

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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### Correspondence.

#### The Infamous Pass System.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Let us examine the workings of this infamous pass system. As a rule the officials, editors, and ministers are granted passes in preference to all others. Officials execute, make and repeal the laws; they can in numerous ways favor, benefit or oppose any interest regardless of their sworn duty to faithfully execute the laws, or to legislate in the interest of all the people. They are allowed mileage for all necessary travel; the free pass enables them to go where they please, so as to form rings, pack conventions, put up candidates and form combinations so as to defeat the will of the people, and it is natural for nearly every one to accept favors and to abuse power when they have it. The railways grant them valuable favors (courtesies) and they accept of them and reciprocate; and it is here that the corrupting influence of the free pass comes in. Editors control the press, the most powerful engine known to modern civilization for disseminating information, moulding public opinion and for influencing the actions of public men for good or evil. They possess remarkable facilities for gaining information and can give it to the public, thereby warning the public of danger, or without the same, causing untold mischief. They are granted passes, they return the favors by suppressing the voice of an injured public by assisting in packing conventions, putting up candidates favorable to monopoly, forming combinations, etc., so as to favor the few at the expense of the many. This courtesy has a wonderful effect sometimes, even on an editor.

Ministers are teachers and leaders in moral reforms in pointing out the straight and narrow path in impressing the golden rule upon the minds of all; they are supposed to practice what they preach, because faith without works is dead. We would suppose they were above the influence of filthy lucre, but no; they are human; they are often poorly paid. They accept the pass, they get their Sunday's ride on the cars; they denounce a man for laboring on Sunday; their mouths are sealed in reference to this infamous pass system, and the robbery of the many to enrich a few goes unrebuked. This thing of preaching one thing and practicing another in an ordinary sinner is hypocrisy, but with officials, editors and ministers, three privileged classes, it would seem to be otherwise. The railroad, with the assistance of these classes, can control the country, although they are a very small minority. The railroads are controlled by many of the shrewdest men in the nation; they are bent on making money and are often very unscrupulous as to means employed to gain an end; they care not for what a man says or what his profession is; all they look at is what he does, and that is the only correct way to judge men. I may denounce stealing and if I steal I am a thief; I may denounce the pass robbery and accept a pass I am a robber, because I share in the plunder; if I may practice one species of wrong because it is in vogue I may practice all wrong because all crimes are in vogue to a greater or less degree. The only way is for every one possessed of a grain of honesty to keep clear of its corrupting influence. Look further and see where we are tending; the indications all point to the fact that within thirty years the population of the United States will reach 150,000,000; there will be many changes in society. If by any means monopolists can fasten upon the people legislation to perpetuate their schemes of aggrandizement, the rich will grow richer and the poor will grow poorer; we common people will be reduced to a level of the common people of the old world and the rich raised to a level of the aristocracy. This is the end aimed at because vast amounts of money used in building our railroads is owned and controlled by foreigners who belong to the ruling class there and they aim to rule here. Let the "Old Reliable" have backbone enough to cut loose from this effete system and give those who practice it no quarter. As Garfield said "let us look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil."

Nickerson.

W. F. HENDRY.

#### Farmer's Boys.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Concerning farmer's boys, much has been said and written. The wonderment naturally arising in some minds from the supposed unnatural inclinations for different pursuits exhibited by boys generally, who at a very early age manifest a decided and unmistakable preference for almost any vocation but the identical one, which dotting parents favor is truly remarkable. Even if the native element largely predominates in favor of agricultural pursuits, the surroundings should be made pleasant and agreeable as circumstances will possibly and reasonably permit. Make home or in-door life and all its relations cheerful and happy, or at least approximately so, by abolishing the lamentable and long established custom of drudges of yourself and the boys—invariably with an eye single to the "almighty dollar," for indeed this seems to be the chief end of many, very many people.

A judicious and proper use of all right endowments appertaining to the three grand divisions, viz., mental, moral and physical, should be the great watchword of the people, and then very soon the world would be a lesser mystery than at the present—at least so to the multitude.

Have the boys understand and impress it upon their minds that in the various obligations and labor incident to farm life and pecuniary returns, especially the latter, whether you partake of the former or not, are mutual; what is your interest is their interest, and vice versa. This will have a tendency to promote peace, happiness and prosperity, and in many instances will partially if not wholly reconcile the dissatisfied novice to his fate.

Give the boys, if possible, a liberal education, for

this is worth more than riches, other and earlier instructions being proper and equal; but if not a liberal education, then the rudimentary parts of an English education, for education is a pre-requisite to the general welfare and happiness of a people; verily it is the only true basis of a nation.

So far as consistent with your means, supply them with good books and newspapers, including one or more first class agricultural papers; always something of a useful, instructive and entertaining nature, but above all else avoid the sensual yellow-back literature, and all trashy reading matter whatever. I do not favor the reading of fiction, only in a very limited sense of the term—which is this, read none but standard authors, and these with moderation.

It is almost as easy, if taken at the proper time and in a proper manner, to have and cultivate a taste for books of high literary merit, and true moral worth, (also any other trait) as it is to have and cultivate the taste for reading inferior literature that neither benefits mentally, morally, or physically. I say it is almost as easy (though considering the fact that the masses prefer walking in the broad way rather than in that prescribed straight and narrow way) inasmuch as both qualities, the good and the evil, are largely owing to transmission, while habits in a greater or less degree assimilate after the innate qualities.

Just so it is with all the various traits of character and the many striking aptitudes evinced by innumerable examples seen and heard of in almost every walk of life, from the humble peasant to the mighty dictator. The good qualities may be improved and magnified, and the evil ones made better by properly observing the laws of cultivation and restraint; yet neither the good nor the evil can be wholly eradicated when once they begin to exist.

The statesman, the mathematician, the orator, the poet, is born, not made, and no amount of careful study and training will make a true poet, orator, or any other specialty—the one is natural, the other acquired—hence so many failures in life.

Many times have boys been kept on the farm for the express purpose of making them farmers, when at the same time they had not the least inclination or desire for such a vocation, but precisely the reverse, and of course made indifferent farmers or total failures, how often the latter. How very often does it happen that parents, though with the best of intentions, resolve that this boy shall be a lawyer, and that boy a minister, doctor, or mechanic; but unfortunately they do not possess the essential traits for any of these selected professions, but in all probability would make eminently successful farmers.

Charlton, Ia.

JEFF. W. WAINWICK.

#### Mad Itch.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

[The writer is of the opinion that Mr. Young's cow had mad itch, and being acquainted with the disease, he tells how he once treated one of his cows with the same way.—EDITH.]

I dug horseradish and gave them to her to eat without washing, as they will eat them ravenously to the amount of a half bucket full, while I took a pint bottle nearly full of spirits of turpentine, then adding 3 ounces of alcohol, 3 ounces of oil of cedar and 2 ounces of camphor gum; then to keep it from taking the hair off of the unaffected parts, I added 8 table-spoonfuls of common salt and the yolks of 3 eggs thoroughly beaten, the same as though you were going to put it into a cake; with this I washed her from the head, on top the neck and back thoroughly and on the affected parts several times, and tied her with a rope, short, so she could not lick her shoulder. After I did this I washed her several times with greasy dish water as hot as I could bear my hand in it with more salt in the water than it would dissolve. I was some four or five hours at the above, but she became somewhat easy in an hour and a half or two hours. After the above I ground her with hog's lard; I think castor oil would be best but had none. I then blanketed her and retired, but never saw an animal so much reduced in so short a time; she appeared a mere skeleton from a fine fat cow the day before. Among the many cows I have seen, this is the only one I ever knew to be cured; others were treated for an affected stomach. F. R. SCHRECK.

Waterville.

#### Phillips' Voice.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

All of your readers know that for two years we of Phillips county have been, owing to drought and bugs, out and injured as to crops. For consequence farmers have to a certain extent lost faith in planting wheat and corn, and are trying to raise it in cattle and sheep. Take our township for instance: not over one-eighth of acreage of wheat and not over one-fourth of corn is planted this year compared with that of two years ago; but I believe there are 10 head of cattle and 25 of sheep to one head of each two years ago, and I believe the same is true of the whole county. Stock is doing well. Plenty of feed, while our sheep men are jubilant over our 100 per cent. increase, while those who have still continued in grain are happy over the wet spring and a big prospect for a full granary.

It has rained pretty much all of the time lately, but we all know that June and July makes corn and we are all glad to know that there is rain in the clouds for this part of Kansas. Winter wheat, of which there is about 5,000 acres in the county, will do to cut about June 20th, promises an average of at least 25 bushels per acre. Spring wheat is a splendid stand and a good color—probably about the same acreage; rye, about 7,000 acres; will-do to cut by the 15th; promises an extra turnout; nothing but hail can now hurt our winter grain, as the bugs are either all drowned or down sick.

Our teams are worked down thin, as they have had to do spring work on dollar corn, and I have noticed that farm horses never thrive on corn that costs over 40 cents per bushel. A very large acreage of Irish potatoes have been put in all through the northern part of the county bordering on the Republican valley, our new railroad to Denver promising a good market for them. Almost every farmer has fields of from 8 to 14 acres of potatoes, which at date look first rate. We of Phillips county, who came here ten

years ago to grow up with the country and have staid with it have now (whatever we may have had in the past) no reason to complain. Industry, good-headliness and stick-to-itiveness is reaping its reward. Our county is growing in wealth, and while we have lost some in reputation in the last year from the exodus of the weakbacks, we have lost nothing in stamina, but gained in the increased pluck of those who have staid.

