predominate.

Very little attention seems to have been paid to keeping records (there is no public record) of the breeding of different families or strains of Chester Whites, and for that reason, parties who buy them for breeding should use whatever means are available for ascertaining the value of their ancestry, and not accept of any unless of assured merit through several generations. The best are very good, but as of other breeds, inferior specimens are poor property. My own experience in the west with the Chester Whites has been, that when not providedwith clean lots, plenty of room, shade in summer and shelter in winter, they were rather more liable to mange and unthrift than swine of the dark-skinned breeds; though other persons, who have bred them for many years, claim to have encountered no serious difficulty in that direction.-F. D. Coburn, in Breeders' Gazette.



Anti-Friction Hay Carrier, Manufactured by the U.S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, 11i.

have need for a lobby. Lobbies then will not be effective to carry measures through the legislature in the interest of any party -so I think. What say bro ther farmers? Will we do so? J. W. WILLIAMS.

Short Letters.

RUSH CENTER, April 22. The farmers of this coun ty are profiting this year by past experience and are planting a variety of crops. There will be a large acreage of broom corn planted this spring. Wheat looks well now, Stock of all kinds in good condition for the time of year If perserverance is the sure road to success the farming class in western Kansas deserve credit and should be successful. We are having very severe wind storms this mon h for The people of Rush county are ripe for a railroad and the company that opens up this valley to the rest of the world will be the best served so far as receiving aid in the shape of bends. Prices of all kinds of produce are high. Hoping the FARMER will ccessful in the future as in the past, and receive candid and substantial aid from the farming class B. H. BUNN.

MORAN, Allen Co. We have had a very cold and backward spring but farmers are generally done planting. Corn is coming up very well. A reduced acreage of oats sown: very little wheat sown last fall but looks well. All are in good spirits in anticipation of good crops. Fruit of all kinds will be abundant. Hogs are worth \$5 00; cattle \$4 to 5; corn 75 to 90c per bu; oats 50c; butter and eggs have a downward ten-dency Sheep when taken care of are doing finely and will pay a good dividend, notwithstanding

has been high W. H. COLLETT. WILLOW DELL, April 22. Having just finished planting our corn and having a little rest, I thought well to report the fact and say also that we were glad to be able to finish seeding this year as early as we began to plow for corn last year, and that by plowing nearly twice as deep as last year we have got a good seed bed to start a crop in Our next move is to roll and harrow the ground thoroughly before the corn comes up. In the meantime we have quite an enemy of our corn to fight in the little gophers which dig up the corn so badly. My experience so far lead me to believe it to be true economy to feed the little fellows at their holes rather than have the them help hemselves to our planted seeds. Taking good pains however, to soak their corn in poisoned water so that they never need any more feed. We have had nice weather to forward work so far this spring but most too cold to favor rapid growth of seeds and plants. Milch cows doing nicely and cattle on the range ditto, and a good share of the settlers are hope ful of a more fruitful season than the three past year have been on the frontier. When it shall have be-come better understood that we must keep the praiadvantage of getting their varieties of seed planted | vania, followed by sufficient charges to justify in due time. Wheat and oats looking promising. The greater portion of corn planting is done, and I must say a larger acreage is being planted to corn in this vicinity than over before as past experience proves that corn and hogs will pay better than rais-ing small grain for market. Weather quite cold and wet for the past two weeks. A severe hail storm struck this vicinity last Tuesday, the 18th, doing onsiderable damage in the way of knocking out window glass, and also injuring the fruit to some ex ent; but after all the fruit prospects is very encour aging.

Miscellaneous.

The Breeds of Swine.-Chester Whites.

The improvement of the common stock of Eastern Pennsylvania, especially in Chester county, which gave to the country the breed of swine known to all Americans as Chester Whites, or Chester county Whites, was begun nearly sixty-five years ago. A most prominent incentive to its beginning was the bringing to his farm near West Chester, in 1818, by James Jeffries, who was a sea captain, a pair of superior white pigs from Bedfordshire, England. The better class of farmers in the vicinity, desiring something better in the way of swine than they were then raising, secured crosses of the Jeffries stock on their own. The former seems to have increased and multiplied to some extent, and the progeny continued to be bred on and with the original stock of the county until, in the course of years, its hogs had much more than a local reputation for both size and quality, and wherever mentioned were spoken of as the Chester county stock. The improvement and upbuilding of the new breed-as they came to be called-went steadily forward, and in Pennsylvahia and some of the neighboring states, it was the favorite. At the fair of the United States Agricultural Society, at Philadelphia, in 1856; at the United States Fair at Richmond, Va, in 1858; at the State Fairs of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and various other exhibitions, they stood almost unrivaled. ter sows are excellent to use boars of some of After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, much attention was given, north, south, east is claimed by those who raise Suffolks, that the and west, to the better classes of live stock; the Suffolk boar bred to Chester sows produces rie fires in check, plow more and deeper, and give reputation which the Chesters had made in "the best Chester Whites possible."

their owner in expecting something choice. In the great numbers sent out some were superior pigs, but many were not, and the failures that resulted to purchasers of such stock caused a deep-seated prejudice against any that bore the name, if not the color; and the parties who were so victimized have since had little love for white hogs of any breed. Those most bitter against the Chester Whites are often persons who never owned one that was well-bred, and really know but little about them; for they are really-though not faultless-in many respects swine of great excellence-so much so that many who have known them longest care to raise no other. In some portions of the West and Southwest, they are considered more liable to skin diseases than black hogs, and it is in some degree the case. They are among the most docile of swine, and belong to the largest breed known; individuals having attained the enormous weight of 1,300 lbs. The Swine Breeders' Convention agreed upon the following as a description of their characteristics:

"Head short, and broad between the eyes; eagthy and deep, broad on the back; hams full and deep; legs short and well set under for bearing the weight; coating thinnish, white, straight and if a little wavy not objectionable, small tail and no bristles."

Since the foregoing was adopted, the tendenby has steadily been towards reducing somewhat, the coarseness of their bone, and shortening their heads and ears; and the improvement has been so marked that fair specimens of the breed are models in form. The large, lopped ears, coarse heads, long, coarse tails and hair, and coarse, spongy bones are not, as in times past, characteristics of the breed; and the enormous weights to which they were formerly fed, are not now considered most desirable or profitable. If smaller hogs are desired, the Chesthe smaller or more compact breeds on; and it

The People of Graham County.

to the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: About five hundred colored people live in this county at present and furnish but six paupers for the county tax support, which is a rewarkably good showing, when we consider the fact that they were located here four years ago almost penniless, not ever having teams or tools in most cases. They were compelled to work for their white neighbors by the day and take their pay in breaking or other team work to get their farms opened up. Many of them have now by their labor secured teams of their own; some have broken their cows to work. I saw a colored man near Nicodemus plowing with one mule and a seven inch plow, and his neighbor across the road who was not so fortunate as to have a mule had harnessed his cow up and was driving her with bridle and lines, furrowing out his ground to plant corn. Among the many things that we saw in a day's ride over the county was a white man plowing with a cow and a mule harnessed together, and another one with three steers. It is the fashion here to work cattle with harness, bridle and ears thin, projecting forward and lap at the lines, the same as horses; all you have to do point; neck short and thick; jowl large; body is to take an ordinary harness and invert the collar and hames, take off the back band and you have an ox harness. It is claimed that an ox will pull double the load in harness that he will with the old style yoke. We mention these things to show the pluck of the people who have come here to make homes in what was once considered nothing more than a des-

Wild Horse.

The weather for April, as reported by Prof. Snow, of the State University, was above the average in temperature and cloudiness. There was a brilliant auroral display on the night of the 16th, and a curious storm of almost impalpable dust the 18th from 5 to 5:30 p. m. Mean temperature 56.83 degrees; rainfall 3.20 inches; the highest velocity of the wind was 40 miles an hour on the 17th,

-A new comet is discovered coming toward the earth at the rate of two million miles a day. It will be visible in June.

138

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The Stock Interest.

How to Raise Pigs.

In this article I have no reference to breeds, for whatever variety of hogs the farmer may raise, the same general treatment will be required. Taking it for granted, then, that the farmer has selected his breeding stock judiciously, the first point I would make is that he should keep a record of the time each sow is bred. I believe that more pigs have been lost from neglect of this precaution than from any one cause. The period of gestation in swine is 112 days, and they vary but little from this. I have never known a sow to go over 115 days, and a young sov will often farrow in 106, and has been known to do so in 100 days and save her pigs. In making the record of breeding I always also enter the date at which the pigs may be expected, as follows: "Spotted sow Bess, bred Dec. 26: expect pigs April 17."

When is the best time to have pigs come must be determined by circumstances. If you are breeding from young sows, or are intending to winter the pigs and fatten them the second fall, it is best to breed so as to come in in May. The risk of losing the pigs from cold will be much less; the sow will not be so likely to eat her pigs, as green food will be abundant and she will not be in danger of getting in the cos-tive, feverish condition which is the cause of this unnatural act. For the same reason she will give more and better milk, and be likely to give her pige a better start. If the farmer is raising fancy breed ing stock, or intends to make pig pork and sell his stock when from eight to ten months old, he should breed so as to have his pigs come by the middle of March, and in this case, if several sows are kept, it will pay to arrange a house so as to heat it. It is a great loss and disappointment after having kept a valuable sow for a year, to lose her litter, and the risk can be greatly reduced at a small cost by arranging a house for fire-heat. The house may be made very cheaply; if no loft is made overhead the sides need not be more than four feet high. A room eighteen feet square will give a tier of three pens on a side, 6x6 feet, and a hall four feet wide through the center, where the stove can stand and a few barrels of meal and a swill barrel be kept. Such a building would take but a little over 1,000 feet of lumber and a little less than 3,000 shingles, and could be put up. all complete, for less than \$40, if no floors were laid and these would not be needed, All the partitions should be made movable, so that when not in use for the sows and pigs, the house can be used for storing fodder, stabling stock, or any other purpose

For sows that come in later, or as shelter for these early litters after they are turned out in the fields, I have never seen a pen which I like as well well as the portable pen, made of light pine, and may be moved on a small sled with a horse, or a board may be nailed across each end, with the ends projecting for handles, and four men can walk right along with one of them. For large sows they should be made 5x6 feet, and require about 150 feet of lumber each. The short slope of roof is designed for a row of glass, so that the sun will heat up the interior; but unless very early pigs, this will not be necessary, and the roof may be made with a single slope. The door is made with a pivot hinge, so as to swing either way and close itself. The lower nail tie should be 2x4 inches and used flat six inches above the ground, as this will prevent the sows from overlying the plgs.

In reccommending that a stove be used for early pigs, I do not mean that hot house treatment is nec-essary for them; but we are so liable to fierce snow squalls, and cold, penetrating winds in March, that it is hardly safe to have early pigs come without this precaution. Some years it would not be necessary to fire up at all, and I do not think in any weather pigs would need a fire after they are five days old, and two fires a day would probably be sufficient in any weather, The cost for fuel would be trifling, and a cheap stove would answer.

The sows should be placed in the pens not less than two weeks before farrowing, and should be fed on loosening diet, largely bran and some oil meal, unless roots or green feed can be had. The sows should be handled and petted so they will not fear you or get excited in case it becomes necessay to enter the pen to assist them or remove a pig. There is no questioning the superiority of mature mothers. Their pigs are stronger and have greater vitality, and old sows are much more likely to save their pigs than young ones. I have found it profitable to breed twice a year, and this can be easily done if the first litter comes in March, as the second will then come in September. When I breed young sows for May litter, if any lose their pigs I at once breed again for September. These late pigs, if kept in small lots in a warm, clean bed, and fed some warm slop, will grow as well as summer pigs, and can be sold to the butchers in the spring, or may be pastured one sum-mer and fattened in the fall.—Waldo F. Brown, in

How to Feed Stock for the Market.

How to feed stock to the best advantage for mar-et is a subject in which all practical farmers are interested, but for any one to mark the proper course to pursue to secure this end is not as easily done As but few people make a success in giving instruc tions on a subject they know little about, I shall no attempt the part of teacher, but by giving some conclusions gathered from a limited experience and ob servation, hope to secure from others better qualified than myself, the much desired information

When should we commence to feed for market? answer, as soon as possible. The moment we allow an animal to cease to thrive we are putting farther off the end for which we are striving. I can see no object in feeding a pig a year to make him weigh 250 or 300 pounds, when by proper care and feeding he can be made to reach this weight in a little more than half that time.

It is only a few years since feeders contended that steer two years old was not old enough to make it profitable to feed. Now a farmer who has not a abundance of pasturage will find it more profitable to market at two than to keep a year later. Whether there is more profit feeding in winter than selling from the pasturage in fall, will depend on the worth of feed as well as the price of beef. We cannot make gain enough in the weight to pay the expense of feeding, let the cost of feed be what it may. A nine hundred steer put in stable to feed five months will nsume a ton of ground feed, and an average gain of two hundred pounds is all we can safely depend upon. Add to this the worth of hay and labor expended, and it does not take a very bright scholar to figure that we must look for something besides pay for the increase in weight to make it profitable feeding in winter. Not so with beef made in the pasture. A thrifty seven hundred pound steer turned to grass the 1st of May will gain from 300 to 400 pounds by the 1st of December if properly cared for in the fall. With the majority of farmers perhaps too little atten tion is given stock in fall, and as a necessary cons quence we find our cattle weighing less the 1st of ecember than two months previous. For this neglect we not only lose the growth of nearly two months, but find that it requires more feed to start them again than would have been required to have kept them thrifty if given when the pastures began to get short. Perhaps some one will ask if an animal weighing 1,000 pounds will not consume more than one of 800 pounds weight? With cattle, as with the numan race, size does not seem to have very much bearing on their capacity for storing away food. We naturally exject an ox will consume more food than a younger animal, but if we expect a corresponding increase in weight we will undoubtedly be disap-

As to the merits of different kinds of grain and

own experience prejudices me in favor of a mixture of corn and oats, well ground. When we first commence feeding we would make a mixture composed of about equal parts, but would increase the amoun' of corn gradually until the mixture was two parts corn to one of oats. In the selection of animals we may find it profitable to use our judgment. Here the most of us. I think, make a mistake in attempt ing to fatten inferior animals, when the better way would be to sell them for what they would bring when taken from the pasture. I prefer a grade Durham to a native, but there is a choice in natives as well as grades. A fine bone, close built animal, will not be likely to add as much to his weight as a pure rangy one, and very few natives will show the gain that a one quarter or one-half Durham will. The difference in the food consumed does not correspond with the increase in weight. Occasionally we see a farmer who is laboring under the impression that to feed lightly is the most profitable way to make fat stock, but usually after trying that method a few years he either changes his ideas or abandons the

In conclusion I will only add, in selecting you stock, choose wisely, feed them well, and if you do not make your accounts balance satisfactorsly when you are through, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have marketed something you are not ashamed to acknowledge came from your hands Dwight Allen before N. W. Dairymen's Association.

Draft Horses.

The entire business and social interests of our country must recognize the horse as an important element in its domestic economy. When the horses were temporarily laid up in the fall of 1872 at Chicago, it brought business for a few days to a complete standstill. Where is the farmer at the present day who pretends to be able to run his business without elp of the horses? In some sections of Europe cows are broken to work in the yoke, and these patient beasts must not only furnish the dairy, but do the work of the farm.

In looking over the farm horses of the United States-and we might well include Canada, for the improvement there has been, if anything, more marked than in the states—in examining, we say, the stock of horses to-day, we cannot but be struck with the vast improvement made in the last fifteen years. The size and form have been improved, and this has been brought about by the introduction of the draft horses of Europe. It seems strange that the price of these horses, considering the number that have been imported, should continue so high. Twenty five hundred and three thousand dollars is a con non price, but the men that buy them make plenty of money by the transaction. They receive from twenty to thirty dollars for the use of the horse, and procure from sixty to one hundred mares, making a big return on the money invested, in many cases paying for a noble sire in one season. Some of the well-known owners and large breeders of these draft horses give their customers who have not the ready money, chances to buy a half interest in a horse, and thus in a new neighborhood which has as yet but little accumulated wealth, they have the use of improved stock which adds many thousands of dollars to their resources. Every farmer that raises two or three colts per year can as readily raise them from a good sire as from a five-dollar horse. At an expens of from fifteen to twenty dollars more, a money value can be added to the cost at three years old of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars.

In almost every neighborhood there is some man

who has the facilities and liking for keeping a good stallion. If his neighbors will urge him a little he will put in a good draft horse, and thus make money for himself and also for his friends. This is certainly worth a thought, and there is hardly a man but can raise a few colts a year. The feed and care will hardly be missed.—Breeders' Live Stock Journal.

Aged Brood Mares.

Lady Sanford, the dam of Jay Gould, was not bred till she was fourteen years old, when she foaled Lady McManu (the dam of Bella, record 2:23). Then she rested for three years; and four years after the birth of Lady McMann, she produced Jay Gould, and, from the record, it appears she has had only two other foals. With one exception, there is an interval of two years between each foal. This is a case of long intervals of rest, which enabled the vitality and procreative powers to be concentrated in the production of her foals; and it is very questionable whether continuous production every successive year in the life of the brood mare, instead of intervals of rest every other year, is not at the expense of vitality, constitutional vigor, and capacity to with-stand greater training in the produce.

Madame Temple was a mare of wonderful vitality. Madame Temple was ...

She was the daughter of an Arabian horse, and inherited the Arabian peculiarity of longevity. She lived to be twenty seven years old, and produced eight colts. She foaled Flora Temple when she was break down the strongest woman in the land. In no case is it safe to be continuously thinking upon no case is it safe to be continuously thinking upon the case where the brain has been any one thing, and in cases where the brain has been the case where the brain has been any one thing, and in cases where the brain has been any one thing, and in cases where the brain has been any one thing, and in cases where the brain has been any one thing. five years old, in 1845, and then she rested for ten years, without having a single colt. After that rest being Blond Temple by grand old Lexington when

she was twenty-one years of age. This is another instance of preserved procreative wers, resulting from a long interval of rest. But pefore we deduce practical conclusions from these tables, there are other examinations of figures that nake our line of thought still more exhaustive. For instance: Lady Patriot died when she was wenty-six years old. She produced fifteen foalssix to Hambletonian, four to Thorndale, two to Ashland, two to Surplus, and one to Mambrunello, She brought forth the mighty Volunteer-the sire of twenty-one in the 2:30 list-when the was four year old; and the less distinguished Sentinel-the sire of seven in the 2:30 list-when she was thirteen years

Sheep.

old. After his birth, in 1863, she brought forth nine

other foals, the last one when she was twenty three

years old; yet, not one of them has made a name i

turf annals .- Nat. Live Slock Journal.

The crying need of American agriculture to-day is a more general incorporation of the sheep into th g economy. More prolific than horses or cattle, as well as more tractable, subsisting on scantier herbage and requiring less supervision, it claims the additional advantage of "paying for its raising," in annual instalments of marketable fleece, pending its growth to maturity. from one enclosure to another, and is easily restrain. ed by fences which would prove no barrier he encroachment of other farm stock. Its light tread and love of repose warrant its access to fields and pastures where tramping of cattle and tearing of hogs would not be tolerated. It wastes less food, in proportion to the quantity consumed, and will hunt and utilize much that would otherwise be lost to the far

Yielding a return in both fleece and flesh, it furnishes its owner with the double advantage of catch ing a good market for his product, requiring less water and disposed to work for its food. It is without a peer when summer's drought taxes the farmer's resources for enabling his live stock to maintain an average of thrift and flesh, All that can be said in behalf of feeding live stock on the farm, as distinguished from the soil impoverishing policy of placing the raw grain and grass on the market, will be found to apply with double emphasis to the farm that carries as part of its outfit one or more sheep per acre. No other animal returns more fertility to soi in proportion to the amount exacted for its support, while none equals it in the evenness with which th droppings are distributed. Notwithstanding the evi-

their fattening properties, people may differ. My dent advantages an increase in sheep culture brings the agriculture of a country generally, and especial ly inuring to the benefit of such farmers as incorpor ate it in o their system, the fact is apparent that sheep are not so numerous or so evenly distributed as they should be .- Breeders' Gazette.

Founder.

A disease that is too common in horses is caused nost frequently by driving or working the animal till it is overheated or more or less exhausted, and then allowing him to cool off suddenly without rub bing dry. A horse driven hard for several miles and then hitched to a post in the open air in cold winte weather, and perhaps forgotten by the driver, who may be telling stories or smoking a clear by a warm fire, the next morning, if not sooner, it is noticed that the animal has not eaten well, and can scarcely move from the stall. The lameness may be chiefly in one limb, or in more than one. Dr. Cressy, in his recent lecture before the Connecticut Board of Agriculture said that any case of founder can be cured if taken within thirty hours of the attack.

The first thing to do is to place the horses feet in tubs of warm water, then blanket heavily, and ge the animal thoroughly warm all over. The lameness is caused by a stagnation of blood in the feet, caused by being cooled too rapidly after exhausting labor The warm water thins the blood, extends and soften the blood vessels, and favors increased circulation In very bad cases, bleeding in the feet may be nec sary, though ordinarily it may be dispensed with.

Knowing the cause of founder, it will be seen that it is much easier to prevent than to cure this disease after it becomes established. In the first place, avoid very severe driving and over exhaustion, but it abuse of this kind is unavoidable, see to it that the horse that has risked his life in the service of his master is not neglected at the end of his journey Drive into a warm shed or barn, free from cold draughts, and rub vigorously till the animal is dried off. Give warm water to drink and cover with warm blankets. In short, treat the horse just as you would yourself under like circumstances.

Formation of Milk Breeds.

In the formation of milk tamilies or breeds ooth the male and the female should be supplied with food specially adapted to produce milk in large quantities and of superior quality. They should be fed up to the highest standard of milk production consistent with their health, and the health and development of the unborn offspring. I believe that the feeding should vary with the special object to be attained, whatever that may be-quantity of milk, quantity and quality of butter, or quantity and quality of theese. There has been very little investigation in this direction, yet here is an interesting and important field for men of scientific attain ments. Not only the feeding, but the care in

every particular from the earliest age should have this end in view. I need not specify particulars, as they will readily occur to every practical dairyman. I will, however, refer to the period of first pregnancy. In our American practice, it is usually the nine months immediately previous to the spring when the heifer is two years of age. During this period, the animal is usually neglected more than at any other period of life; yet it is the most important of all periods. If a sufficient quantity and the right quality of food for the fullest growth of the milk glands is not then furnished, no future feeding or care can bring the cow up to the standard she might otherwise have attained .- Cor. Nat. Live Stock Journal,

Farmers' Wives.

It is an evident fact that farmers' wives are afflicted with many diseases which are the result of over work. They are constantly on one ceaseless routing of toil from daylight at morning until late at night No change, no relaxation, no rest! Farmers should note this fact, and be forewarned before it is too late It is astonishing what an amount of labor the wives of farmers perform. Many of them get up and have breakfast ready before their husbands are out of bed then it is work, work, work, until near midnight their minds during the time being constantly occupied with their duties, and with thinking of he food is to be supplied, when the washing and ironweakened by too great a strain upon it, thereby producing insanity, epilepsy, vertige, hysterics, fer weakness, general debility, and a multitude of other liseases, the remedy is Rest and a few bottles of Dr. 3. A. Richmond & Co.'s Samaritan Nervine. It act directly upon the nervous centres and invigorates and strengthens the whole system. Many ladies have refrained from using Samaritan Nervine on account of an existing prejudice against advertised medicines. Let us ask a question; Are you prejudiced against sewing machines because you have seen them advertised, or can you doubt the ingenui ty and skill required in their invention? Again, yould you refuse to insure your house because the company advertised that it had paid millions of dollars in losses and yet had a capital of several millions left? Do such advertisements shake confidence and create prejudice? Then why refuse to credit the testimony of those who have found Sa maritan Nervine to be all that is claimed for it in svercoming those ailments peculiar to your sex

The following statement speaks for itself: Fairfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., April 25, 1881, Dr. Richmond-Dear Sir: 'This is to certify that my wife had fits for thirty-five years. They would last her for about one hour and sometimes longer. I happened to hear of your medicine, and sent for some of it. She had no more fits after she took the first dose. She is now permanently cured, and her health is a great deal better than it has been for twenty years or more. You are entirely at liberty to use her picture and this testimonial in any manner which you please, and may sign my name to it, We owe you this much at least for what you have done for her. Yours truly,



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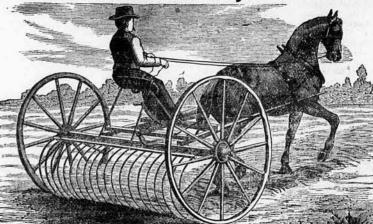
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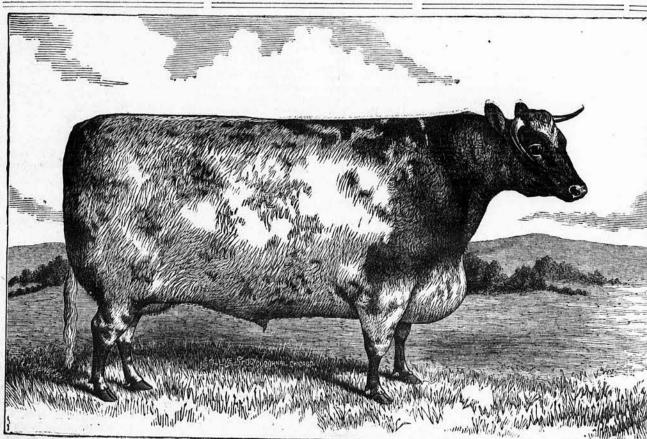
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 119 expire with the next issue. The paper is all those ways discontinued at the expiration of the time patd or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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Post Office Addresses.

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

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

Cherries in this vicinity will be changing

Of course nobody will read the Sells Bros advertisement in this weeks' FARMER. Nobody reads show bills.

Our man Heath thinks the new Fifth Avenue Hotel at Emporia fills the bill as a resting place for the traveling world.

Raising flax for the fibre as well as for seed, is being discussed now, and it is a subject well worthy most careful consideration. American farmers waste millions of dollars annually in this matter.

Any person wanting the report of the State Board of Agriculture, recently published, can get it by sending his name and postoffice address to Wm. Sims, Secretary, with 3 cents to

The prospect for fruit and grain crops in Kansas is very encourging. Our corn raisers have quite generally plowed deeper than ever before, and this, of itself will insure a better vield than with shallow plowing. Wheat is heading and is in excellent condition.

The trade in horses is advancing from year to year in wonderful proportions. The south and west are needing more horses every year. And they want good horses, too. Farmers will do well to prepare for accommodating this increased demand, for it will continue many years

If any of our readers have a copy of the KANSAS FARMER of April 12 last, that they are willing to spare, we would be thankful to have it sent to this office. That number was in such demand that our supply is wholly exhausted, and there is still further demand

Texas newspapers are complaining of their people because they sell off their young stock to Kansas dealers and thus let Kansas have all the benefit of the after growth. They think Texas cattle men might as well feed up to market age as well as to let other people do it for

Western farmers need to study the art of utilizing everything they have in the most economical methods. Transportation is an important factor, and it can be reduced to a fine art by putting corn, and rye, and millet, and sorghum and grass into beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese poultry and eggs, and then shipping them.