We have seven grist mills in the county; a new woolen mill and sugar factory are talked of with good probabilities, and we have a new court house which is, in convenience and beauty, an honor to older or any county in the state; and that, too, without a dollar's debt to the county, it being a free gift to the county from the people of Phillipsburg; it is our county seat. We are in a fair way to have this year No. 1 crops, and we are morally happy because we have a Prohibitory Law which the large majority of the people see is well carried out in all its details, wishing much success to your efforts in publishing the "Old Reliable."

E. W. POON.

Myrtle, Phillips Co., May 31.

#### A Huge Joke.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The last ten days has brought us seven or eight inches of rain and the ground is now saturated as it has not been so early in the season for years. Oats, potatoes and grass all right. Peaches, cherries and plums scattering; other fruits satisfactory. The chinche bug crop promises to be nearly if not altogether a failure; potato bugs also way behind; it is worthy of note that the ravages of chinche bugs were almost entirely confined to fields adjacent to unburned prairie grass or an abundance of such litter as furnished winter shelter for the pests while fields more remote from such protection escaped; early burning also proved a safeguard against their depredations. The destruction of the bugs is within itself enough to inspire farmers with new hope as this country would scarcely ever fall to produce abundantly of everything were it not for insect raids which have heretofore accompanied dry seasons. Cattle and sheep increasing; county almost entirely free from all diseases except a periodical attack of political filibustering. This reminds me of the huge joke that somebody has perpetrated by naming genuine farmers for Congress; it must be a joke and will do well enough provided it is not made practical by nominating and electing them. Isn't Kansas so entirely agricultural as to prove that farmers have enough to do to attend to their farms except to go to the polls occasionally and swallow the dose compounded for them by political doctors? Have not we a class among us who do not sow and reap and can therefore go to Congress as well as not? They are able men too—veritable "Nimbletongues." I have one in my mind now who being a thoroughly representative man has claims upon us; he did not plow or build, but talked and was therefore the right man in the right place when one of our best counties made him their representative in the last legislature. His ability soon made him a leader in that august body; he was a tower of strength in the temperance cause and was largely instrumental in the passage of our temperance law; his county promptly endorsed his course and all went smoothly. But all classes must live, and our representative fell back within his fort and talked; meantime the vendors of pollution were sulking in their nasty dens and pouring out their liquid hell beneath the very nose of this great statesman despite the law he helped to make; and when injured justice demanded satisfaction this Mr. "Nimbletongue" talked so effectively in behalf of these violators of law, destroyers of home and happiness, degraders of society, abettors of crime, the very incarnation of all that is despicable—that acquittal succeeded acquittal until the authorities found it necessary to import legal assistance from another county to squelch this stench in the nostrils of common decency. Society was damaged, but the farmers had attended to their own business—had sent a representative to enact a law and acquire a knowledge of its weak points, and with honor enough to give the benefits to the lawless. All this cost money, but the farmers paid most of the taxes; and having attended strictly to their own business were all able to foot the bill and have enough left to educate their children in the routine of farm drudgery and possibly indulge them in the luxury of a few months district school and a newspaper for general literature; the farmers who elected that man to represent them were not an exception. The thing is repeated at every election everywhere, and the idea of abandoning this time honored custom and representing themselves with men who are one of them, whose interest it is to make and enforce good and healthful laws seems absurd. If the proposition is not a joke why not move all along the line and elect a delegation who are in sympathy with them without adding a retainer or sending up a lobby? The farmers named are worthy of support; and permit me to add to the list J. H. Lawson, of Reno, who needs no introduction, and Wm. Elms, of Topeka, who is the peer of any man, and has done more for Kansas than any man within her borders. With such men in Congress and the Legislature the lobby question would solve itself.

Butler Co.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

#### Prohibition in Cloud.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We had Gov. St. John with us the 15th inst; he delivered two excellent speeches which added to him many more warm friends. We know he makes a good Governor and we are not afraid to trust him the third term, and I think that Gov. St. John would fill the Presidential chair with honor and much good to our nation.

Mr. Editor, I wish to present to your many readers the course we are pursuing in Cloud county to protect our laws and to carry out its principles, and we hope other counties in the state will join in with us, and that other states may fall in line with our state to help us bury the dying cause of Intemperance. We will let our declaration of principles speak for themselves.

C. C. HUNTER.

[Then follows the printed constitution of the Cloud County Temperance Union, and a series of resolutions, but we can't spare room for them. The object of the Union is, "The advancement of the cause of

temperance, and the enforcement of the Kansas prohibitory law." The pledge requires that none but "tried and true temperance men" be elected to any office. We bid our friends God speed. All that is required to close the saloons in Kansas is for the people's army to move immediately in their works.—EDITOR FARMER.]

#### Brown County Affairs.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Cool wet weather has been just the best thing we could have to make small grain. I do not remember that we ever had such promising prospects as we have at present for a heavy crop of fall and spring wheat, rye, oats, clover, potatoes, etc. Most of our apple and peach trees are loaded with thrifty looking young fruit; there will also be some cherries and plums and an abundance of raspberries and blackberries. Corn is the only thing that is backward but we have time yet for the corn crop to come, and besides it is reported for a fact that the weather we had was destructive to millions of chinche bugs in different parts of our state; I have seen but very few of them in our vicinity. We are troubled, very much, however, with prairie ground squirrels; they have been very destructive to our young corn; an effort is made by many to destroy them with corn soaked in strychnine water.

In passing over the country the other day I notice that nearly all the farmers are feeding their swine on green clover, rye and oats; corn cribs are about all empty. I read the various correspondence on hedge fences with much interest, but I think of all that has been expressed pro and con, Mr. S. Doran, of Clyde, has produced the most convincing arguments in favor of our most practical Kansas fence. In my opinion a hedge fence kept under control as Mr. Doran plainly states, adds nearly as much in appearance and utility to a well conducted farm as an orchard of trees. If a hedge fence cannot be made hog tight, stock tight, and in a certain sense thief tight, then no other fence can be made such; besides it furnishes the best protection to singing birds against preying hawks; the busy and ever welcome hawk also finds a safe retreat beneath the thorny bushes. I have a particular fancy for trees, hedges, birds and brooks; they give beauty and romance to our lovely Kansas landscape.

C. H. ISLEY.

Sabetha.

#### The Great Question.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

What is this great question? It reads as follows: Shall we elect men to represent us in Congress who know nothing about our interests, or shall we send men there out of our own class who have with us bore the heat of the day and felt the pangs of the burdens which press so heavily upon us?

Editor FARMER, I write this article to your paper that I may assist in arousing the people to come to the fight that is again upon us. I am exceedingly pleased to see the names of the Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, Hon. E. H. Funston, of Allen county, and Hon. S. S. Benedict, of Wilson county, on the list of candidates for Congress.

Brother farmers, I am a farmer, and know something about holding the plow. I am deeply interested in the great questions before the people. I shall do my little to see that these questions receive their just consideration; many men are before us in the field; let us not be deceived. There are only those, as yet, whom us farmers want to stand by; let us send them to Congress; we can do it if we will. It is not politics us farmers want, but it is men who will fairly represent us, men who will openly and fearlessly stand up for the right; who will see that we have fair legislation in regard to the transportation of freight and passengers, men who cannot be bought. We believe these men before us will be this kind of men. Our interests have suffered long enough and it is high time that we are sending men to Congress who will fight for us. I make the appeal to the voting farmers of the Congressional districts that you, each of you, may be found with one vote in your hand to cast for one who will represent you; now is the time to strike. Agriculture and the great subject of interstate commerce are coming before Congress, and we want men there who know something about what we farmers want here at home, men that will labor faithfully and intelligently in that direction. We would be pleased very much to hear from these gentlemen through your excellent paper, upon the subject of agriculture and transportation. The farmers, I know, are anxious to know who will run this country—corporations or the people. If we send a few more men there who will stand by the corporations and aid them in their vast accumulation of power, the farmers will not wait long to see who it will be. Now as another glorious opportunity comes around for us to elect an agriculturalist for Congress, let us do it. Let us have meetings all over the state; bring before the people the positions of these candidates on these great questions. Let every voter be up and at work.

A. C. SHINN.

Olathe.

#### Short Letters.

IDA, Republic Co., May 27. I want to sow some sorghum seed on winter wheat ground after the crop is off; will it be too late for fodder? How much seed per acre? when should it be cut? would it be better mixed with oats or corn?

C. W. HOOVER.

Ans.—Plow your ground deep immediately after removing the wheat; harrow well; roll if the earth is not well pulverized; drill the seed—half bushel to an acre; don't mix with any other grain; don't cut till indications of frost appear. Your greatest difficulty will be weeds.—EDITOR FARMER.

EMPORIA, June 6. Since you invite discussion on the subject of free passes by railroad companies, I will say my say. I think the trouble is that free passes have not heretofore been looked upon as being bribes; they are bribes all the same; I think they should be so regarded in law. If they were so regarded and a heavy fine levied on all who either gave or received them, they would soon be a thing of the past. You say one man has as good a right to a free pass as another; so has one railroad company

as good a right to give them as another, but I think neither has any moral right to give or take.