The man who invents a cheap and successful method of making butter on the prairies will have a fortune secure. Could our western Kansas farmers make and save best butter when the good Father gives them millions of acres of the best butter-making grass in the world, they would be many thousands richer. And we are working up to that.

We notice that S. H. Horner, druggist, of Caldwell, Kansas, received a handsome gold watch from the Leis Chemical Manufacturing Company, of Lawrence, Kansas, as a premium for selling the largest quantity of Dandelion Tonic in a given time, and acknowledges receipt in a handsome letter which Dr. Leis has had put in print.

Two little girls have ventured to write letters to the FARMER and we are much pleased with them. The editor of the FARMER has a very warm place in his affections for little girls, and he hopes to be able in less than a year to open a column in his paper for the girls and boys to write for. The best description we read of the recent auroral display was written by a girl twelve years old in a private letter to her brother.

Price, Marmaduke & Co., commission merchants, of St. Louis say that receipts of wool up to date have been light, which gives us rather a quiet market, but with increased receipts we look for more activity, especially on the finer can Agriculturist, a leading and standard pagrades. The demand this year, we feel satis- per. The company is reliable and responsible.

heretofore consumed largely of coarse and low grades are changing to meet the demand for fine goods. The condition of the new clip, judging from the wool received, will be fully equal to last year. Care should be taken to put wool in good order.

The Kansas State Editorial Association is to meet at Lawrence, June 5, and take a tour of the state institutions. The A., T. & S. F. railway company has kindly tendered the use of a special train for the transportation of the party. This great corporation is an exception among railroad companies. While it is built to make money, and is making money, it has some soul, and often gives evidence of it. It has never failed to respond in a manly, neighborly way on any important public occasion. The editorial fraternity will enjoy this week's respite from labor, and will appreciate the courtesy of ing, cultivating, seeding, plowing under grain the great Kansas railroad. The people of the state will reap much valuable information nessian fly, weevil, machinery, straw, etc. Price through the newspapers by reason of this trip; 50 cents. for it is true that few of us know anything, or, at most but little, of the extent and manage ment of our public institutions. This visit will teach the editors, and they will inform the

The Butter Industry.

The butter made in Kansas in the year end ing March 1, 1881, as returned by the local assessors was: By factories, 66,724 pounds; by families, 16,611,315 pounds, making a grand total of neavly 17,000,000. Most of this large quantity would not have sold at the town markets for more than ten to twelve cents per pound on an average. When the summer, with its verdure and heat comes, the farmers' wives get less and less for their butter till it runs down to six and five cents a pound, when they cease to make for market and teed the milk to pigs and chickens, or throw it away. Some families, here and there one, have contracts to deliver butter weekly or daily to purchasers at a fixed price per pound for the year; but these purchasers are private persons who buy it for their own use and not to sell.

We speak in general terms, of course, and state, as a fact, that millions, yes, millions of dollars annually, are lost to the people of Kansas in this one item of butter. Along the water courses, and often by the bluffs and ridges, good springs are used in the preserving of butter; but on the rolling, high prairies, where wells are the only sources of water supply, the conveniences for making and preserving butter are necessarily limited. It is also true that many women do not know how to make good butter; and the general lack of encouragement because of low prices, does not stimulate them to efforts towards improvement. Given the same kind of feed, the same grade of cows, and similar conveniences, different persons will produce different grades of butter. This rule obtains in all trades. Butter making is no excep tion; but our attention is now directed to that only. The inferior quality of the article taken to market has much to do with the price; but it is not all. Many purchasers do not know good butter when they see it, so that so long as there is a demand, all grades will find some

The most serious obstruction in the way is, that our markets for butter are almost wholly ocal. Not one country merchant in a hundred in this state thinks of shipping butter in the hot months. In late fall, in winter and early spring, he sends away some home made butter, out not in the summer. If he did, then our Kansas butter-makers would share in the foreign market. This is all because the butter. generally, is not fit to ship; and that brings us to the object in view in writing this article.

We want to suggest that if farmers could or their premises for making and preserving but- Lily Ponds; Flowers of Autumn; Grandeur and ter, so that they could have the benefit of mar- Sublimity; Clouds; Beauty in Nature; Mounkets away from home at those times when they tains; Rural Life in New England; Ruins; Old are highest, it would be found a great saving. It is difficult, we know, in an open prairie country like Kansas, but we believe it is not impossible. Trees, earth, rock and wells may be had every place in the state. Butter needs to be cool to be preserved. It needs to be placed in clean, air-tight vessels, where good ventilation maintains a pure atmosphere. The butter must be made properly, or it is not worth prelong enough to be available when high prices

transportation often cuts us off entirely; hence it becomes important that we waste nothing. Think of the value of 17,000,000 pounds of butter at 25c a pound. It makes four and a quarter millions of dollars, more than the total value of many single counties in the state. Coming down to small sums; one hundred pounds of butter is a low average for even common cows in one year. Five good cows would give milk enough for one thousand pounds; and that, at 25c, would bring \$250. Increase the number of cows, and we increase the quantity of butter. The subject is well worth thought. Give the good women of our state cows and conveniences for making butter and they will furnish their families with every needed comfort and have a surplus for another cow or horse every year.

Books for Farmers.

The largest agricultural book-publishing house in the country, probably, is that of Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York. They are also publishers of the Ameri-

good. They have recently made arrangements Kellam & Co. Kansas Avenue, between 6th and 7th.

Our reasons for calling attention to their give condensed statements of what they contain for the information of our readers.

WHEAT CULTURE. This is a little book of 72 pages by D. S. Curtis, Washington, D. C., and is written, as the publishers state, to assist the farmer in increasing the production, improving the quality, and decreasing the cost of this staple crop-It treats of underdraining, pulverizing, manurcrops, rust, smut, winter-killing, chinch bugs,

AN EGG FARM. This is a book of 95 pages, by H. H. Stoddard, it being a series of articles written for the American Agriculturist. Mr. Stoddard is now editor of the Poultry World, of Hartford, Connecticut. The book is intended to represent the poultry business, as a business, treating of it in all its departments. It is valuable to every person, whether raising half a dozen or half a million fowls. Price 50 cents.

AMERICAN GRAPE-GROWING AND WINE-MAK

George Husman, well known to every lover of grapes, is the author of this book. He has, perhaps, done more to stimulate and systemize grape growing in the west than any other man. He is authority on grapes. His book is not only readable but reliable and trustworthy The writer of this learned more about grapes from Husman's book than from all other source combined. This book is neatly bound, con

tains 239 pages, and is sold at \$1.50. SWINE HUSBANDRY. This is by a Kansas author, F. D. Coburn late Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and is a very comprehensive presentation o the subject. He treats plainly and carefully, not only of raising hogs and making pork, but of all known diseases of swine, gives remedies and treatment, with many excellent practical suggestions. This book is of great worth. It

contains 269 pages and is sold at \$1.75. GARDENING FOR PROFIT. No subject is of greater interest to the far er and his wife and children than gardening. Without a good garden the farm is shorn of much of its value, and farm life of much of its pleasure. The writer, Peter Henderson, of New Jersey, treats the subject of gardening from a buisness standpoint; hence his book has special merits. His treatment is full, very instructive, and alive with useful information

and suggestions. Pages, 274, price \$1 50. We will refer to others of these books as they

Halcyon Days.

This is the title of one of the most entertainng books we have read in a long time. It is written by William Flagg and published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass. In reading it one feels as if he were really enjoying the pleasant things treated of.

We cannot do more than quote a few of the subjects treated, and say to the reader, it is a charming book. It is nature mirrored in print. The table of contents contains, among other pleasing topics, the following: Rural architecture; The Early Flowers; The Pastoral and Romantic; Rocks; Haunts of Flowers; Water Scenery; The Field and the Garden; The Picturesque; Odors of Vegetation; Wayside Shrubbery; Angling; Homeliness of Nature Roads: Woodpaths : Old Orchards : Celestial Scenery

We thank the publishers for a copy for our

A correspondent asks if calves will do well on pure sweet milk alone. No. Not any better than a child; after weaning, would do on serving; but when it is so made, and a good the same diet only. As long as the calf is with place is ready to receive it, we believe that its mother it needs nothing besides the milk everywhere in Kansas it may be saved good except what it will find itself; but as soon as it is weaned it needs soft feed like bran or meal in warm water, with salt in small quantities at We present the subject to elicit thought. We first, and increased as may be needed. Grass, are so far from the great marts, that the cost of of course is better than meal or bran, but very early calves cannot have grass.

It is economy to keep the condition of the calf good from the start. If it is taken from the cow and put on thin diet it loses flesh, becomes languid and poor, its digestive organs become deranged, and the calf soon wears a sickly look. Begin at once, after weaning, to feed nutritious, digestible feed, and plenty of it.

Brahmin Cattle.

The Brahmin cattle are attracting a good deal of attention in Texas. The first Brahmi bull imported into this country was brought in 1850. He was bred to Ayreshire and Devon ows, and from that stock the Texas Brahmins have come. They are not as hardy as most other breeds, but have many good qualities. 80-'81.

Mr. C. M. Barrow, son of the importer, thus speaks of these cattle in a late number of the Louisville Live Stock Journal:

On a good pasture they grow to be very large; have smooth tapering limbs like a race horse, with that quick elastic movement. Carry their

the common stock, and their ears resemble be attached to the wheat hoes on the drills, and to put their books on sale in Topeka, with T.J. those of a hound; and without any exception, I it will ridge the ground enough to protect the think they are the prettiest cattle in the world. wheat in fall and winter from winds and freez-They can stand more heat than any other cat- ing, then harrow or roll in the spring. It will publications are two. First, to inform our in a day, and do more work. With my oxen I thought would say a word about it, and see what readers that the books may be had at regular can plow over as much ground in a day as with other farmers have to say about the idea of listretail prices in Topeka; and second, to say that the best mule team on my place. My cows this office has received a number of the works give from one to two gallons at a milking, of as stand-by for information. It ought to be in for office use, and we will, from time to time, rich milk as you would wish to see, which makes butter as yellow as gold, but not worth \$1 per pound. The demand for them in Texas has been so great that I have but a few young bulls left which I will take great pleasure in showing to any one who would like to look at them, whether they visit to buy or not.

A Blunder.

In our note last week, referring to Dr. Barrow's opinion regarding Mr. Knight's sheep; our type did the Doctor great injustice in the matter of the prescription. A type is just like a figure, it always means business, and you can't change its tace. The copy was written properly, thus: Sulphate magnesia, 8 oz; oil of terebinth, 3 drs. Mix, and divide into 3 doses, and give one every second day in half a pint of warm water.

Gossip About Stock.

A meeting of shorthorn breeders of Illinois vas held last week at Springfield, to organize shorthorn breeders' association. Five thousand dollars stock was taken and the capital divided into 2,000 shares. The association meets again at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago June 8.

Kansas Queen is the name given to the large Cowley county cow of which mention was made last week in the FARMER.

Ex-Lieut, Gov. Salter has purchased several head of thoroughbred cattle for his Neosho county farm.

A few Montgomery county farmers have purchased a Norman stallion.

Pinkeye has been troubling the Jackson

unty horses a good deal lately. Walter E. Treadwell, Harper county, recent

y purchased two thoroughbred bulls-one Hereford, the other Durham.

The Kansas Queen can be seen on Kansa venue, Topeka, for one week. Admission 25, 15 and 10 cents. Every one should see this, the prettiest and largest heifer in the world. She was raised in Cowley county, weighs 3000 pounds, and is as white as the driven snow. She is 17½ hands high, and measures ten feet around the girth.

F. McHardy is breeding Durham, Polled Augus and Hereford cattle near Emporia.

Randolph & Randolph, of Emporia, are dong a booming trade in the swine busine s, sending out Poland China or Berkshire porkers all over the west. They propose to beat the world at the fairs next fall.

John White, of Madison, sheared 80 Merino sheep in one day for Mr. Webster of that place E. Brunson, of Brunson & Henry, of Abiene, has returned from N. Y., where he has purchased two car loads of Merino sheep, mosty registered.

F. McHardy, of Emporia, sold a Hereford bull bred by Mr. Stone, of Guelph, Canada, for \$400 to J. M. Sullivant, Camden, Kas.

The Small Bros., breeders of short horns and Jersey Red hogs, in Jackson county, have three thousand acres of land fenced with wire. Their herd contains about four hundred head.

Water is being conducted to great reservoir herds in south-western Kansas

Mr. Wadsworth says he thinks fifty acres of sorghum will feed one thousand sheep.

Sixty-five hundred sheep were sheared at the Harper stock yards last week.

An Oregon man named James Bruce writes that he has a Jersey cow that, when three years

heifer, at first milking, gave 230 pounds of milk in seven days, and it produced 133 pounds N. W. White, Medina county, Ohio, has a

calf that, at two weeks of age, weighed 200 ing addresses and papers by Hon J. F. Kinney, pounds.

The famous pacing mare Kitty Gavin, died W. C. Myer, Ashland, Oregon, is breeding Percheron-Norman mares to his Arabian

stallion with good results. The old trotting horse, Gen. Butler, foaled in

1853, is still living. He is in West Chester county, N.Y. A Chicago dispatch of the 29th ultimo says:

The H. Bemis stables sold to-day Little Brown Jug, the celebrated pacer, 2:114, and Silverton, trotter, 2:201, to Comodore Kilton, St. Paul, for \$30,000 for the two; Sorrel Dan, pacer, 2:14, to D. S. Hall for 4,500, Ned Hunter, pacer, 2.20 brother of Mattie Hunter, to Com. Mc Carthy of Chicago, for \$1,400, Hardwood Boy, stallion by Blackwood Jr., 3.341, to W K Armstrong, Almont, Mich., for \$5,000; Fred Douglas, trotter, 2:24½, to L. Chambers of Pittsburg, for \$3,000.

Letter from Reno.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Everything is on the boom in Reno county

even the chinch bugs; but wheat is growing so fast since our late rains I do not believe the bugs can damage it very much. Stock of all Some of them died in the cold winter of kind is looking well; farmers nearly through planting corn; many have put out the Russian mulberry cuttings-I put out 11,000; will give result in the fall, if I do not forget it. Most of the corn has been planted with 16 inch Listers. Some of us will try listing wheat the coming fall, only with smaller plows. I propose, for one, to be a victim, if no preventing provified, will be for fine wools. Mills that have They publish no trash. Their books are all heads high, which are shaped differently from dence. I think small, adjustable shovels can

tle, and kept fat on less. Will travel farther not cost much to try a few acres listed, so ing for wheat. The KANSAS FARMER is our every house in Kansas. Respectfully,

This. That and the Other.

Catarrh.

"I think," writes a patient who had used a two months' Oxygen Treatment," that my Catarrh is about well, and has been for some weeks."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN. 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The period spent by a chicken in the shell might be des-

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for im-otence, leanness, sexual debility &c. \$1, at druggists (ansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas,

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

Fashionable lady: "Nelly, the eggs grow smaller and maller. Why don't you have the hens sit longer?"

Leis' Dandelion Tonic

Those trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance will experience great benefit from the use of Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It restores the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action and strengthens the will power. There is onthing that will so quickly efface the ravages of a long course of debauchery. It is recommended by many leading emperance advocates both east and west.

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

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

A little four-year-old being asked by his mother if he would like to have wings and be an angel, replied: "No, ma; I'd rather be a hawk and live on chicken."

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, nice, bed bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per

What is the difference between a fowl plucked bare of plumage and a barren moor? Oue is a featherless hen and the other a heatherless fen.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with tamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A young western breeder of an inquiring turn of mind asks if "chickens' combs that got frozen off in the winter will not sprout and grow out again in the spring."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

The mewl, wrote a schoolboy, is a larger bird than the guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with and 2 more to kick with, and it wears its wings on the side of its head. It is stubbornly backward about going forwards.

The Agricultural Review and Journal of the Ameriin the upper Arkansas valley to supply grazing an exhaustive article on the Cattle Industries of the United States, by Hon. J. B. Grinnell of Iowa, giving a complete history of cattle breeding, the development of the iudustry, and a detailed description of cattle raising on the plains in the western states and territories; showing the lands best adapted to the business, and describing the methods owning from 500 to 20,000 head each.

The number will also contain articles by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Dr. Peter Collier, Prof. J. P. Stelle, Hon. old, made 25 pounds of butter in ten days. Her T. Bewick of England, Col. Robert W. Scott of Kentucky, Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, and other practical and scientific writers.

The January number and Supplement contained the proceedings in full of the Great National Agricul-tural Convention recently held in New York, includmiral Ammen Gen H E Tremain Hon N T Sprague, X. A. Willard, Seth Greene, and other leading writers and speakers.

The thirteen papers on Ensilage, giving full directions for growing the crop, building silos, and preserving the fodder, by the ablest practical experi-menters in the United States, comprising the fullest, most reliable and most valuable information on this subject yet published.

The Agricultural Review is published quarterly with supplements and is pronounced by the highest authorities the most valuable publication of its class

Terms.—\$3.00 per year. Edited and published by Jos. H. REALL, Secretary of the American Agricultural Association, 26 University Place, New York. Clubbed with the Kansas Farmer, the Review may be had for \$2.00 a year.

Reliable agents wanted in all sections of the coun-

The American Exposition of Produce and Manu. facturers, being inaugurated by the Association, gives unmeasurable value to the Agricultural Re-

Strayed or Stolen From the residence of George Loomis, living one mile west of town, one hav pony, two years old, white stripe on fore-head, and brauded Y on left hip. Any one griving informa-tion will be liberally rewarded. GEORGE LOOMIS. Burrton, Harvey Co., Kas., April 12th, 1881.

THOROUGHBRED

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE

Thirty-five finely bred Short-horn Bull Calves (all reds) for sale. These calves are all home-bred and acclimated to our climate, and are now ready for use. Addsess

G. W. GLUK,
Atchison, Kas.

Stallions.

LOUIS NAPOLEON and IRONSIDE will stand Monday and Tuesday at Lucas' barn, North Topeka, the remaining time at Thomson's and Levi's stable on Sixth St., Topeka. Be sure to see these fine young stallions.

SELLS BROTHERS'.

Six Enormous Railroad Shows, Now United, Exhibiting in Three Rings and Under Six Big Tents.

The Sells Brothers are on the road this season with an exhibition which, from its altogether unprece-dented magnitude and its startling departure from the usages of canvas exhibitions, should and will prove a formidable rival to the best of the monster entertainments which periodically visit us. Having effected a consolidation of all the amusement enter-prises; they find the necessity absolute to use six tents, in order to satisfactorily display their multiform attractions. These tents are each of colossal con-struction and number four more than have ever been used by kindred exhibitions. The patronage of this great show has been commensurate with its magnitude, and the occasions are not infrequent when the management are obliged to give three exhibitions a day in order to hold the people.

The parade, which is spoken of as being one of the finest ever put upon the streets, will introduce the "Four Handsomest Women in America," who have been selected in response to liberal advertising dur-ing the past winter, and who will appear in the new national tableau of "Columbia, and her Court of

The consolidation of the six extensive menageries under their control enables the Sells Brothers to offer under their control enables the sells Brothers to oner for inspection a zoological collection which has no precedent and which will include a number of re-cent importations of animals and birds new to Amer ica. Among these are an Aurochs, from the forests of Lithuania, an Abyssinian Vlacke Vark and a Malacca Babiroussa. A pair of Woolly Elephants. from the Malay Archipelago, will excite the attention of the curious, and are the only ones ever brought from their native land. The monster pair of Hippopotami, exhibited through America by this management last eason, and which were then believed to have attained their full growth, have reached still further proportions and are still growing. It is confidently believed that the female will soon add to the hippopotami population of America.

The circus department is exceptionally attractive, and within it are assembled the most celebrated performers of the day. The undisputed champion bareback equestrian, Charl s Fish, rides both afternoon and evening, and the noted Andalusian cele-brity, Signorita Adelaide Cordona, an equestrienne who has no equal, has been especially engaged from her European managers for a limited season of twen ty eight weeks. The show will exhibit at Topeka May 9.

Sheep for Sale.

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.

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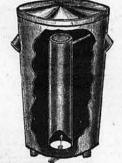
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Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, king Phillip Corn, EARLY WHITE CORN, St. CHARLES WHITE CORN, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

HEDGE PLANTS, Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season, Send for Catalogue to

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

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

PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

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W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch

Friesian (Holstein) Cattle, ist prize herd at Central

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Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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OIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles cast ed it Reading, Kas Short horned cattle, Jersey R and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty. DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor, DOBT. C. THOMA*, Effingham, Kas., breeder of I Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

A LBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION A COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of Short-korn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, Always low Send for Catalogue.

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V. PUGSLEY. Independence, Mo., breeder of REGISTERED MERINO Sheep, and POLAND CHINA hogs.

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

the Ohio and American P. C. Recorus.

SAM JOHNS. Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red. Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1 00 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not akin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

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

Ilcited.

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

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price list.

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Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per sitting. Turkey Eggs, \$3.0c, or \$5 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

from best strains.

| 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.
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Sunday.

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To reduce stock, about 200 Short Horn cows, full blood and high grade, none less than 1/8 full blood. They are from one to three years old. Most of them in calf by full blood bulls. They will be sold in lots o suit purchasers at reasonable prices.

Also a few good full blood Bulls As good a herd as can be found anywhere. Inquire at the farm 2 miles north of Chelsea, But ler Co., Kas., or

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I will sell, privately, 34 Short-horn bulls—from 6 months to three years old—the equals of which for breeding and IN-DIVIDUAL MERIT, have never before been offered in the West 1 Kirklevington, 2 Crags, 4 Princesses (by 4tn Duke of Hillhurst 21569), 1 Peri (also by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21569), 1 Peri (also by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21569), 1 Peri (also by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21569), 1 Peri (also by 50 Sharons, 4 Young Marys Sharons, and other good families. Catalogues sent on application. J. C. STONE, Jr., Leavenworth, Kas.

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Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine oung stock always for sale. My short horns num er 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head f young Bulls,

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My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the
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phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly suppose the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly dituted with water will be sufficiently of the wool of the Dip properly dituted with water will be sufficiently on the diplome of the Dip and the death of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocker amply repaid by the improved health of their flocke

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The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick De-



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Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

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Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer, Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in nercased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 56 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

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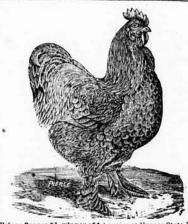
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142

GERALDINE:

140

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER X.

Eight more months were passed and some unexpected events had happened. Henry and Geraldine, and their ba-by Angeline, were in Kansas. Henry had already attracted attention because of his staunch free soil opinions and the power of his speech. He was a smooth, ready speaker, sound reasoner, affable and winning in manner; a "jolly boy," they said, and was reputed among the pro-slavery people to be one of the most dangerous men in the free state party. It was charged against him that his oratory was so fascinating that he was equal to a hundred ordinary men.
Public and private meetings, conventions and elections
were common, and it was as natural for him to attend them
as it was for him to love his wife. They had brought the
horse Sam with them, and he had several times saved Henry a good deal of trouble by carrying him swiftly away

James Hungerson and Isabella Ensmore had formed a life partnership and were established in a Kansas home. Mr. Donahue and Mr. Sanders, late of Iowa, also, were located on a quarter section of land each not far from the Crescent Home—the name given by Col. Hungerson to his place. The negroes, all but old Sandy and his wife, were comfortably settled in their Iowa home, and Bob Sampson and wife were the head of the allow. were the head of the colony. Bob had opened his school

and was kindly treated by the community generally.

It was only two day's ride from Charley Whitney's place to Crescent Home, and I was on the way over there to witness the changes and see the friends. It was not very pleasant traveling in that country at that time. One did not always know who was his friend, nor just when he should meet him, nor what to do with him when he did meet him. Prejudice is a hard master. It is exacting, cruel and treach-erous, and it is always on duty. It is suppious and cosmo-politan. It has no conscience, no discretion, no sense. It is a robber, a pirate, every man's enemy and no man's friend. It has no soul, but is full of eyes; has no right to live but is always in vigorous health.

These side remarks are thrown in spassont, as in some measure indicating the line of thought in which Billy and I might have been indulging when we descended a steep little hill to a stream and suddenly encountered a camp of

genuine border politicians.

"Hold on thar," one of them called to me. I suddenly became unacquainted with the language of the country, and had no reason, of course, to suppose the gentleman was addressing his remarks to me. So, we did not hold on, but moved right along toward the water. Another "Hold on indical right along toward the water. Another "Indican than!" was sounded, accompanied by a noise familiar to persons who handle firearms; and there is something in that same little elicking noise that even a man hard of hearing will listen to. Then we stopped.

"What you goin':" the man with the gun asked.

"Fershie nicht," I answered, and looked bewildered. "Can't you talk 'merican?" he asked.

"What the h-1 'll I do with this dutchman?" he inquire

of his companions, who were sitting down some twenty pa ses or more away.

"Oh, let him go 'long, "said one

"But," said the man on guard, "he's got a damfine horse. We otter 'ave hit, shoa." Then they rose and came up to where we were and began

to look at Billy, walking around him and talking about his value and good points. Their suggestions as to what ought to be, or what might be done with the dutchman were much more numerous than kin's. It was some twenty or thirty paces from the place they were sitting when they rose to look at the horse, and they had left their arms all lying there on the ground. They asked me a great many questions; but how could I answer them, being a raw dutchman? The man with the gun on his shoulder was passing around the front of the horse, and while he was thus in transitu, volunteered the remark that he had a 'goodmine to shoot the dam dutch fool anyhow: he's no business to be a dutchman." He happened to be directly in front of Billy, not more than three feet away and near the brink of the water, when he was delivered of that bit of native eloquence, and with the slightest possible intimation from the rider, my horse made a lunge forward knocking the orator into the creek, leaping over him before he had time to object, and we were soon relieved of trouble in that

It was a bright, clear balmy day in September. It was not until we had crossed the creek that I took note of how pleasant the day really was. Very few people indeed ever stop on the great highway of life to consider what a good thing a fine day is, notwithstanding the fact that no one has

lovely little wooded valley in Kansas. The trees were not very close together, but they were of good size, running up offeen or twenty feet and then spreading out into magnif-icent tops, thus affording shelter from the sun and forming a grove doubtless; designed in the beginning as a temple for a Sunday school or Fourth-of-July celebration. Hay ing camped there several times before. I had enjoyed its in ng seclusion and learned to think of the place as one o the pleasant spots on life's road. We were pushing on wards Grove Creek, for so the stream was named, intending to remain there over night. The descent to Grove Creek was gradual, first entering among a few scattered oaks, then going slowly down into the forest arches in the valley. The stream was shallow, clear, and flowed over a rocky bottom. Nearer and nearer, and the fragrance of the fragrance of the grass, flowers and foliage greeted us. Then we saw the trees which lined the little creek, then-alas there was another camp of the meanest of mean looking Missourians on the opposite bank, and two men were on guard. We went along, however, without hesitating, not-withstanding one of the guards ordered us to halt. Billy didn't understand what he meant, so he was not to blame for this violation of military law. I went on as if I had not heard the command, when the guard raised his gun and again called—"halt!" But I rode into the water, and while the horse was drinking inquired—
"How goes the war, gentlemen? How many abolitionist

This thing sin't goin' to last always, is it? etc. and rode right over into camp got off the horse leisurely put and rose right core right care in and began to fill my corn-cob pipe, an implement which I had learned was an excellent peace-preserver in that riotous land. This operation occupied some time; then the pipe was lit with a burning brand from the camp fire, and it was time to smoke. My questions were all promptly answered, and the conversation soon turned upon the case of three prisoners they had with them —men who had been spreading infamous doctrine, making incendiary speeches, distributing the New York Tribuse. the Herald of Freedom and other abolition papers. The villains had been captured at a free state meeting, they said, ever at High Rock, and they must be put out of the way

They gave me a detailed account of the outrages of which the men had been guilty, and asked me what I would sugges

as the best mode of getting rid of them.