W. T. WALTERS.

HUTCHINSON, Reno Co., June 3. This bids fair to be the most prosperous year that we have had in this county; everything is booming and everybody hopeful except the "rumblers." There have been seven arrests for violation of the prohibitory liquor law, and every one convicted; the last one was to-day sent up for \$700 fine and costs or seven hundred days in the county jail. Another one that has been convicted on four counts was seen to be moving some of his traps to the depot. Who says that prohibition will not soon prohibit at that rate in Hutchinson?

C. BISHOP.

NORTONVILLE, Jefferson Co., June 3. The weather keeps cool, the mercury this evening at 50. The last week has been more favorable for corn, which has improved very much in color, but is yet quite small for the time it has been planted; however the stand is good and is being worked well; there is time enough yet for corn. In 1876 the corn was quite small and backward until the 4th of July; after then we had good weather, plenty of rain and a splendid corn crop; this cool weather has been good for wheat. We have the best prospects for a crop we have had since 1873. Oats are doing well, and so is most of the flax; some fields were injured by the heavy rains, which came soon after sowing; clover never looked better; there has been quite an increase in the clover crop the last two years, which indicates that we are advancing; our pastures keep short, they being mostly prairie grass; we have a fine prospect for apples, and in this immediate locality will have a full crop of peaches; the Amaden, June, Alexander, and some other early kinds are getting as large as walnuts; early Richmond cherries are getting ripe.

JOSHUA WHEELER.

FENWICK, Republican Co., May 30. Small grain all kinds bids fair for a good crop; health in man and beast good; fruit prospect on all kinds of trees large enough is fair, I sowed about 30 acres to timothy, one fourth to alfalfa clover this spring; some was sown among oats six inches high, all was harrowed after sown and is a good stand; corn mostly put in with check-rows of various make; I am pleased with the check-rows as it saves much labor; corn has made slow growth on account of cool weather. Emigrants dropping in occasionally, obtaining cheap and desirable farms. This is my fourteenth year in Kansas, and I have never failed to raise plenty to live on and to spare; but you know there is a restless class in all lands that must be on the move when funds are at hand, they are not all of the same style; some curse Kansas and leave, and are back and forth three or four times, and when funds run ashore will settle down and try to be content; I sometimes imagine that loose change is a curse to some of them. The demand for young stock is in excess of supply and prices rule high.

D. DORAN.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., May 30. All kinds of small grain are looking exceedingly well. Early wheat in the bloom; corn comes up poor and sickly; if this weather holds much longer I think we will have to administer quinine to save the crop; rice corn will be almost a total failure as the seed fails to germinate; broom corn and sorghum are doing tolerably well; I hear of some cotton being planted, but don't know how it is doing. Sheep have done well this spring and stock masters are having good luck with the lambs; some were lost last week during a severe rain storm; Friday night we had almost a flood; it rained very hard and in places was accompanied by hail; some of our farmers living in the neighborhood of seven miles southwest of town lost all their crops; their wheat was cut all to pieces so there is nothing left; it seems the harder because of the brighter prospects of those around them. Last year when we all lost our crops we could stand it for we were all in the same boat, and "misery loves company" you know. This has been a fine year for setting out trees, and it has been well improved. The fruit crop will be small; there will be a few cherries and some plums on the high ground, but the wild plums along the streams were killed by late frosts. I forgot in its place to speak of cattle; they are doing fine except a few cases of black leg. I have made my communication longer than I intended when I commenced.

P. W. SMITH.

A subscriber at Great Bend writes that chicken cholera is giving trouble in his locality, and he asks for a remedy. If he has kept a file of the KANSAS FARMER, he may there find several remedies given within the last two months. This is a disease of the digestive organs, caused, often, by unwholesome or improper food, too close crowding in pens, foul condition of roosting places, filthy drinking water, etc. Mr. Deihl, in his little book, recommends powdered alum—one teaspoonful to a quart of meal, and ten drops of McDougall's fluid carbolate in a pint of water. He also recommends pea-sized pills made of five grains of powdered chalk, same quantity rhubarb, three grains cayenne pepper, and one-half grain opium, given twice a day. The American Poultry Adviser gives the following: Carbon, charcoal, 1 lb; sulphur, 1 lb; sulphate of iron, copperas, 1 lb; calomel, 10 grains; salicylic acid, 1 drachm; grind to a fine powder. Dose, a tablespoonful to a dozen fowls once a day, to be given in moist meal.

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

J. B. Brown, 55 Beekman street, N. Y., is secretary of the Enslilage Congress. The next meeting is to be held in New York City, January 25, 1883.



## The Stock Interest.

### Diseases of Stock.

Every man and woman who owns or pretends to take care of animals of any kind, ought to study the nature and laws of animal economy. This does not require a lifetime at school. It may be best learned at the farm college. That is the best school in the world for farmers. And besides what may be learned there by observation and by experiments with animals, very much of value concerning animals and their diseases may be learned by a careful study of human nature; for it is true that animals and men are affected similarly by similar causes. Considering the fact that the human organism is much more delicate than that of the animals below, it is not difficult to understand that men are often diseased and epidemics come among them when the lower animals are not effected at all, but this proves only that humans are more susceptible to prevailing causes of disease than horses and cattle. It remains true however, that it is quantity rather than kind that discovers the difference.

A sudden change of temperature or of climate produces certain effects on men, and they produce precisely the same effects on animals. The same causes which produce lung diseases in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens, will produce them among men; and the same causes which produce fevers in the human body will produce them in animals. Take stagnant water, with its stench, as an example; a pond or marsh, full of decomposing vegetable and animal matter. Let men drink of it, or let them even only live where the winds bring to their lungs the odors of the filth, and they soon go down with disease. Animals are effected in precisely the same way. When a man goes out of a warm room into a cold, strong wind, he begins to cough; and the same principle carried a little further, will bring on influenza, bronchitis or other throat or lung disease. The same thing is true of all kinds of stock. Take skin diseases, and the same principle holds good. Men have itchy eruptions of different kinds, coming from a train of causes which effect similar results in horses and cattle. Poisonous substances kill all animal life. Some plants, when taken into the stomachs of animals produce surface diseases, and the same plants, if merely laid or rubbed on the human skin causes eruptions, and often sickness. So it is all through the numberless causes of disease. Men and beasts alike are subject to them in greater or less degree.

This teaches that if we know how to treat ourselves to prevent or cure disease, we have learned much about how to take proper care of animals. Every man is not a learned physician, but that does not throw him outside of the school of experience and debar him from the practice of common sense, nor deprive him of the benefits of experience. As soon as a man learns that a clean, well ventilated house is a good place for him to live in, he has learned that the same kind of a barn is good for his horse, or cow, or pig, or sheep. If protection from sudden changes of temperature is good for us it is good for them; and if cramming our stomachs full of green, strong, decaying or other unwholesome food brings on pain or disease, we ought not to be surprised if the same results follow the same conduct in animals. An overdose of green corn gives colic to men, and when stock gorge themselves with green clover they are not free from like effects.

Pure air and water and comfortable temperature, reasonable exercise, proper food in proper quantities taken at proper times, with cleanliness of quarters, are the best promoters of health among men. They are quite as good with animals. It is the duty of every one having care of stock to consider these plain, common sense, practical principles, and apply them in his treatment of his animals. A little prudence and foresight, often, will prevent disease and loss. Stock needs good protection from all disease-producing causes. If one proposes to raise stock, it is much cheaper to prevent disease than to cure it.

### Causes of Abortion in Animals.

Many persons fail to comprehend the naturalness of care for animals with young. While there are many causes for abortion, 90 per cent. of them come under the head of carelessness on the part of the owners. A cow, for instance, that is in a small lot with other cattle, liable to be horned and jostled about violently by them, is always in danger of losing her calf, especially when well along toward delivery. Running, overheating, excessive eating of food to which she has not been accustomed; too much strong and stimulating food; exposure to storms, especially cold rains and snow storms; indigestible food; musty or mouldy hay or fodder; excessive draughts of very cold water; stagnant, putrid pond water; squeezing through narrow passages; odors from decomposing animal matter; these are some of the more common causes, and they may all be avoided by proper care on the part of those who have the handling of the stock.

### Bee Management.

The Indiana Farmer gives the following as his views on this subject:

While it is true, careful management will cure nearly all cross bees, it is also a fact that careless handling will make the most gentle colony vicious and cross. It is a part of the nature of bees to gorge themselves with honey when alarmed, and while in this condition they rarely sting without some great aggravation. During the honey harvest the bees are more or less filled with honey all the time, consequently they are less liable to sting at this season of the

year. We seldom use smoke on the bees without first testing their temper, by raising one corner of the cloth covering the frames. We may go through the entire apiary examining every colony without having to resort to the use of smoke. Still, it is best to have the smoker going and setting handy, so as to have it, should the occasion occur for its use by the dropping of a frame or the mashing of bees by careless handling of them.

With the use of the many improvements in bee-keeping in both knowledge and implements, the success of the bee-keeper to-day depends alone on that over which he has no control, viz., atmospheric conditions. With our knowledge of their wants and nature, assisted by the movable frames, we are able to build them up into strong colonies. With the use of foundation, we can give them materials for combs, without taking the time, or stores gathered for its construction. With the use of the extractor we can empty their combs without damage, to be replaced and refilled. And we believe, by judicious planting, we will soon be able to produce a flora which will not entirely fail, let the weather, atmospheric conditions, be what they may.