"Oh," said I, "if getting rid of them is all you want, just shut your eyes till I count one hundred, and then the first shut your eyes uit i count one numered, and men use has suggestion after that, shall be the sentence. If they can't run fast enough to be out of range by that time they're not much Yankes, for of all the men to run they're the bestenest folks ever I seen. Let me tell you what I saw a Yankee do once—" But they were in no mood to hear long stories, because, they said, there was a "pack o' thievin' ablishun-ists" on their track; and these "fellers must be done fur, and that right soon, toe."

So the poor fellows were ordered to march out into the road thirty paces away and stand three feet apart with their faces up the road and their backs to the creek. They were then arranged, with one man on each side of them as guards, while three others were stationed behind them thirty steps, each with his rifle ready to fire on his victim at the count

It was a pitiful sight. Three unarmed men, condemned

to death for no crime; to be murdered in cold blood by 1gnorant assassins whose only cause of complaint was inherited prejudice; and this submission to a cruel wrong to be without the poor privilege of facing their murderers But there was no hesitation, no begging, no cringing. The ore it like brave men that they were, and stood looking up

oosts, the firing squad in position, and the Captain began-

Just then was heard the swift running of a horse a little way up the road, and all eyes suddenly looked that way. "TWO!" called the Captain loudly, but the sound of the rhshing horse's feet grew louder as the straining animal eaped ahead. The murderous gang involuntarily suspen ed their hellish work to look at the approaching horse; and when they discovered that the rider was a woman, by com on consent the proceedings were stayed that the wild race might be seen.

There is something about the running of a fleet-footed ceast that will attract attention anywhere and, at any time The exercise of any great power or skill has, interest; and when it is coupled with grace of speech or movement it has added charms. And it is probably true that, among ant nals, the earnest, spirited horse is the most attractive in notion. But the advertised race is to be expected, and that takes away a large measure of the enjoyment, for we are permitted to witness the beginning; or, if not, we have already done part of the work in our minds. When we would witness fall there is in a race, let us come upon it auddenly, without preparation or any previous knowledge of it. Then it comes as a meteor flashing across the heavens waiting not for consent or wager. Then we look whether we will or not. And so it was here. There, in fall view, came dashing toward usa splendid horse, with low, out-stretched head and distended nostrils, springing with the grace of a playing fawn, but straining every muscle and nerve, coming with the speed of a cyclone, and his rider, leaning forward as if to lead even her rushing steed, her long hair streaming in the current her speed was making.—that was race to attract the eye even of highwaymen with uplifted weapons ready for the carnage in hand.

On they came with powerful strides, nearer, nearer, up t the very line of the doomed captives, when the woman leaped, like a catapult, on the line, tossing a revolver to one, which he caught and faced his enemies, then with an-another gleaming pistol in her right hand, called out— "Mount the horse, Harry! quick! Save yourself! I'll stand the villains off!"

Harry was at her side in an instant, and the men wer noving toward him-"Stand back, villains!"-shouted the maddened woman

with flashing eyes—"stand back, I say," stamping her foot upon the ground—"The man that lays hand on him does it at his peril," and she covered them with her cocked revol-

er.
"Shoot the wench!" cried one of the men, and he drew his pistol.

"Not muck you don't," said I, and I placed myself be tween him and her. The other two prisoners came to our sides To one of whom I handed one of my trusty pistols. One of the scoundrels attempted to knock the pistol from the won au's hand with his musket when she shot him dead in an instant, and a promiscuous fight began. One rushed to wrest the pistol from her hand, but he happened to pass right in front of my revolver when a bullet was going out of it, and he lay down; another attempted to kill the unarmed prisoner and he succeeded; another failed in a similar at tempt to shoot the man Harry, while another got in the way of the pistol I had loaned. It was all done so quickly that I have hardly time to tell of it. The woman command-ed Harry again to mount the horse and save himself, but his manly answar was—

"No, Gerrie, if we die, let us die together." They ceased firing and so did we. The horses had shied

off a little way.
"Harry," said I, "go and get Sam. I will take care of

He brought up the noble animal who seemed proud of what he had done. The brave woman rested a foot in Har-ry's hand and mounted her horse. Harry leaped on behind her; I gathered up Billy and took the living prisoner be hind me to safer quarters.

Less than a quarter of a mile out we met a company o

nen on a forced march. They were going to recapture the orisoners, two of whom were then with us. "But where is Isaac Horn?" they asked.

"And they've murdered my boy!" exclaimed Joshua Horn. "Come, men," he said, starting forward, "An eye

for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth !" Away they went, my prisoner along with them on foot.
The rest of us remained where we were a few minutes when
we heard two or three shots, in the direction of our late camp, and then in a few more minutes the party returned

bearing the dead man on one of their horses Joshua Horn was about fifty years oid. He was a native Missourian, the first I had seen who was free. He was a spars, tall, angular man, over six feet in height, with great long arms and legs, very large feet, and slightly stooped but wide shoulders. His hair was long just turning a little gray, wide shoulders. Its har was to figure turning a free gary, uncombed. A heavy pair of eyebrows overshot deep set gray eyes. He possessed a framework capable of supporting a total of two huhdred pounds if the body had been rounded out; but he was sparely built and did not weigh more, probably, than one hundred and sixty pounds. His features were sharply marked. His mouth was large, chin full, nos straight and prominent, and ears standing out. If he was a coward, his features were not good indications of charac-ter. What he did at the camp of his son's death, need not

now be told. Harry had bought a cabin, and of course I went to share it toing a nie day is, notwithstanding the fact that no one has mastered the English language until he is able to state and state it correctly, that—"This is a fine day."

With them. And it was a funny house—a dwelling, a man-state it correctly, that—"This is a fine day." other, notched at the ends to keep them from rolling off; But another creek was to be crossed. It ran along in a and it had a clapboard roof. One little four-light window, feet square. But it was a home, a home where two brave souls dwelt with a nestling to join their hearts still closer. The cabin was near the bank of Bloody Creek some miles above Crescent Home, A little land had been broken by the man from whom Harry purchased the claim, and corn cabbage, melons, potatoes, turnips, beets, onions, tomatoes and other vegetables were luxuriantly growing. A barn-o the house lent the grace of its symmetry to the genera beauty of the improvements. Four posts with the upper and forked were placed in the ground one at each of the four poles were laid, and on these, over th

poles were laid about one foot apart, and they were co

ered with hay. The same kind of covering for the sides

with an opening at one corner for the door, and that was the barn. They had a cow, a pig or two, and a few chick-ens, but their sheller was matter of the future. But in this humble way they were living comfortably, en joying the few good things present and drawing largely op he future for necessary luxuries. There are such things as ssary luxuries, or I would not mention them. Som ever have them either here or hereafter; but a plonnust have luxuries; they are necessary to his exister f he cannot raise them in his garden, or borrow them from neighbor, he must draw on the possible storehouses of the a neignoor, ne must draw on the possione solutions of the great unknown future for them, and have them in theory if not in practice. He must have them. And Harry and his good wife had all these things. The walls of their rude cabin were frescoed with handiwork of future mechan and their window was curtained with webs from looms no visible. As to carpets, mirrors, hanging baskets, vases, ot tomans, musical instruments, all these were seen with an eye of faith. It is wonderful what nourishment there is in a little hope, and what strength is imparted in a ge strong cup of faith. These used with regular ablut

pure charity, will cheer a lonely life and paint beautiful pictures in the humblest dwelling. And there was little Angeline, a miniature of the woman who had that day saved her father's life while the little one was asieep in the locked cabin. Something more than year old, she was toddling about the floor as if her little fee were on rollers. At that period in life every step and m ton has a charm in it to be laid up as treasures in memor something to be noted, laughed at and talked about to e At that period in life every step and mo erybody who will listen. Her features were showing a early development of her mother's beauty. Did they love the baby more because their home was so primitive—because There were so few other pretty things present? thought so.

We were interrupted in a conversation after supper, an while the bright moonlight supplied the place of burning oil, by Geraldine's sudden hastening to the door. Tramp ing of horses' feet could be heard, and in a few "Hallo!" was called, and three horsemen, armed, rode up

within about ten paces of the door.
"Sit still!" said Geraldine to us, "I will do the talking." "Is this Henry Blucher's cabin ?" one of them asked in

"It is," replied the woman,
"Is be at home?"

'Yes, sir.'

"Tell him to come out, some men wants to see him." "Who are you, and what do you want?" "Oh, we're friends o' his'n and want to talk to him abou

methings. "If you are his friends, why don't you get off your horse

and come in." "We've no time to be foolin' here with a woman," said mother voice. "Be you goin' to tell him to come out?" "No, sir; I am not,"

'Don't you see we've got guns?

"Yes, but you are too co ardly to use them unless our backs were toward you."
"Look out, old woman, you may get a bullet through you, if you don't soon stop your sass."

"I dare , ou to shoot, you cowardly ruffians! You woul ever shoot when human eyes are looking at you You're

cowards, the whole pack of you, and desrve the gallows."
"Hold'my horse,"said one to his companions;"I'll damsoo
have that doorway clear;" and he walked up to thrust ho from the door where she was standing. Harry was in place from the door where size was standing, that y was in place, during the delivery of all this dialogue, to perform his part whenever it became proper or necessary, and I was in position to hurry the woman back when it should become important for the way to be clear. The fellow came deliberately up and was raising his hand to take hold of his de-

flant antagonist, but she was prepared. "Stand, sir!" she said. "Back! or you are a dead man," and her pirtol barrel threw reflected rays of the moon back on the little mirror in the cabin. But he didn't believe her and still advanced, when she brought the weapon down to fire, and only the quickness of his motion saved his life; for had he not knocked the pistol to one side, the bullet certainly would have gone through his body. But before his hand had fallen from its defensive work, he was staggering back ward from a blow that Henry had dealt him, and putting the woman back, I called out in a loud voice—"Come out, men, come out, there are only three of them; we can make short work of them;" and I began firing off my pistols, and Geraldine helped with hers, and Harry used his with his left hand, because he had damaged his right on the rufins ict mand, occase he had damaged his right on the ruf-flan's head. This bombastic parade of strength had the de-sired effect, for the staggering hero gathered himself up on a full run, mounted his horse, and they all scampered away like frightened curs.

It was only about five miles from Harry's cabin to Crescent Home. Anxious to visit Col. Hungerson's family, I proposed that we go there the next day. Henry had been here at a meeting of free state men, but his wife was not in the company. This brought up some incidental matters and we spent an hour, perhaps, in talking about them when we observed a strange reflection on the cabin window a yellowish light as of a distant prairie fire. We stepped out to look and saw the light and the black smoke ascending from it down the creek some miles-we could not tell how many—away. One of the impossible things is to measure accurately with the eye the distance of a fire or a mountain when it is more than a mile away. We stood watching the great yellow light above the burning, topped with curling, twisting clouds of brown and gray interminging their colors in streaks and folds until we were satisfied it was not the prairie burning. After thirty min-utes, perhaps, the light grew dimmer, the clouds melted away and there was nothing left more than the mellow, moonlight, except here and there a few threads of dissolving clouds away up in the heavens.

orning we saddled our horses, and started for Crescent Home. Harry carried his baby girl on his old Pennsylvania horse, and Geraldine rode Sam. Rarely were two better horses backed than Sam and Billy, and they cemed to be as well aware of that fact as we were. They were proud, gay and friendly. We did not go faster than a walk. The wild waste of prairie, running off in grassy waves, relieved by distant elevations on one side and the creek timber on the other, furnished scenes for observation; and the possibilities of such a fertile land under the influence of an elevated civilization gave us something for comment. Rounding the rocky crest, where we expected to ne in full view of the Colo nel's house, it was not visible Could I be mistaken in the locality? Henry expresses wonder in the same vein. We had both been there, but there was a change, or we were mistaken. Geraldine, how ever, with a woman's prescience, told us all in a simpl stion-"Don't you remember the light we saw last

Yes, we did, and there, only twenty rods or so before us the still black and smoking ruins. The cowardly virlains had gone from Blucher's place and Joined another party at Colouel Hungerson's, called him out, shot him dead at his own door step, set fire to his house and took James off with them, leaving his wife and Lizzle and Frank alone with their dead father beside their burning home. The two women and the mutilated body were in the cabin which James and the negroes and I had built, and Frank was away sking help.

Leaving Geraldine with the frightened, sorrowing wome Harry and I set out in haste to notify Joshua Horn fou miles away. Three good men happened to be at Joshua's cabin. They had just buried Isaac. In ten minutes we were on the villains' track, and in two hours we were at their camp in time to see them tying a rope arou my's neck under the branches of a tree on which they inended to hang him.