### CATTLE FOR BEEF OR DAIRY.

#### A Discussion of the Best Breeds for American Farmers.

##### SHORT-HORNS.

As an evidence that the American bred and fed Short-Horn beef is superior to the English, British butchers, on importation, sell it to their customers under the name of the Scotch West Highland or Kyle cattle, and the Polled Angus or Aberdeen, from which two breeds the finest quality of beef in the United Kingdom is obtained. It is held as superior to all other, and fetches a higher price.

For milk for making butter, there are individual Short-Horn cows which produce it as rich in quality as the Jersey or Guernsey; for quantity of milk, there are families which equal the boasted Holstein, at the same time the quality is not inferior to that of Ayrshire for both cheese and butter. Then there is this greater profit and advantages of the Short-Horn cow over others, that when given up for the dairy and dried off she fattens most rapidly and economically of any, and her beef turns out of a superior quality.

Short-Horn steers mature rather earlier than those of other breeds; they grow to the largest size, and when slaughtered net the most prime meat for the food consumed in rearing and fattening them; and I have yet to learn what cattle may excel in these particulars. United then to the above merits, possessing the grandest and handsomest of forms, and a mixture of the brightest and most beautiful of colors, it is not to be wondered that they have become so popular and take precedence at the highest prices. In crossing on native cows, no breed equals them in making so improved a class of stock, either for beef or an increased quantity of milk.

Next to the Short-Horn in size, and nearly as early to mature and profitable in rearing, and for beef of as good a quality, come

##### THE HEREFORDS.

The cows are rarely great milkers; but being of a rich quality, it is usually found sufficient to raise their calves well till old enough to be weaned, and then able to get a good living from pasture. While on grass alone, Hereford steers are said to fatten more rapidly than other cattle under the same circumstances, and for this purpose, solely of feeding, are perhaps to be preferred. The bull makes an excellent cross on native cows, especially those running on the great western plains.

##### THE DEVON.

For beef and milk, is like the Hereford, but much finer and more blood-like in all points, and not so large usually by one-fourth to one-fifth. This last is an advantage when placed on short pasture, or on rough and hilly ground. Here, being the most active of all cattle, he thrives more rapidly than they are able to do. Being of a quicker pace also, they make the best of working oxen, and for this purpose are not inferior to the horse. Their pure bright red color, and long lofty horns give them a fine airy up-headed appearance in the yoke, and make them greatly admired. Like the thoroughbred horse they are superior in bone, muscle and action. No cattle are more hardy or thrifty, and the Short-Horn alone matures any earlier. The beef of the Devon is first in quality, either slaughtered as a young steer, or fattened after working in the yoke to seven years of age or more. Some of their families are great milkers, others very rich in quality.

##### THE AYRESHIRE

are about the same size as the Devon, and the cows are celebrated for the great quantity of milk they give. This is excellent for cheese and of a fair quality for butter. On short or rough pasture they are undoubtedly the most profitable of our dairy cows.

For butter alone the

##### GUERNSEY AND JERSEY COWS

greatly excel. Their milk is exceedingly rich, and more butter of the finest quality can be made from it than from any other breed, with here and there an individual exception. The Guernsey is a larger animal than the Jersey, of brighter color, and when dried off, fattens more rapidly. Indeed in this respect, it nearly equals the Short-horn, and makes excellent beef.

##### POLLED OR HORNLESS

breeds, of which the Black Angus (or Aberdeen less properly called), and the Black Galloway stand in the very first rank for the quality of their beef, and the cheapness of production. The former have been the most improved, are

larger, and are quicker matured than the latter, yet still remain equally hardy. They are the most profitable of all cattle to rear for beef, especially on our vast western plains; for on account of their being hornless, much fewer accidents or injuries occur among them when running in large herds, corralled, transported in railroad cars, or voyaging on board ship. Thus they are cheapest marketed, arriving at their destination in the best condition of all, which enables their beef and hides to fetch a higher price than those of horned beasts. Indeed polled cattle are the only sort that increases rather than loses in flesh when properly fed and watered on their way to a distant market; and here is another considerable gain which may be counted to the advantages of breeding and rearing them, more especially for selling abroad.

The cows are not large milkers, which renders them all the better for our western regions, as this prevents their teats and bags from getting injured in consequence of the calf for the first month or two of its age not being able to draw and consume all the milk, as is the case when dropped from dams with a greater flow. The polled cow's milk, however, is so rich, it is sufficient to rear the offspring till the dam weans it herself, the calf then being able to obtain a good support from pasture alone. A number of these

##### BLACK POLLED CATTLE

have been imported into the United States and Canada during the past few years and still larger importations we understand are to follow rapidly during the present year. They are found admirable for a highly profitable production of steers at the west. The bulls prove so prepotent also that their half bred calves out of native cows usually come hornless and of the same color and properties as their sires. They also grow and fatten rapidly, and make beef a little inferior to the full bred.

##### ENGLISH POLLED CATTLE.

A few of these are of a distinct white breed. The best known, however, and most celebrated and useful are of a pure red color, and are called the Norfolk and Suffolk, as they may happen to be raised in either of these contiguous counties. They are essentially the same in all particulars, and we wish they might be classed hereafter under the name Norfolk alone, as is done in their Herd Book. We dislike this double naming of animals of any kind which so closely resemble each other. These

##### RED POLLS

are about the size of the Black Galloways; fully equal for beef, and far superior as milkers. Indeed they nearly approach the Ayrshire in this respect but are superior to them like the Short-Horn, as combination for beef and the dairy; though not so large as these latter by about one-fourth. The Norfolk is well adapted like the Devon, for short and rough hill pasture, and in the well settled parts of the United States, and for general purposes, perhaps can have no superior.

Only a few Polled Norfolks have yet been imported into America. They are finding much favor as they become known, and I trust large importations may soon follow. I am receiving constant inquiries about them.—A. B. Allen, in Wallace's Monthly.

### Wool Growers' Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Kansas Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association will be held at Manhattan, Riley county, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 21st and 22d, 1893. The following scientists and practical sheep men are expected to address the meeting:

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Agricultural College, Manhattan,—subjects connected with breeding.

Prof. W. P. Popenoe, Agricultural College, Manhattan,—Parasites on the Sheep.

Mr. B. D. Hammond, of Wichita, Kas.,—Sheep in the Arkansas Valley.

Mr. W. F. Cotton, of Wabunsee, Kas.,—Disposal of Wool.

Mr. A. J. Uhl, of Douglass, Kas.,—History of the Uhl Flock.

Mr. E. J. Hunt, editor National Shepherd's Journal, Chester Hill, Ohio.

The railroads will give their usual reductions on round trip tickets. It is hoped all sheep men in Kansas will find it to their interest to attend.

Those who send in one dollar for one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER will secure the enlarged paper after January without extra charge.

### An Almost Magical Effect.

Report of a Compound Oxygen patient: "I was unable to digest my food on account of Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach and Torpidity of the Liver. The Treatment had an almost magical effect from the first. My improvement in strength, appetite and ability to digest my food was truly wonderful!"

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

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In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.



To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure. "—Baptist. Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

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

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A sure cure for colic and its in 24 hours. Free to poor. DR. RUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.  
FOR RENT, one good store room, good location. Inquire of J. W. Mohler, 111 Fifth street, Topeka.  
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**\$66** a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

### NOYES' HAYING TOOLS.

FOR STACKING OUT IN FIELDS OR MOWING AWAY IN BARN.

Save labor and money. Are simple, durable and cost but little. No trouble in getting over high beams or the end of deep bays. Thousands are now in use.

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**THE GREAT CURE**  
FOR  
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It is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cures the most excruciating pain which causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, \$1. LITER OR DAY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

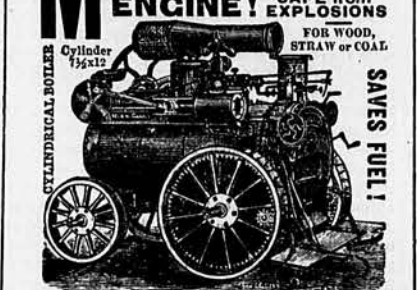
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**IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR**  
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For several years we have furnished the Dealers of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.  
But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It will not color the Buttermilk. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.  
And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. It is free from all limitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.  
If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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Wonderfully simple and perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves ALL the Grain and cleans it ready for Market. Runs easily, constructed durably, finished beautifully, least expensive, and most economical and SATISFACTORY MACHINE now on the market. It will handle wet grain, as well as dry. It has no gears, no belts, no change except the threshing. It cleans both as well as wheat; requires no change except the threshing. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine; can not be overworked. It is both over and under blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT (new and very desirable). SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse-Power. The ELWARD, the PITTS and the WOODBURY Horse-Powers, as made by us, are unexcelled.

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We also make the Stillwater Farm Engines, Nos. 10 and 12, having fire-box return-flue boilers; the No. 10 for wood or coal fuel; the No. 12 for straw, wood, or coal fuel. These Engines are made and finished in the most perfect manner. Traction Attachments can be furnished with any of them. For Price-List and Circulars, address

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No Rods and Chilled Bearings Guaranteed to produce more power with less elevation than any other. Also manufacturers of the PREMIER FARMSTEAD MILL, Gilman Feed Cutters, THRESHING, CLEANERS, &c. W. L. BOYER & BRO. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Successors to A. PRESCOTT & CO.