We took him away with us. What else we did—is it not recorded in the book of the Cronicles of Kansas in '56' On our return, Geraldine, with the help of another woman who came in, a little time before, had washed and dressed the body. A rough board coffin was made, and all

that was left of Col. Hungerson was buried without ceremo ny at the foot of the rocky crest which gave him so rauch pleasure while living.

What terrible days those were. In the calendar of ages

to come, they will be painted in blood-red lines on back-ground of illuminated plains relieved by scattered sentinels

orrid because of the devilish spirit which brought the into use as destroying agencies, the work of fear, torture and death went on, and the conflict was widening out into and death west on, and the consists was retended field of national war. The country was taking sides on the Kansas question. The anti-slavery sentiment of the country generally was crystallizing, and the Republican party was organized.

CHAPTER XI.

The harvests of wheat, rye and oats had been gathered in-o the big barns and stacked in convenient places well enced; and the light brown of the corn leaves showed that utumn was approaching. There on the deep green of the cond crop in the old meadow near the house, within a few feet of the very spot I had last seen them, the year be-fore, were Little Joe and his grandfather. The old man, another year nearer the line, was standing, a little more bent, I thought, than before, pointing out with his case vaious small bunches of grass higher than the rest, while the little rollicking lad ran about from one to another and plucked off a few blades from every one to make a mane plucked off a few blades from every one to make a mane and tail for his stick horse. Then they started, one little soft, velvety hand resting in another that was large and heavy. Then they stopped again, the boy bounding off in curves, lively, Lappy and free, and his companion cane, slowly moving his head, but not his feet, to ond with the motions of the boy.

Once, business, politics, religion and his farm occupied his time and attention; now, the measure of his duties was his time and attention; now, the measure of his duties full with the companionship of a child. Do men's b ear out while they themselves grow stronger; or do they imply pass on into another stage of growth, and does that econd period reach out into a different, a better, a holier atmosphere where the innocence of childhood finds its counterpart? Do they really live their lives over again in that of another? Is it that that softens their nature, makes them kinder and gentler? Or, is it that, like other living things, they have matured and are decaying from loss of vitality—only losing strength, and hence are weak like children? May we not imagine that this quiescent state is only a changing, a transforming of old into new condi only a changing, a transforming of oid into new condi-tions; that the old, bent body, in its slow decadence, is but serving its last good office in feeding the rootlets of an im-mortal germ, as soil where the beginning of the atter life is growing? Is it wrong to believe that aged men and women are living, not their past lives over again, but rather that they are in transition state preparing for a new birth when the full labor of earth is acc nplished !-that they are liv ng in the mellowing light of a happier future thrown thi ray to warm and cheer them while they stay?

Be these things as they may, it is true th bends, and the steps shorten, and the sight is dimmed, the cleaner, and the desires all tend to rest. Aye, rest; that is the word. See the old man and his boy. One is going into life, the other into what we have been taught to call death. The boy is all vigor and action, but the man stands still

nd points with his cane; he is resting; the other is play-

Thus they moved on, a little at a time, and met me on the some money, purchased ten acres of ground agoining time playgrounds of my own childhood. And Mother: How well I remember that dear old face, with its pure, sweet smile of greeting. She loved Little Joe, too, as she had loved his uncle years ago. This was another member in the family sheltered in her great warm heart. But she

(To be continued.) loved his unite years ago. In swas another memoer in the family sheltered in her great warm heart. But she didn't come to meet me; she stood and waited for my approach. She, too, was realing.
"Poor little Joe," she said, "he is tired;" and she patted his cheeks and stroked his hair as he leaned his head

against her. Taking him on her lap, he laid his head or the breast that had so often pillowed mine; then, calling fo water, cloth and brush, she bathed and dried his face, head and hands and brushed his glossy golden hair, and he slept. "I don't believe my boy is well," she said. "He breather

too fast," and the sleeping child was laid away on a bed, It was evening. In the gray twilight I walked about over the old grounds, looked at the trees and wandered along the banks of the creek among the willows and alders. Memo ry gave them all a special interest; but somehow the living seemed dead. A sensation of sadness crept over my senses and veiled everything around me. An indefinable stupor clouded my thoughts as I walked and looked. My mind appeared to be wandering in unrecognized regions, some place where home might be made eternal. A half-man is never at home; and a man roaming about the world with-out an anchor to hold him steady, a present object to chain and cherish his affections, is only half a man. When the morning sunlight began to play upon the hills

Little Joe was pale, and his clear, blue eyes were a little just a little, restless. He did not want any breakfast, he said, just then; he and Grandpapa would soon go out and play in the meadow and feed the lambs. An hour afterwards his breathing was shorter, his eyes wandered about the room vacantly, and the thought that he and Grandpaper were gathering flowers in the meadow, or making whistler by the creek, or blowing bubbles through dandelion stalks or riding old Tom, or feeding the ducks at the spring. His mother was brought, and his father, and another physician and neighbors called; but the poor boy was growing worse His grandfather walked quietly about, and often, forget ting that the boy was not there, unconsciously reached ou his left hand behind him to feel the tender touch of the child's soit, warm fingers. Then he would come to the bed side of the sick boy and look through his tears at the white-ening face of his little companion. One by one, slowly the hours passed, and the old clock in the corner, which had not ceased to tick once in the last quarter of a century, was stopped because its jar disturbed the boy. Mother sat si-lently at the bel watching. An occasional tear stole unno-ticed down her furrowed face. Anxious hearts gathered about; the doctors quietly consulted; one thing and anothe were done for relief; but the only change was worse. The patient little sufferer rolled from side to side, looked at one then at another, and asked for Grandpapa and Tom. Hi little hands raised to welcome the trembling touch of hi old guide.

The sun had reached his height and was going downwar toward the west. Shadows were lengthening; the day was closing into evening, and still the boy was worse. Every passing hour brought fresh symptoms and they were no ood, The little head turned outward, and the eyes looke good. The little head turned outward, and the eyes looked a moment on one face, then on another, in the room, and another, resting at last on that of his playmate of the meadow. Gazing steadily on those scarred old features, bathed as they were, in tears, the tiny hands were again raised to grasp those of his friend; then, when the sun was going beyond the west, the sinking boy's eyes stared wildly; a gurgling sound came in his throat; the poor old man knelt to kiss and weep over his network title loe was dead. et—and Little Joe was dead.
"It will not be long, my child," the venerable man sai

in the midst in the midst of his convulsive weeping, "till I m with you; and then we'll play together again in the neadow. Poor Little Joe! Oh! that I may go soon." Only thirty-six bours since their last ramble in the bright unshine; only a few weeks since they followed the hayma-

sunsine; only a few months since they strolled up and down the meadow to hear the larks sing in April; now—oh! how the depths of that big soul were broken up. The little dead face was bathed with the old man's tears. That was the first time I had ever seen my father weep,

nd the fact impressed itself on my memory indelibly.

Mother turned her face to the window. Remembering how many times in the years that were gone I had knelt by her knees and received her tender caresses, I went to her side again as if to do for her what she had so often done for me. Her hands did not some to smooth my hair as they did when she was younger. They lay quietly as if useless in her lap; and, looking out through a gathering moisture, her eyes remained fixed with a sightless look upon the win-

ner eyes remained fixed with a sightless look upon the win-low. She only said—"He is golug." Liaid my hands on hers and said—"Mother!" But she only looked at the window. Vias she watching the flight of the newbornspirit and its guides, and was her stare but a ooking after them? I so believed:

Then they began to gather up the treasures, left. The lit-tie hat, with its green ribbon; the short pankin trowsers; the little brown-toed shoes; the etick horses, the toys, the wagon, the pewter plate, the jewsharp; a multitude of 11 wagon, the peweer plate, the jewsparp; a moretude of fittle things—all sacced now—and put them away sprinkled with tears. They were handled tenderly, quietly, sadly. It was never known before that they they had any but a money value. Now they could not be purchased with a world of gold. And there were the little footprints in the garden walk, the broken twigs, the upturned dishes in the ponitry yard, the finger marks upon the door, the hidden ball, the lost marble, something every place continually appearing as reminders of him whose death had imparted to all these

hings their precious worth.

But the saddest of all was the overpowering grief of the ground of illuminated plains relieved by scattered sentences in front and unconquerable armies in the rear. Thus will be embalmed and preserved the beginning of that great friends, their lands, their cattle and of all temporal struggle which was to complete our freedom and put us in struggle which was to complete our freedom and put us in only with and for Little Joe. No wonder they prayed to go

And they did not have to wait long. Before another me ad come and gone, one evening when the twilight ad come and gone, one evening when the twill leepening into night, Father slept away into death, ng that he be laid beside Little Joe; and before the ing trace no elemat morning had dawned into day Mother followed with a similar request. The neighbors gathered in by huadreds, and marched in long, slow procession to the graveyand where they buried the dead, one at either side of the spet where they had laid the body of Little Joe.

Then, indeed, all that was left of the old home to bind n to it were the images engraven in my memory. They were where they would be ever present, and forever seaked to all the world beside. Others might grow up as I had done to love those same rocks, and hills, and trees, but they would have other lives to give the charm which makes home lovely. I could only look in upon the green places in the hear to find the home I had loved, and I see it there now while

And Mary? Ah, yes-poor wo were passed. Time was just beginning to throw a lit shine again across her path in the hope of another life t follow the departed, when the Doctor began to realize th fulfilment of his prophetic fears. With the death of his boy came fresh labors and troubles, and his only relief, as he supposed, lie in the continued use of poison he had been swallowing for years. He felt the grasping power of strong drink. His mind was growing restless, treacherous, cloud ed and dreamy; his thoughts erratic, his memory confused his eves deceptive and his hands unsteady. He knew wha it meant. He saw the slow and certain approaches of hi it meant. He saw the slow and certain approaches of his dreadful end, but whisky was his master. Wrecked, overthrown, destroyed, his reason gone, he soon became a ma

Mary, deserted, as it seemed, by every friend on earth, had one hope only left. When that other mouth should come to draw life from the breasts which Little Joe had ressed, in the care and nurture of the new born child she night find some comfort, some rest, she thought. But ever this sustaining hope lived only long enough to make its vanishing most painful; for in the birth of another life she gave her own. And she was laid away before the grass had rown on Little Joe's grave.

Before the dead mother was cold in death she, or anoth heard whisper said to me-"Uncle Joe, you mus take care of the child," I call the voice an unheard whis-per," because the words came to me as distinctly as if they had been spoken, but they did not come through of hearing. I recognized no one as speaking, saw no one addressing me, but the words came as I have given them. I believed they were Mary's, and I made haste to obey

A poor man, a blacksmith in the nieghborhood, whose ost conspicuous characterístics were his tenacio ass uniform poverty, and his fondness for playing his flute on the creek bank after the day's work was done, had no on the creek balls are solven, and the significant in mississes a good, neighborly woman, cleanly, or, and the desires all tend to rest. Aye, rest; that is conomical, good-natured and kind. She had come to see ord. See the old man and his boy. One is going into . To her and her husband I applied for a home for little Little Mary, promising all needed help. They cheer-

fully consented, and the little waif was taken home by Mrs. Armstrong. And it was a good home. I left with them some money, purchased ten acres of ground adjoining their

Advertisements.

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Zadies' Department.

APART.

Just here on the shore together, They stood but a year ago,
And watched the waves in the sunlight,
With their foam-crests white as snow;
And her hand touched his so fondly, And their two hearts beat as one, And life looked bright in love's warm light, As waves in the light of sun.

Oh! young hearts glad in the sunshine ! You had said it never could be, That so soon the winds and tempests Would ruffle your calm, blue sea. And to-day the sky is leaden. And the air is chill with snow And waves beat low on shore that lay In sunshine a year ago.

'Twas a foolish thing to part them, Had a breath of love but caught it, 'Twould have passed by all unheard; But she answered proudly and coldly, And in anger he replied, And one more bark on love's fair sea Was wrecked on that black rock, pride.

Two hands that love once united, Working for self and alone; Two faces love had made tender, Now cold and passionless grown; Two hearts that beat once together, Now sundered so far and wide; Two lives on life's ocean drifting, Like seaweed out with the tide.

Crocheted Trimming.

-M. C.

MR. EDITOR:-Some time ago a request was made in the FARMER for crocheted trimming, and I have been watching for the reply ever since, but as none has been given I will send some which may be of use to some one. Directions: Chain very loosely the length of trimming desired, first row crochet two double crochet into each chain stitch; second row three chain, skip three stitches, nine double crochet Into (not between) nine of the succeeding double crochet; repeat from belgnning of this row through the whole length; third row, three chain, one double crochet into second chain of the last three chain in second row, chain three, skip the first double crochet in group of nine, seven double crochet; repeat from first of third row; fourth row, four chain, one double crochet into the one double crochet of preceeding row, chain four, skip the first sitch of the seven double crochet, repeat from beginning of fourth row; fifth row, five chain, one double crochet into the one double crochet of preceeding row, chain five, skip the first stitch in the five double crochet, three double crochet, repeat from beginning of the fifth row; sixth row; seven double crochet into space made by last five chain, chain three, seven double crochet into next space, one single crochet into the second stitch of group of three; repeat from begin-ning of sixth row; 7th row, five chain, one single crochet into third stitch; repeat from beginning of 7th row; eighth row, five chain, one single crochet into middle of the chain in preceeding row, repeat from beginning of eighth row

I hope there will be some other crocheted work given in the FARMER. I have a paper which usually has a page or more devoted to knitted work, and I don't like to knit. I wish I had some of those rose bushes "Aunt Jue" dug up. Mine never gave me any trouble in that way; the only trouble was that there were not enough

Will some of the farmers' wives or farmers inform me if calves do well fed entirely on pure sweet milk?

Barnes.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Mr. Editor:-Yes, Rebecca, you and all the rest that wish to can come in. Your idea about meeting at the temperance camp meeting is a good one, When and where is it to be held? Please, ladies, give us your opinion on the subject. What has become of "Yankee Girl," "Kansas Girl," and "Bramble bush?" we miss you. When we get together we will make speeches, and have a good time; and who knows what plan we might happen on for 'the good of man before we separate?

Now for a little business. Oats and flax all in most of the corn planted, but not up. It was very cold and cloudy for one week; am afraid some seed has rotted. Very windy and dusty to day. A greater part of the budded peaches have fallen off. Seedlings all full yet. Wheat looks well but needs rain.

If 'Ruth" will heat her lard hot, real hot, and put in her ginger snaps, she will find they snap enough. Have your molasses and water in the bowl and pour your hot fat on them, roll very thin and bake quick AMERICAN GIRL.

Squash and Temperance.

MR. EDITOR:-I guess it has hardly been six weeks since I have written, but I have a few things to say and I don't like to wait, but I will try and be brief.
I would like to say a few words in behalf of my favorite vegetable—the squash. I am surprised to see so little attention paid to it in the west. With but very little trouble you can supply the table with it. nine months out of the year, and it is one of the most nutritious vegetables grown. The summer varieties are large enough to eat the last of June. The first of May is the time to plant; as to varieties, the summer crookneck is the richest and best for early use next comes the Cushaw and Boston marrow, and for winter and spring use plant the Hubbard and Essex Hybrid, but don't plant any two kinds in the same "patch," for they will mix and ruin, both kinds; the summer varieties may be planted in the garden, but the winter varieties take too much room. A five cent paper of each kind will be enough for family use, but if you sho uld have more than you wanted for table use, the chickens, pigs, and cows are very fond of them. When your squashes are grown I will tell you how I cook them. Now, ladles, I have some good news to tell you. I

know you would all like to read our Governor's speech delivered at Brooklyn. I have just read it and I feel as though I must tell you all about it. No. 4 of the Temperance Educator contains John B. Gough's great speech delivered at Chicago a short time ago, and the speeches of Gov. St. John and Gov. Colquitt in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. It also contains J. B. Gough's portrait, and an illustration contrasting a prohibitson and an anti-prohibition assembly. The price of these three grand speeches is only \$1.00 per hundred delivered free of postage to any address. Just think of getting three such speeches as these for one cent. My dear friends if you will each of you spend one half day in your neighborhood in get-ting money to send for the Educator, I think we can put these speeches into every farm house in Kansas. Send for No. 4 Temperance Educator. Address, National Liberator, 106 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

Take notice: I am not an agent for the Educator and I have no squash seed for sale. REBECCA.

How to Make Washing Easy.

MR. EDITOr:-I have resolved a number of times to add my mite to the Ladies' Department, but just as often failed to do so. But since reading the last number of the FARMER, I feel that I really have something to say-to "Aunt Maria" at least, who wants her washings made easy. What woman would not inquire for the easiest way out of such tiresome task? Two years ago I saw a recipe in the Western Rural, given by a lady in the household columns, and she insured it to be good—not a humbug as so many recipes are. I tried it and so did

many other ladies, judging from the many thankful letters written to her, from time to time. I would think washing a hopeless undertaking now without the fluid. Don't fear its being hard on the clothes, for I know it is not. Here's the receipt: 1 ball pot ash, 2 oz. ammonia, 1 oz. salts tartar. Dissolve potash in four quarts of rain water, (use stone por celain or brass vessel) let get hot, but not boil—when cool add the other ingredients, and put immediately into self sealing jars, a stone jug will answer, if kept well corked. Use one teacup full of the fluid to three pails of water. Shave a half bar of soap into that quantity of water also, or guess at the amount of soft soap, if you use that kind, Soak the clothes over night-I find it a good plan to rub soap into the dirtiest spots when putting them to soak. In the morning wring out and put to boil, let boil twenty minutes, turning them over frequently Then as you take them from the boiler drain well, pour on cold water and proceed with your rubbing on the board, just as if they had not been boiled, but you'll find you need not rub long at one piece. Wring out into a large tub of water, with the blueing in it, and from that they are ready for the line; you can wash the calicoes in the suds with safety. Some colors it really seems to brighten. You will need to rub on some soap in washing the calicoes, but none is needed on the white clothes. If you put them on to boil as soon as you are through with the stove for breakfast, they will be ready for you to rub as soon as you can get through with the dishes. Thus you see, you can be all through before dinner, have your hair combed and clean dress on. I forgot to say it does as well with hard water as soft, only that it requires a little more soap. Do you keep your wringer well oiled? It makes a vast difference in the case of wringing.

Now "Aunt Maria" I would like you to tell me all about your milk cans, whose make, the price, where you get them, and if you can make good butter by using them when you only have a cellar to keep the milk in, in hot weather. We love butter, but it must be good, and I find it impossible to get it so, in the hottest weather by using pans. How many pans would be required for the milk of two good cows There, I've had my say this time, and Mr. Editor

may think I used a good many words to say a little. but I only meant to be well understood. It's provoking to just half understand a thing.

Ginger Snaps and Cookies.

MR. EDITOR:—We have been taking the FARMER about a month and I like it very much. I will tell "Ruth" how to make ginger snaps, which I think is very good: Take a teacup, put in one teaspoon full of melted (hot) butter, and two table spoons full of boiling water, one teaspoon full of ginger, one teaspoon full of soda; fill the cup up with baking molasses, empty in your mixing dish. Repeat the above as often as you wish, and then add one cup of brown sugar to the whole mass; mix, roll out very

thin, cut in cakes and bake in a quick oven.

I will also send my cream cookies receipt: Take one egg, break it in your flour, two-thirds cup of butter, one cup of sour cream, two cups of white butter, one cup of sour cream, two cups of granulated sugar, nutmegs; mix, roll, cut and bake, They are splendid, so I think. Try them.

I would like to ask the ladies of this paper about

Kansas. I have had the Kansas :ever for two whole rears, and am not any better yet. I think I would like to go to southern Kansas; would like your advice; and if fall would not be better than spring to go. Think we could do betier there than here, with the same amount of money. If this does not find the waste basket I may come again. Wild Pose. PA.

Another Little Girl Aboard

MR. EDITOR:-I am a little girl twelve years old. I thought I would write to your paper, as 1 saw another little girl's letter in it. We had a nice garden till the hall cut it off. We have had three hall storms this spring. We have eighteen little chickens. I will close for this time, hoping to see this in print.

Sheets and Pillow Slips.

MR. EDITOR:-I made up my bed just before seating myself to write, and thinking it as good a subject as any to write about, I will proceed at once. I use husk instead of straw, it is cleaner and lasts much longer. The opening is made so as to button up neatly after the bed is filled. I keep a muslin cov for the feather bed which opens with buttons so as to slip off when necessary to wash it; this cover can be washed with so much less trouble than the bed itself. I make the sheets so they have a right and wrong side, and I have a wide hem at the end I use for th head and a narrow one at the foot; then in placing them on the bed I put the two right sides together. I always use two at a time; by using them in this way the other bed clothes do not get soiled as they would if first one side of the sheets were used and then the

I make pillow slips that look real pretty with very little trimming by cutting them about two inches wider than the pillows and one inch longer than I want the slip to be after it is made; after sewing them up and hemming them around the open end, I sometimes make a cluster of tucks just below the hem. Then I lay the slip smooth on the machine and start a row of stitching from the open end about an inch from the seam or edge running it down the side of the slip till within an juch of the end that is sewed up; then I turn and stitch across till I get within an inch of the other side, I turn again and stitch to the top, taking care to have this row of stitching exactly the ame distance from the edge all around. The slip can be made long so as to hang over the end of the pillow, or just the hem longer; and then fasten with buttonholes and buttons. This makes a very pretty finish and is easily done; a ruf de or any other kind of trimming is pretty around the open end. Maple Grove

Lenore Speaks.

MR. EDITOR;—I have been shyly glancing into the Ladies' Department for some time to see if there was any room, and at last concluded to venture. The FARMER made a decided "hit" when it added that department, as it was all it needed to be a good paper: I believe in woman's rights to the extent that when the "lords of the soil" take half a dozen papers heir wives and daughters should have a corner in which to tell their "joys and sorrows." And if the ladies would take hold we could make it the best part of the paper. Write good chatty letters; tell how to beautify our homes by giving patterns far fancy work; (some think that nonsense but I think not. Also good recipes, articles on floriculture, etc.

I agree with "American Girl" in regard to muddy

Nothing wears out a woman and the carpet boots. sooner thad a man who don't care how much work he makef for his wife.

I will send a receipt for rhubarb pie which ou family consider very good: Wash and slice the rhu barb (it is not necessary to strip it,) line the pie dish with rich paste; fill with the fruit, strew thickly with sugar, add a spoonful of water and several lumps of butter, then the upper crust; bake in a slow oven. Fearing this will reach the waste basket if made

too long, I remain a friend of the FARMER

Interesting Scraps.

-A late report shows that in Paris last year the people

-From the age of forty-five to sixty years, says a

recent writer, men ought to consider themselves in middle life.

—Water bugs may be removed by scattering in their haunts powdered borax and pulverized sugar in equal parts. -The average weight of a man's brain is three

and one-half pounds; of a woman's, two and three quarters pounds. -Fat from the bodies of horses and dogs is used

in the manufacture of oleo-margarine in St. Louis so the investigators state. -In Virginia housekeepers used to have their

floors waxed-that is rubbed with bran, using a broom dipped in melted bees wax.

-Twenty-five sea lions from Santa Cruz Islands have recently been added to Central Park, N. Y. They eat ten pounds of fish a day.

—Wrapping small parcels of rancid butter in clean white cloths and burying it under ground a foot or more, is said to freshen it.

—The average rate of the pulse in infants is 120 per minute; in manhood 90, at sixty years 60. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

—The editor of the California Farmer has a sack

of flour—the first exhibited in that state in 1853, and he proposes to have bread made of it for the state -It is reported that an insane woman in France

made pins a part of her diet, and after her death more than a thousand of them were removed from different parts of her body.

—In watering plants during a drought it is bet ter to make little hollow places, pour the w ter into them, and when it is all absorbed, fill up the holes

with dry earth, so that the surface will not become

hard.

The Lunny Bart.

-A young man who was proud of his atheism was once ridiculing the story of David and Goliah, asserting that it was impossible for a small boy to throw a stone with force enough to break the skull of a giant. He appealed to a Quaker in confirma-tion of his theory. "Well said the man of broadtion of his theory. "Well said the man of broad-brim prejudices, it all depends. If the giant's h ad was as soft as thine appears to be, it could be done easily.

--Not long ago a little boy describing the re-freshing American drink, soda water, said it tastes like your foot's asleep; but now comes a lad who says that weiss beer is thawed sandpaper. This reminds us of a Yankee on the Pacific ocean who for the first time got a mouthful of Chili peppers. When the tears dropped, he gasped, "For the love of heaven, no more pins and needles on toast!"

-He happened to press the foot of a young lady who was sitting next the door, in getting out of a street car. The damsel compressing her brows into an awe inspiring form said, "You clumsy wretch!" Many men would have looked foolish, and apolo-gized: but our hero was equal to the occasion. "My gized; but our hero was equal to the occasion. dear young lady," he exclaimed, "you should have feet large enough to be seen, and then they wouldn't be trodden upon." Her brow relaxed, her eyes spar-

kled, her lips smiled, and the injury was forgotten.

—Tommy was a little rogue, whom his mother had hard work to manage. Their house in the coun try was raised a few feet from the ground, and Tom my, to escape a well-deserved whipping, ran from his mother and crept under the house. Presently the father came home, and hearing where the boy had taken refuge, crept under to bring him out. As he approached on his hands and knees, Tommy asked, "Isshe after you, too?"

Missouri Pacific Railway

The Direct Route

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

2 Trains Daily. The direct route for all points in the

EAST AND NORTH,

via St. Louis;

2 TRAINS DAILY.

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

A. A. TALMAGE. Gen'l Manager.

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

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

Will mail FREE their Cata-logue for 1882, containing a full descriptive Price-List of Flower, Field and Garden

SEEDS

ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL

Russian Mulberry Cuttings.

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

Larger quantities by freight or express.
Correspondence solicited.
Address
A. ELLSWORTH, Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kas

O.

O. H. Hedge

Orange At wholesale, retail, or on commission. My plants made a large growth hast year and will give the public entire satis-faction. Printed instructions for cultivating hedge fencer sent free to any address

M. F. MICKEY, Judction City, Kas

RHEUMATISM,

or Gout, Acute or Chronic. SALICYLICA,

NO MORE

SURE CURE.

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

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

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

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

THE

Rake.



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

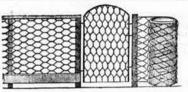
Territory for toze,

For prices and particulars address
S. B. GILLILAND,

Proprietor and Manufacturer.

Monroe City, Mo.

FAY'S BUILDING MATERIAL



STEEL WIRE FENCE

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

Richmond Ind.



Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you ANY article for family and personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Prices. No matter what you want, send for our Catalogue. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the U.S.

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

FREE! Please send for price-list of Giant Russian Sunflower and Early Amber Sugar Cane. Fresh and good. J. C. DICKSON, Urbana, Ill.

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

ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Maud S, and Iroquols, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1100 pages; over 400 illustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms liberal Midres. Address HUBBARD BROS, 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A vicini of youthful impradence causing Proma-hire Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vann every known remedy, has dis-covered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-suffriers, address J. H. RUEVES, 42 Chatham Co., N. 1.

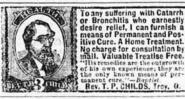


For Sale.

200 bushels Flax Seed, free from Rape.

R. B. STEELE, Topeka, Kas.

Threshers Send for catalogue and price list. KINHIART BLLAND & Co., Springfield, Ohio.