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

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An English Veterinary surgeon and chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

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Is the only general purpose wire fence in use: Being a strong net work WITHOUT BARS, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is 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 a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SKEWICK 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 ALL IRON automatic or self opening gate. For prices and particulars, send hardware dealers, or

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We solicit from patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to patrons.

## Condensed News of the Week.

The Columbia river is very high.

Horse thieves are active in the vicinity of Sedalia, Mo.

Harvesting began in southern Kansas last Saturday.

A heavy hail storm in the vicinity of Loreda, Texas, the 9th inst.

One hundred and thirty business failures in the United States last week.

Heavy storm reported in northwestern Missouri and northeastern Kansas.

The Kansas editorial association took a tour of the state institutions last week.

Two young men were arrested at Lawrence, supposed to be members of the Younger gang.

A train of cars was attacked in Texas and one of the robbers shot and killed by a passenger.

A bank cashier at St. Paul pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling \$48,000, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

About ten acres of ground a few miles below Hannibal, Mo., slid into the river a few days ago, destroying the railroad track.

Reports from Patrick county, Virginia, state that many people there are already starving. They had a total failure of crops last season.

There is trouble in the oil region near Bradford, Pa., over the right of possession of some land. One party claims under a lease, the other under a deed.

Thirty well-to-do Mississippi negroes have gone to Mexico to look up the situation—and learn whether it would be wise for a colony of their people to move out.

Taking the country over, the condition of crops is very good. The average of winter wheat is 12 per cent. less than it was last year, but the condition is 100 per cent. to 75 at the same time '81.

Four men robbed a bank at Brookfield, Mo. They were masked. One held the horses while the other three covered the cashier and clerk with revolvers and took some \$5,000 in money—all in a minute or two.

Three men were hanged from the Kaw river bridge at Lawrence, Kansas, last Friday night by a mob that took them from the county jail forcibly. They had all confessed to the murdering of a stranger a few days before for his money. They had employed a lewd woman to entice the stranger, while he was drinking, to a secluded spot, and then they beat him to death with a hammer, and threw his body into the river.

The Brookville, Mo., bank robbers, after a long chase were captured a few miles north of Brookville in a log cabin which they had prepared for defense by making openings for their fire arms between the logs. The cabin was surrounded at night, and after a few shots were fired from the cabin injuring two of the pursuers, nothing more was done until morning, when the robbers said they would surrender on condition that they should be delivered safely in jail, have a fair trial and not be lynched. This was agreed to by the sheriff and they came out and were disarmed and started for town. The four men were armed with seven revolvers and two knives. Two of them are brothers, Fred and Frank Mason, the others are named Fox and Ward, all young men and living in the county. One of them told where the money was hidden—\$5,000, and parties started in search for it.

## Political Notes.

Oregon election goes republican.

Illinois Democratic state convention is called for September 8.

At the State Greenback convention in Iowa, 420 delegates were present.

Senate passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for sufferers by the second Mississippi flood.

Iowa Greenback convention passed resolutions asking the President to veto the national bank bill, and one demanding a revision of the tariff in the interest of American workmen.

The bill appropriating money to pay United States Marshals for services at elections passed the House. Mr. Cox, of New York, stated that the Democrats would not oppose the appropriation although they were opposed to the law.

The Ohio State Republican convention passed a resolution in favor of enforcement of law, of compelling the liquor traffic to bear its just proportion of the public burdens, and of amending the constitution so as to give the people, through the legislature, practical control of the liquor business.

## Foreign News Digested.

Garribaldi's remains buried at Caprera in the midst of a terrible storm.

The Sultan of Turkey assures the Khedive of Egypt that he means to stand by Egyptian rights in the Turkish Empire.

Walter Burke, cousin of the late Under Secretary who was assassinated some weeks ago, and his attendant, were shot and killed the other day by some persons in ambush in County Mayo, Ireland.

We want 5,000 more subscribers on our list. We may have them in the next 60 days if all our friends will heartily respond to our dollar proposition.

**CHEAPEST BIBLES** Ever Published Agents for the Bible Society of America, 110 West 4th St., New York City.

**\$30** Per Week can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. \$5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

## This, That and the Other.

A medical college for women has just been incorporated at Baltimore.

## Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and Leis' Dandelion Tonic taken in time saves nine hundred times its cost in loss of time and in doctors' visits, to say nothing of suffering prevented. Containing the phosphates in the most elegant form, it is as necessary as food during the hot weather and the autumn.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic will restore youthful vigor where everything else fails. It contains all the elements necessary to nervous waste.

It is a proof of a change for the better in the tone of the community of Toronto towards women, and in women's own appreciation of their public responsibilities, when the year 1882 was ushered in by the hitherto almost unknown circumstance of women using their vote for school trustees. May the next move be their nomination to the superior office itself.

The term *hydra* may be used to represent any manifold evil. If you would battle successfully with this many-headed monster of disease you will find it expedient to keep Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound always at hand. —Dr. Banning.

A meeting of the Woman's Centenary Association was held in Boston, June 1. Mrs. Mary L. Draper, presiding. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Patterson spoke of the great regard which he had for the practical work of woman in the Church, and recalled what had been lost to religion during all these ages when woman's voice was not heard in the Church.

## Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. \$1, at drug stores. Kansas Depot, McPICK & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Mrs. Maxwell has received her commission as state librarian of Massachusetts for another term of two years. This is the right recognition of a most worthy and deserving woman, and who has besides made an enviable record for courtesy in the management of this important duty. The office could not be better bestowed.

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

The Woman Suffrage festival and banquet held on Wednesday evening, May 31, was a great success, and exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. The floor was crowded and the galleries were filled with interested listeners.

## Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having 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 fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail with addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The London World mentions with approval that the woman suffragists there, who had usually "been considered severe thinkers," were to have a grand dance and so-called, and a jolly time. It must be that the cause is gaining.

## "Buchupaiba."

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

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Michigan, in state convention voted last week in favor of action looking toward woman suffrage, by 58 to 47, after a spirited and almost heated discussion.

## Bright's Disease

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

The *Housatonic Ray*, published at New Milford, Connecticut, has two ladies on the editorial staff, one of whom has several times taken charge of the paper and acted as man aging editor three or four months at a time.

## 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. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association was one of the best that has ever been held.

The Kansas Farmer and American Young Folks both one year, for \$1.50, the price of the FARMER.

Alida C. Avery, M. D., of Denver, for six years Professor of Hygiene at Vassar College, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of Hygiene for Colorado.

## "Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, 15c boxes.

Mrs. Esther A. Cooley, of Brigham, Me., has received a commission from Governor Plaflet to solemnize marriages, administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deed.

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

Mrs. Samuel E. Sewall and Mrs. S. M. Parsons are revising the papers of Lydia Maria Child, and preparing them for the press. Mrs. Parsons is a niece of Mrs. Child.

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

The Indiana 2-horse Corn Cultivator, freight paid to Kansas City, Mo., for \$17 50.

Sorghum Mills, Evaporators, Pans, &c., Older Mills at a less price to Farmers than dealers can buy them.

Freights are the same to individuals as to merchants. Send for circulars and price lists to

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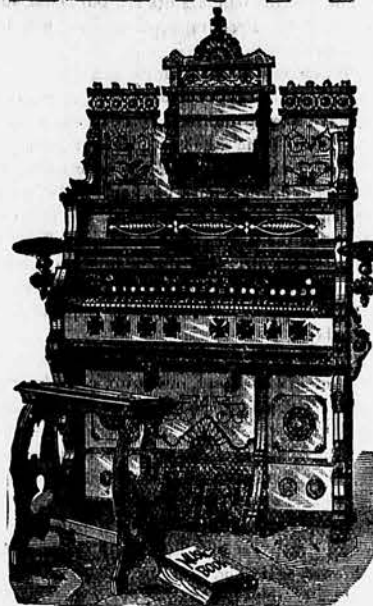
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THE BEETHOVEN ORGAN. Height, 75 ins., Length, 43 ins., Depth, 21 ins. New Style No. 9000, Handsome Solid Black Walnut Case with Organ Bench and Music Book.

27 STOPS, 10 FULL SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS.

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I desire the Beethoven Organ introduced among the readers of this newspaper WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS, so that all can see and appreciate its wonderful merits and stop combination effects. Now, if you will send me SEVENTY-FIVE (\$75.00) dollars, I will ship you this Organ IMMEDIATELY, and send you a receipted bill in full for ninety dollars (\$90.00), which is the regular and only price at which this Organ is sold.

The price will soon be advanced to \$125.00, on account of the increase in the price of labor and materials used in its construction.

I desire this instrument introduced without delay, and make this special offer so you may order one now. I need not say that I am not a profit, as the Beethoven makes me thousands of friends. I regard this manner of introducing it better than spending hundreds of dollars in newspaper

Address or call upon **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

**Hotel Delmonico,** DEHONEY & WEST, PROPRIETORS. Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building. Armour House, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri. House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

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Dogs and tackle of sportsmen always at special rates. Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

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**Threshers** The Best in the World. Send for catalogue to KINHAULT HALL & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

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The Single Speed Acme 4 foot cut mower, freight paid to Kansas City, Mo., for the sum of \$9.

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Jones' Stock Scales, 5-ton, delivered at any railroad station in Kansas, \$60.

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, . . . 1.50  
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, . . . 1.00  
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, . . . .50

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

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

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 125 expire with the next issue. The paper is at 125 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postoffice, county and state. When an address is to be changed from one postoffice to another, give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

## Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post 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 agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

## New Advertisements.

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

Turnip Seed; Amber Cane Feed; Bulls for Sale; Beatty's Organs; Sugar Cane Machinery; Field Pitching Apparatus.

## EVERYBODY READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER.

## The Kansas Farmer One year for One Dollar.

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

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

We have an excellent letter from Chas. C. Woods, of Stockton, Rooks county, on Dairying, which we regret came in too late for this week. It will appear in our next.

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

F. M. Mellenbruch, one of our most valued farm correspondents, writes that wolves are becoming troublesome in Brown county. They attacked the sheep of a neighboring farmer in daylight and killed some of them. He recommends a bounty for wolf scalps.

The sheep men of Kansas ought to attend the meeting at Manhattan the 21st inst. It is very important that a thorough organization of our wool interests be effected. Kansas will soon be one of the best wool growing states in the Union. All we need is to organize and educate in that direction.

We call attention to the cut and description of the Field Pitching Apparatus on the next page. The cut appeared on our first page last week, but we neglected to add the necessary explanations and description. In connection with that, please look up the advertisement of the proprietors, U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co. Their goods are highly recommended by those who have used them.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Poultry Adviser, is publishing a proposition from an Ohio farmer to lend a small package of Siberian corn to any one that will send his name, P. O. address, county and state, all plainly written on a slip of white paper (to be returned on the package so as to avoid mistake in direction) and a silver ten-cent piece to pay postage, to the editor of the Poultry Adviser. The corn is said to be a sure remedy for cholera. It is to be planted about July 1st, and will mature before frost. We publish the fact by request, but have no advice to give on the subject. The same quantity of corn received is to be returned in the fall.

## Kansas Wool.

Many of our readers, doubtless, have wondered why Kansas wool is invariably quoted below those of most other states. There must be some good reason for it, because our people are sending out a great many tons of wool. It cannot be that the wool, considered simply as wool, is inferior to the same kind or grade in any other state. Merino wool, or Cotswold or Shropshire, ought not to be different from its kind, and of less value, just because it is grown in Kansas, and it is not. Wool raised here is as good, and worth as much, as the same grade and kind grown in any other place. Why, then, does it not sell for as much?

The difficulty comes largely from our infancy

in the business. A child cannot make up a garment as well and as handsomely as its mother or teacher. Skill is required in every business or vocation. When the American people began to sell wool to manufacturers, they did not ship or carry it away from their farms. The buyers or their agents traveled over the country in wagons and received the wool in little lots directly from the hands of the farmers. Wool raising, and wool manufacturing, then were not reduced to system as they are now. All kinds and grades of wool were thrown into the same wagon and dumped into the same storehouse. It was natural that this mixing up of different grades should produce an average much below the best.

But time and events have changed all that. The manufacturer of to-day buys wool by grade samples. He buys only such as he wants for the particular kinds of goods which he manufactures. Such as is not suitable for his purposes he does not want at all, and will not buy. One manufacturer makes one class of goods, another manufacturer another class, and so on; and as every one buys only the grade of wool suited for his particular kind of goods that brings about a classification of wool.

This classification the beginner knows nothing about. Neither does he know what effect dirt, grease, careless handling, &c., have on the marketable value of his crop. He has not learned that there is anything in the manner of saving or presenting individual fleeces; nor has he had any experience in losses from careless handling of his wool by the country merchant who pitches it into his miscellaneous warehouse and treats it as so many rags on the way to the paper mill. But all these things affect the market value of his wool.

There are eighty odd counties in Kansas, and from every one of them little bunches of wool are sent out through local merchants with wheat, flax, butter and hides, and in time is collected in large quantities at depots and large warehouses, and finally reaches some market where buyers are wanting classified wools and none other. Take, for instance, one car load of such wool. It may contain fleeces from a hundred as good sheep as there are in the country, and if they had come to market in proper condition would bring the highest price; yet, because of their handling and mixture with other grades, they must be sold at the lowest rates, because, before final disposition, it must all be classified.

These are some of the difficulties in our way. But they will be removed much more rapidly than they were in the time of our fathers. Kansas does not stand still. She will soon have depots for gathering and classifying her wool, and experienced agencies for putting it into market. Her sheep raisers will learn from year to year the value of proper handling and home classification, as well as means of shipment. And as soon as these things are better understood and better managed, Kansas wool will grade as high as any other in the country. Of course our stock of sheep must be improved as fast as possible. But that is being done now. There are to-day thousands of as good sheep in Kansas as can be shown in any state. The most we lack is experience in handling and shipping.

## Raising and Rearing Silk Worms.

In our article last week we referred to the mating or coupling of the male and female moths soon after issuance from the cocoons. The males are known by their broad antennae—feelers—and also by their continual movement of the wings. They come out mostly during the early morning hours. As they issue, it is usual and best to secure them in separate lots, males in one and females in the other, destroying such as are imperfect or deformed. Six or eight hours after their issuance, they are put together in equal numbers, males and females, in a dark room. They are placed on heavy paper of some kind, and left together about six hours. It is well to visit them occasionally during this time to replace any that may have become separated. At the end of six hours they are to be uncoupled, carefully avoiding injury. Prof. Riley says: "The female should be held by the wings with one hand and the abdomen of the male gently pressed with the other." It often happens that more of one sex than the other issue in one day. In such case, if the males are more numerous, the excess may be put away in a closed box and kept for use next day. If the females are more numerous, the excess is put away until four hours of the coupling season have passed, and then an equal number of the strongest males are uncoupled and put with these females for six hours, removing the females so uncoupled. The males, or some of them, ought to be preserved from day to day, until all the moths are issued and the females impregnated, then they may be thrown away. Soon after the pairs are separated the females give out a yellowish green fluid, and it is well to give them a carpet of spongy paper for this, and then they ought to be placed on woolen cloth for the deposition of their eggs, which will soon be begun. They ought to be kept in the dark, for that accords with the moth's habits. A temperature of about 75 degrees should be preserved, and plenty of fresh air admitted during this period of oviposition. About 24 hours are required for the egg-laying, though often more; but eggs laid after this time are not generally impregnated, and they should not be mixed with those first deposited. If the object be only to raise worms, the eggs ought not to be removed from the cloth at all. After 12 or 15 days the impregnated eggs change from their yellowish color to a "gray, lavender, or greenish tint." The moths do not long survive their deposition of eggs—only a few days. Then the circle begins anew.

There is little danger of hatching until cool

weather; but from that time on care must be taken to preserve a low temperature until Spring. The egg cloths may be hung up in a cold, dry room, and the temperature not put above 40 degrees, Fah. Freezing weather does not seem to injure them.

When the leaves which are to form the worm's feed begin to appear, then the eggs are to have a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees, in a room from which the sunlight is excluded, and the air of the room, when the color of the eggs begins to change, must be kept moist, so that the egg shells may be softened for the ready egress of the worm. Sprinkling the floor will moisten the air. Let the temperature be increased two or three degrees daily during the hatching period, which usually requires five or six days.

When the hatching time approaches, a light netting of some kind, mosquito, or light paper perforated, should be thrown over the eggs and fresh leaves scattered over it for the young worms to eat as they come from the shells. They will crawl through the meshes of the covering and attack the leaves at once. When they thus appear they may be removed on the netting or paper to tables and the same process renewed again and again until all the eggs are hatched. The hatching of every day should be kept separate from those of other days. This gives regularity in all the subsequent changes. This feeding process must be continued during the feeding season. The worms may be removed with light brushes, but the less they are handled the better. As the worms grow in size the netting must be changed so as to have larger meshes, and this may be done by using a new netting every time fresh feed is prepared. They will crawl up through the new cover to the fresh leaves. When they are out on the new one, the old net may be removed with all its accumulated filth. Branches with the leaves on may be used when preferred to the netting or paper. Anything of a fibrous nature, or with surfaces not smooth like wire, will do. Three or four feedings a day are required as will appear from the condition of the worms and the freshness of the leaves. Worms feed most in the morning and late at night. It is best therefore to feed at about 5 a. m. and 10 p. m., with one or two feedings during the day as may seem best.

When the first molt begins, about the sixth day, the worms lose appetite. Then stop feeding and keep the place clean until the molt is completed. The unhealthy worms will be longer in molting than the others and ought to be separated so as to prevent the spreading of the disease. When most of them have molted, then resume the feeding. If they are too numerous for the space they occupy, they may be divided by removing the net or branch before all the worms have come to it. Then put down another net or twig. Keep the temperature as regular as possible, keep the air pure and give plenty of it, and guard against ants and other insects, as well as rats and mice. The second and third moltings are attended usually with no more trouble than the first, but the fourth is often more serious. The color whitens with every successive molt, and at the fourth it is a cream color in most breeds. During the last molting great care is required, and they must be watched closely, must have more feed, and their cleanliness is of great importance, because they are approaching the spinning period. Prof. Riley thus sums up the duties of this period:

1st. Uniformity of age in the individuals of the same tray, (that is, one lot or table of worms), so as to insure their maturing simultaneously. 2d. No intermission in the supply of fresh food, except during the molting periods. 3d. Plenty of room, so that the worms may not too closely crowd each other. 4th. Fresh air, and as uniform temperature as possible. 5th. Cleanliness. Next week we will give notes on preparation for spinning, gathering cocoons, destroying the chrysalis, etc. Those of our readers who are interested in the matter of these silk articles, ought to preserve them for reference in the future.