On Thirty Days Trial.

We will send on 80 Days' Trial Dr. Dye's Electro-Voitaic Belts, Suspensories

And other Electric Applances TO MEN suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., speedily restoring Health and Manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Liver and kidney Troubles, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet free Address Voltate Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1856, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested 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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

No persons, except citizens and avoid to a stray.

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

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

Any person using up an earnay, miss immediately acvertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such 15 such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also 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 Cierk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending April 26. Coffey county-R. H. Adair, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Hammon in Pleasant to one red and white spotted I yr old steer, swallow fork in right ear, valued at \$8.

PONY—Taken up by John Kawfman in Liberty to one light grey prose pony supposed to be 10 or 12 yrs old, little stiff in front legs, no mark or brands visible, valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by a Knapp, of Rock Greek tp, Mar 14, one white helfer calf, one yr old, red legs from knees down, head and neck varnish color, no marks nor brands, valued at \$12.

Cherokee county -- J. T. Veatch, clerk. Unerokee county-- J. I. Veston, clerk.
PONY-Taken up by Michael McMahan Apré, in Mineral
to one bay pony horse 10 or 12 yrs old about 14 hands high,
black main and tail, branded J J on right shoulder, valued
at \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by E L Morgan Apré, in Garden tp,
one sorrell horse 6 yrs old, star in forchead, branded M on
left shoulder, valued at \$60.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up the 23 day of March, by Wm Beine.

March of the 25 day of March, by Wm Beine.

March of the 25 day of March, by Wm Beine.

March of the 25 day of March of March of the 25 day of the 25 day

Usage county-C. A. Cottreil, clerk.
MARE-Taken up on the lith of April, by David B Emore, Barclay tp. 1 mare pony, brown, no marks or brand, alued at \$30.

Wyandotte county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Ritchy of Armstrong, 7th of
March, I white cow 18 or 14 years old, right horn drooped
and right eye out, no marks or brands, valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Nathan Campbell, Armstrong,
March 8, one red steer 3 years old, spotted with white,
white face, no marks or brands, valued at \$17.50.

Whote face, no marks or brands, valued at \$1.50.
Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.
HOGS—Taken up by Mary Purcell, Everet tp. Apr 21, 2
arge black hogs valued at \$4.
STEER—Taken up by R. L. Ohler, Center tp. Mar 25, one
ed and white spotted ster 2 year old, valued at \$25.
Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending April 19.

Strays for the week ending April 19.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk

STEER—Taken up by M Morton, Mar 31, in Bazsar tp, one red steer, 2 yrs old, smooth crop oc. both ears, underbit out of both ears, branded E on left hip, valued at \$18

STEER—By the same at the same time and p acc, one black steer, 2 yrs old, crop off left ear, notch out of point of right ear, left horn turned down, branded E on left hip and valued at \$20

STEER—By the same at same time and place, one pale red steer the same at same time and place, one pale red steer the same at same time and place, one white roan heifer 2 yrs old with red neck and legs, no brands or marks visible, valued at \$17

HEIFER—By the same at same time and place, one white heifer 2 yrs old, mostly white with yellow spots, indescribable brand on right hip, valued at \$14

Douglas county—N. O. Stevans, clerk.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

COW—Taken up on the 23 day of Mar by Frank VanTries
in Palmyra tp, one 3 yr old white cow with short horns,
valued at \$20

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

TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, spe-TA cially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying located in the Cot-

38th parallel, the dim let, the favore d latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

w

SOUTHWEST KANSAS FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Commissioner A.T. & S. F. R. R. Co.

Topeka, Kansas.



F. M. WEAVER & BKO., General agents, Kansos City, Mo.,

144

Condensed News of the Week.

Small pox at Trenton, Mo.

American imports are increasing.

Gen. Forsythe is after the Indians about Tucson,
Ralph Waldo Emerson died the 27th inst. aged 75

One hundred and five business failures in the Uni

ted States last week. Three attempts to wreck trains on the C. & A, road

near Bloomington, Ill.

Net earnings of the C. B. & Q. last year was upward of ten millions of dollars. The postoffice at Plattsburg, Mo, was rol

out four hundred dollars. Three men hanged at Greenville, S. C, for burning

the Academy of Music in 1879. Guiteau refused to see his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and

she returned home disheartened.

Chicago has authorized the erection of electric light towers throughout the city.

Prof. Darwin's remains interred near those of Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey.

Four Pittsburg men, drunk, were out in a which capsized and they were drowned.

Eleven national bank charters expired in April and sixteen will expire in June and July.

Saloons at Omaha are reduced from two hundred to sixty-five because of the \$1,000 license required.

A postoffice clerk at Bradford sent to the peniten tiary for appropriating money received for stamps

Odd Fellows of Minnesota met at St. Paul the 26th to celebrate the 63d anniversary of the order in the United States.

A forestry convention held at Cincinnati. Eighth

Street Park was dedicated as Garfield Place. Trees from Mentor were planted. Mrs. Scoville mortgaged her furniture to raise mon ey to make her eastern trip, and failing in her lecture heme, it has been taken by the mortgagee for the

Apaches and Navajoes are on expeditions of murder in Arizona and New Mexico. They have already murdered a number of whites. The gang consists of

about one hundred and fifty Indians. Two infernal machines were put in mail bags at New York addressed to Cyrus W. Field and W. ri. Vanderbilt. One exploded on the elevated railway discoloring and damaging the mail matter.

The first passenger train on the Leavenworth & Topeka railroad, ran out from Leavenworth to Mc-Louth-24 miles, the 29th inst. Track is being laid rapidly, and iron is purchised for all the track to

A convention of colored men held at Parsons. They opposed a resolution asking the opening of the In-dian territory, and adopted one censuring Congress man Haskell for voting with the Democrats on the

Lynch-Chalmers case. A little daughter of a miller at Rock Mills, Texas took her father's dinner to him in the mill, and her clothing was caught in the bolting machine and she was torn and beaten to pieces. The father's fiesh was torn from his arm bones in trying to save her.

A Run Over the State.

The Osborne coal mining company is organized. A Paola man brought six wolves into town th

Labette county proposed to celebrate May 1st a Prohibition day.

The Beloit Gazette has a full page advertisement of

Robinson's show. Summer county received \$29,981,92 in taxes from her railroads in 1881.

A child with two thumbs born in Council Grove
A surgeon removed one thumb.

Ben M, Armstrong, of Montgomery county, has 100 acres of blue grass in good condition

Volunteer wheat is growing in southern Kansasseed that came up after last summer's drought.

The railroad company is erecting thirty dwelling

houses in Dodge city containing five rooms each.

From the playing of a boy with matches, a Sedg

wick county farmer lost about \$500 worth of stable sheds, hay, seeds, etc.

The Council Grove Cosmos tells of a fowl—a cross between a duck and a rooster-which some movers

took through that town the other day. W. H. Morris, near Manhattan, has a stone spring

house 18x30 feet, divided into two apartments, one for milk and butter, the other for churning. A thirteen year old boy in Winfield, hearing that it improves gunpowder to dampen it and then dry it over a fire, was badly burned in testing the experi-

It is said by stock men that Osborne county is be coming so well settled that range for stock is scarce and some cattle men are leaving the county on tha

MA man died of hydrophobia near Salina a few days ago. He had been bitten by a dog in his yard some weeks previous, and grew worse continuously until he died in great ageny.

The editor of the Osborne County Farmer, with an outlay of \$150, proposes to test irrigation on a small scale this year. His apparatus consists of a well,

The Independence Tribune says that blue grass is appearing along the roadsides in that locality, and the editor says he saw "a bunch ten inches high on an alkali spot the other day."

Political Notes.

Judge Taft, of Ohio, is confirmed minister to Aus Pennsylvania Republicans are quarreling among

The anti-monopoly conference met at Albany, N

Y., the 26th inst.

a vote of 42 to 35.

The Secretary of the Interior decides that mort gaging pre-empted land in order to raise money to pay for it, is not a conveyance that will bar the preemptor from taking the final oath The legislature of Missouri refuses to indorse the

action of Gov. Crittendon in breaking up the James gang, and thereupon the Kansas City council passes a resolution approving the Governor's conduct.

Mr. Lynch, of the Mississippi Lynch—chalmers contested election case, addressed the House, and said color prejudice amounts to nothing more in the outh. All he asks is justice, leaving the color ques tion out of view.

The Chinese immigration question is again before the senate. Senator Edmunds said that no foreign people have a natural right to come here if their presence is offensive to us. Ingalls said the Chinese would not come to California if the white people there did not emply them.

Foreign News Digested.

London papers sulogize the late Ralph Waldo En

Great damage done to houses and shipping by storm in the south of England.

All the imprisoned suspects in Ireland who are not

charged with outrages are to be released.

Parnell and his co-prisoners have agreed to the "No Rent" manifesto, and the British government

will order their release, At an honorary supper in London, one of the speakers said the time is near when the colonies would be invited to join the mother country in legis.

THEMARKETS

By Telegraph, May 1.

New York.

MONEY-Closed easy at 2a2½ per cent.
EXCHANGE-Closed firm at 74 88a4 89½.
GOVERNMENTS-Closed firm.
FLOUR-Quiet and firm. Minnesota, \$5 10a 9 25; City
mill, do \$6a8 60. Southern flour quiet, but steady; common

mill, do \$6a8 60. Southern nour quiet, but steady; commos to choice extras \$475a8 55s,

WHEAT—Higher and unsettled, closing firm and slightly under best figures. No. 2 red, \$1 47a 1 49½; No. 1 white 143a1 44; No. 2 red, May, \$1 4834a 149; do, June, \$1 48a148; No. 2 red, May, \$1 4834a 149; do, June, \$1 48a148½;

CORN—Very firm, and higher; ungraded, mixed, \$0a84½c;

No. 2, \$3½a55c; No. 2 mixed, May, \$1½a53½c; do July,

By Mail, April 29.

Kansas City,

WOOL-Fine heavy, unwashed, 14 to 18c; fine light 18 to 2c; medium fine 18 to 23c; tub washed 38 to 40c; Cold

and New Mexican 14 to 20c black, burry or spotted 3 to 10c less. Missouri 17 to 23c. Kansas, medium 18 to 22c. HIDES AND PELTS—Hiddes: dry finit, No. 1 per B 14c; No. 2 10c; dry salted per B 10c; green salted No. 1 per B 7½c; green salted No. 2 per fb 6c; green No. 1 per fb 51/c; green N 2 per B 5c; calf per B 10c; deer per B 25 to 40c; antelope per B 18 to 22c; sheep pelts, dry, 10 to 11c per B.

St. Louis.

HIDES-Quiet; green stock in liberal supply and weak We quote: Dry flint 17 to 18c; damaged 13½ to 13½c; dry salt 12c; damaged 10c; dry bull and stag 16c; green salt 8½c; —damaged 6c; green 6.—damaged 6; green salt bull and stag 5½; glue stock—green 3c, dry 5c.

Chicago. SEEDS—There was little doing and no special change from last week. Timothy, prime, \$2 15a2 25; common to good \$1.75a2 10. Clover, prime medium \$4 25a4 35; mammoth \$4 50a4 80. Flax \$1 30a1 40 according to quality. Hungarian, prime 96c; Millet \$1.00, and German millet \$1.75a

WOOL-Tub-washed, good medium 37 to 38c; tub-washed coarse and dingy 30 to 35c. Washed fleece, fine heavy 30 to 32c; washed fleece fine light 37 to 40c; washed fleece, coarse 31 33c; washed fleece, medium 37 to 42c; Unwashed, fine heavy 18 to 21c; unwashed medium 25 to 30c. unwashed, coarse 16

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

BROOM CORN—Quotations: Good to choice hurl and carpet brush, 10a1ic; self working green 9a9½c; do red tip'd 7¾a8¾c; red brush 7½a8c; inferior, damaged and stained 6½

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TOPEKA MARKETS.	
Produce.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly be Ripley & Son.	у А. А
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.35@.4
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.2
BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	4.5
" Medium	4.5
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	4.0
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	1.7
S POTATOES	2,2
S. POTATOES	1.5
TURNIPS	.8
APPLES2	.00@3.0
SUGAR—A 9 lbs. for	1.0
XC, 91/4 fbs	1.0
C, 10 fbs	1.0
Brown, 101/6 lbs	1.0
COFFEEGood. % fb	.1
Rest Rio, % lb	.2
O. G. Java, b b	.25@.2
" Java, & b	.30@.4
" Mocha, best, & th	
Hide and Tallow	

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

Dry Salted, prime. TALLOW SHEEP SKINS—per lb, green.....dry

FLOUR-Per 100 lbs

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ITALY

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the week ending May 3.

Harper county.-E. A. Rice, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up the 23d of March, by N. T. Small,
tobwille tp., 1 horse, 15 hands high, dark bay, harness
tarks on shoulders and sides; valued at \$40.

Jeffersen county—J. R. Best, clerk.

ONY—Taken up the 6th of April, by Mary McClenny.

wkie tp, 1 three year old mare pony, iron gray or roan,

ut 14 hands high, dark mane and tail, legs dark to

ees, no brands, valued at \$20. Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

Taken up by James Harper, in Jackson tp, Apri me black pony mare, with star in face. Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robt. A. Frederick, April 6, 1 sorrel mare, blaze in forehead, right hind foot white, 2 or 3 yrs old, valued at \$25.

Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. S. Cash, Wyandotte City, April 13,
1 cow with eaft, cow about 5 yrs old, roan color, line back,
split and crop in right ear and calf red helfer about 9
months old, valued at \$20.

OR RENT, one good store room, good location. Inquire of J. W. Mohler, 111 Fifth street. Topeka.

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