The Congressional Contest.

Kansas is so overwhelmingly Republican in politics, that unless the people should throw off all party restraint and run one campaign themselves, it is to be expected that the candidates for Congressmen-at-Large who are nominated at Topeka on the 28th inst., will be elected. It is, therefore, of them the FARMER has a word to say. It was wise, in a party machine sense to hold the convention at a time when the country people are too busy at their work to attend to politics. One member of the central committee—a farmer, made a manly protest against the time set. He wanted it held when the whole people could take part in the preliminary discussions, but he was almost unanimously voted down. There was no necessity for such haste; but its wisdom is manifest in the fact that it puts the whole matter largely into the hands of professional politicians.

The list of candidates in reality is large enough; but when we come to look at the candidates-by-courtesy, and the sledgehorns, the list grows big enough for a petition for a county-seat election. Taking the real candidates, we find: Baker, Morrill, Buchanan, Snoddy, Perkins, Simons, Funston, Benedict, Hackney, Sluss, Peters, Hanback, Booth and Holt. Some others, as Kelley, St. Clair, Keeler, Broderick and Brown, are mentioned by their friends, but they are not generally regarded as candidates. Of the foregoing list, ten are lawyers; two are farmers, one a banker and one—Booth, is described by the Leavenworth Times as "One of the shrewdest politicians in the state." Three of them—Perkins, Peters and Holt, are now Judges of District Courts.

The KANSAS FARMER, two weeks ago, contained an invitation to these gentlemen asking

them to give our readers information touching their opinions on the transportation question. A copy of that issue of the paper, with the article marked, was mailed to the address of every one of these candidates. Two of them saw the article in this office, for it was pointed out to them by the writer hereof in person. We thought that was an easy and very proper way to get their opinions before the people, because the FARMER circulates in every county in the state. But none of them has yet responded. The invitation is now and hereby renewed. There is time yet. It is two weeks before the convention.

We insist that no man is fit to represent Kansas in Congress if he has no opinions on this important subject, or, if he has, is afraid to express them. This paper is not an enemy of railroads. It is their friend to the extent that it welcomes every new mile that is laid. Railroads are as useful as common roads. They are grand arteries through which the lifeblood of the nation flows as it runs out from the fields and herds of the farmers. It is because they are so useful and necessary that we want to have them conducted on some specific general plan, known to all the people, plain and simple, to the end that all of us may regard them as helpers and not as rulers. The people ought to control the government of this country by laws of their own making. The inn-keeper, who is a public servant, has been governed by law—stable, continuing law, ever since public houses were first used. Railroad companies ought to be governed in the same way; and if they are not willing to submit to such control, then let the power of the people be brought to bear, and every road in the country be run by government employees.

But we don't want any government interference beyond a just protection of the people's rights. Kansas is located between two ambitious cities—Kansas City and Denver. Already we hear complaints that goods from beyond those points, are shipped over our state at rates lower than our own people must pay from points within the state to those places. In Texas, as the Texas Farmer states, cotton bales are carried from Houston to Philadelphia or Boston for \$3 apiece, and yet it costs \$4.45 to send a bale from one of the interior counties to Houston or Galveston. That is robbery in Texas, and similar conduct in Kansas is robbery here. We don't want to injure or cripple the roads, but we want to equalize their charges; and in order to have that done, the law must come to our aid, for the railroad companies will never do it until they are forced to it.

Now, what do these gentlemen aspiring to congressional honors think about these things? We want this question brought before the nominating convention. Have you no opinions, or are you cowards and afraid to express them publicly? Please let us know where you stand, if you are on your feet at all.

## Kansas Farmer at the Front.

We are giving out a first-class agricultural paper every week—just such a paper as every rural family in the state ought to have. We want to make the paper larger and better, but we will not enlarge until the beginning of the new volume, January 1, next. In the meantime, we want to get all the subscribers possible, so that when we come out larger and in an entire new dress on the 3d day of January every family in Kansas—or thereabouts—will be among our readers. We now knock down the price of the paper to everybody, during the next two months, to one dollar a year. Every one of the present subscribers can get us from one to five new names, with very little trouble. Help us and we will help you. In our enlarged form we will have a place for the boys and girls, and we will have a lecture room for everybody, where short articles will appear from time to time on subjects of practical importance to the people as citizens.

We propose to make the best paper ever made in Kansas. We have no hobby but to educate the people. Remember, any and everybody may have the paper a year for one dollar, if the money and name are sent in within the next sixty days.

## English Sparrows.

These little birds are not making friends. A reader of the FARMER calls our attention to them through an article in the American Agriculturist. They are not musical nor are they useful as many other varieties. They dig up seed, tear off fruit buds, and damage fruit before it ripens. The report of an English commission appointed to investigate the little pests in Australia where much complaint is made of them, says: "They attack apricots, cherries, figs, apples, grapes, peaches, plums, pears, nectarines, loquats, olives, wheat and barley, peas, cabbages, cauliflowers, and garden seed."

The English sparrow is not unknown in Kansas. The better they are known here the less they are liked. They are quarrelsome, too, fighting other birds away. Of course they are not wholly bad, for they destroy many worms that injure trees, and they also gobble an occasional bug; but they are not the birds we want; and they increase so rapidly, that it may become a serious question before many years how to get rid of them. They are small, but very destructive.

## Death of a Bride.

John S. Gilmore, editor of the Wilson County (Kas.) Citizen and Miss Viola Butin, of Fredonia, were married in Ohio, May 31, and set out on a pleasure tour. The telegraph, on the 9th inst, announced the death of Mrs. Gilmore in Washington, but gave no details. This is a sad misfortune, one that might overwhelm many a young man. Our sympathy for the sorrowing one is deep and sincere. We know

him well, and have long been an interested observer of his life. His wife was a young woman of great worth. We first saw her as a school-girl, ten years ago, a bright, pretty, smart scholar. Her progress up into womanhood was a symmetrical development of mental and physical graces, and now, just on the threshold of the great future, full of hope and gladness, she drops out of the line. It is very sad. We commend to our brother a sturdy will of submission, and a determination not to break. Hold up, and you will gain strength to bear as time passes. The memory of one so beautiful and true will be a heart-jewel that you may wear forever. God's will be done.

## Kansas This Week.

Last week was our first summer week. In the southern part of the state harvest began Friday and Saturday. Thousands of acres will be cut there this week. Our reports from all sections are encouraging. The wheat is well filled, berries plump and heads large. Chinch bugs have ceased to annoy, leaving the only danger to be feared in storms. Wheat is ripening fast. Next week the harvest will reach the center of the state and early fields in the north. Corn is coming out now in the warm sunshine. Everything looks hopeful. With no general storms in the next ten days, Kansas will have cut the straw of a great many bushels of wheat.

## Funston, Benedict and St. Clair.

The county papers where these gentlemen reside, speak in the highest terms of their qualifications for Congress. We wish again to state, that we know them well, and we know them to be practical and successful farmers. Their hands and faces are red with the farm sunshine. There is no discount on any of these men. They are sober, industrious, intelligent, hard working farmers, and surely one or two of them ought to be sent to Congress.

## Gossip About Stock.

A storm in Texas recently destroyed a good many sheep and demoralized two ranches.

The lambing season in Kansas this year has been a successful one.

Two Indians and three white men stole about three hundred head of cattle in the Seminole country in one night recently.

The Texas State Wool Growers' Association met at San Antonio, the 8th inst., with eighty delegates, representing 4,500,000 sheep. Resolutions were adopted opposing free trade ideas.

The Dodge City Times says sheep are scarce—that is, sheep for sale, and that the drive to Dodge will be small this year.

A late experiment with the new cattle car, giving a stall to every animal, proved to be a perfect success. From Buffalo to New York the train (ten cars) ran on the passenger track and made passenger time. Thirty miles were averaged, but forty was made frequently as a test. The animals went through all right. At the end of the ride, the cattle were driven out of the cars with an umbrella.

Young calves are dis-borned by shaving off the button and the wound seared quickly with a hot iron.

A lady in Pleasanton, Kas., has a cow, and this is what the Observer says about her: She sold the calf at 3½ months old for \$20. During the year she has sold \$38 worth of butter. She has sold three hogs, one of which netted \$6, and the other two \$17.30 above all expense; and during three months of the year she had no pig, so considerable more could have been realized if she had kept one all the time. The receipts foot up to the nice little sum of \$81.30 for one year, besides all the milk, cream, and butter necessary for household purposes.

E. O. Walden, of Sheridan county, this state, started with seventeen sheep three years ago. Now he has over a hundred and sheared a fine lot of wool from them a few days ago.

One hundred and fifteen car loads of cattle passed through Ottawa from Southern Kansas Monday and Tuesday of last week.

At Caldwell, Kas., May 17, Mr. Bennett bought 1,000 head of cows at \$26 a head, and on the 27th, sold them at an advance of \$4—clearing \$4,000 on the lot.

The Coffeyville Journal says: Capt. Stone this week sold to some parties from Ohio over 2,200 cattle, in consideration of about \$82,000.

## New Publications.

BEES AND HONEY: or The Management of an Apiary for Profit and Pleasure, by Thomas G. Newman, editor of the "American Bee Journal," Chicago, Ill.

The third edition of this work has been carefully re-written by the author, for the information of the many who are now becoming interested in the pursuit of bee-keeping. It contains 160 profusely illustrated pages, is "fully up with the times" in all the various improvements and inventions in this rapidly developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of the honey bee, and at the same time produce the most money in its best and most attractive condition. Chief among the new chapters are "Bee Pasturage a Necessity," "Management of Bees and Honey at Fairs," "Marketing Honey," etc.

Price, bound in cloth, 75 cents; in paper covers, 50 cents, postpaid.

## Amber Cane Seed.

Landis & Hollinger, of Sterling, Kas., have about 100 bushels of Amber Cane Seed for sale at \$1.50 per bushel.

## Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

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



The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath. For circulars and list of Agents, address

T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky.

Sold at manufacturer's prices by D. Holmes, Drug-gist, Topeka, Kas.

## ROCK HILL FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Prop's,

WASHINGTON, KAS.

Dealers and breeders of

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP,

POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses,

DUKE OF GLENDALE, \$400. ALYMER, \$25. HARVEY, \$25.

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

**SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE.**

**SCOTCH COLLIE SHEPHERD PUPS.**

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

W. F. KING, Mills, Kas.

**WALTER BROWN & CO.,**

**WOOL COMMISSION**

**MERCHANTS,**

**BOSTON. MASS.**

**BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.**

**The handling of growers clips a specialty**

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**Attention Swine Breeders**

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire swine that can be procured. Our herd having won 50 high class premiums at leading fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1880 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 335 lbs., and two averaging 375 lbs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1881 won \$324 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sallie bore sovereign Duke 3819 won \$175 at three of the leading fairs in the west, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis Fair.

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

Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROLLINS & WALKER, Manhattan, Kas.

**Pure Short-Horn Cattle.**

Bargains for Breeders or Buyers. Write me for any information, or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd.

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

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

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**GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.**

FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

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**Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, KING PHILLIP CORN, EARLY WHITE CORN, ST. CHARLES WHITE CORN,**

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(Successors to Wm. M. Price & Co.)

**Commission Merchants,**

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis.

Sacks furnished free to those who ship to us.

Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

**Short Horn Cattle and**

**Berkshire Swine.**

**COTTONWOOD FARM,**

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

**J. J. MAILES, Proprietor.**

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns number 22 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young bulls.

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from no other than winners, as British Sovereign I 533; Hope-well 3837, and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 336; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

**Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.**

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use, also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCHOTT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, and SETTER Dogs, bred and for sale by ALEX. PROCTOR, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price list.

**CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.**

**CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP.**

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50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best blood in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. Scott, Stella, Mo.

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C. E. BANKER, Salina, Kansas. Will sell White Leghorns eggs for 50 cents for one setting or 90 cents for two settings. Eggs packed in baskets.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1 00 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2 50 per dozen.

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

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Whose Flocks Show SCAB or YERMIN are reminded that

**Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip**

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and YERMIN 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 increased 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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## Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 500 Horses and Mules.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILL, Supl. E. F. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

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(Established in 1868.)



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

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Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Prigouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Blyndur 18th, Roderick 12th, and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam IXL 4th 3210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

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BY UNCLE JOE.

CHAPTER XVII.

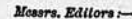
The Judge then went into the house, and Capt. Killchrist, who had seen us talking, came over and followed him in. During the noon hour I had a business call from Nimble-

At the conclusion of this address, Mr. Manly arose and stated to court and jury that, speaking for the prisoner,

The judge sipped a little water, and was about to direct the bailiff to take charge of the jury, when the word "Judge" was pronounced near the jury.

"Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock," came from the Judge's buried face.

**30** finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos, Moss Rose, etc., with name only 10c; or 50 mixed or all chromos 10c. AGENTS WANTED. *Low Prices, EXTRA CARDS pay!* Outfit 10c. 20 samples, terms, etc., 3c.



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## THE MARKETS.

## The Business World.

It cannot be truly stated that business affairs in this country are in an encouraging condition. Failures have not increased, it is true, but there is a good deal of uneasiness among mechanics and laborers in some of the large cities. The largest demonstration of the kind ever made in the west, perhaps, was that at Milwaukee on Monday. The different organizations carried flags, and the red flag of the commune was prominent. Inflammatory speeches were made. Type foundries, iron foundries, horse shoe makers, weavers, steel and iron workers, are striking for higher wages, and there is no telling how extended the dissatisfaction may become.

Besides these labor disturbances, excessive rains have fallen within a few days past in many localities—notably in Illinois, destroying crops, rendering the coming harvest uncertain, and greatly retarding, if not absolutely stopping the growth of corn. Still, there is no indication of permanent derangement of markets.

On Monday, at New York, money closed easy at 2½ per cent., at Chicago, the tendency was to advance, and the bank clearings amounted to \$3,150,000; at Kansas City there was little change from our last report.

## By Telegraph, June 12.

## Chicago.

HOGS—Market quotable without change, the quality of offerings poor and the general market steady; mixed \$7.45a8.50; heavy hogs \$8.10a8.50; light hogs \$7.50a8.00; skips \$6.25a7.35.

CATTLE—Better feeling in the fat cattle market shipping cattle \$5.25a5.75; butchers' stock \$2.60a3.00; Texas \$2.50a4.75; stockers and feeders \$2.75a4.60.

SHEEP—In fair supply and moderately active demand at \$3.00a3.45.

FLOUR—Common to choice western 5a7.50; common to fancy Minnesota 8a9.25.

WHEAT—Quiet and prices about nominal at 1.32 cash; 1.82½ June; 1.84½ July; No 2 wheat prices were somewhat unsettled, closing at 98½ July; 97½ August.

## TOPEKA MARKETS.

## Produce.

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

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.15
CHESSE—Per lb	.20
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.25
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	4.50
" " Medium	4.50
" " Common	4.00
NEW POTATOES—Per bu	3.00
SUGAR—A 9 lbs. for	1.00
Granulated 8½ lbs.	1.00
C. 10 lbs.	1.00
Brown, 10½ lbs.	1.00

COFFEE—Good, # D	.15
Best Rio, # D	.20
O. G. Java, # D	.25a.35
Roasted Rio, good, # D	.18
Java, # D	.30a.40
Mocha, best, # D	.40

## Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green	.0514
No. 2	.0412
Calfs to 15 lbs	.08
Kip 16 to 25 lbs	.07
Bull and stag	.04
Dry flint prime	.11
No. 2	.09
Dry salted, prime	.10
No. 2	.08

## TALLOW.

SHEEP SKINS—per lb, green	.08
Dry	.10
WOOL—Fine light	.19a.20
heavy	.16a.18
Choice medium	.20
Low	.18
Coarse	.15a.18
Black and burry	.03a.05
Earthy, dingy, dung-locked	.03a.05

## Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

## WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2.

Fall No 3	1.15
Fall No 4	1.00

## CORN—White.

Yellow	.80
OATS—Per bu, new	.55
RYE—Per bu	.75
BARLEY—Per bu	.50

## FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.

No 2	4.50
No 3	3.75
No 4	3.50

## CORN MEAL.

CORN CHOP	2.25
RYE CHOP	2.00
CORN & OATS	1.75

## SHORTS.

GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel	1.25
Millet	1.20
Timothy	3.00
Clover	6.00
Flax	1.50
English Blue Grass	2.00
Kentucky Blue Grass	1.25
Orchard	2.25
Red Top	1.25

## Poultry.

Corrected by McKay Bros

CHICKENS—hens, per dozen	2.75a3.00
TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks in season	
SPRING CHICKENS	1.75a2.00

## Fat Stock on Foot.

Corrected by Wolf & Schlegel.

GOOD STEERS, per pound	.04a.05
COWS	.02½a.03
HOGS, shipping	.08½a.09
SHEEP, sold by the head	.05

## TURNIP SEED!

Transvaal Purple Top and White Flat Dutch, White and Yellow Kite, and all approved varieties, sent by mail, postpaid, 1¢ lb. By express or freight in 10 packages, 50¢. Liberal discount to trade. C. B. ROGERS, Seedman, 133 Market St., Philadelphia.

## THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.)

## Strays for the week ending June 14.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Robert Gaston in Hamilton tp, May 19 1882 one brindle cow 3 years old, giving milk, and valued at \$30.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R B Hampton in Liberty tp one bay mare 3 yrs old, small white spot on inside of right fore foot, both hind feet white, little white spot in forehead, valued at \$40.

Doniphan county—D. W. Morse, clerk.

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

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

Graham county—E. McCabe, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J C Chesney in Bryant tp one dun mule, medium size, branded on left shoulder with an inverted L, supposed to be 14 years old, and valued at \$40.

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

Linn county—J. E. Madden, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J C Melindy in Potomac tp June 5 1882 one 3 yr old stallion colt, bay, star in forehead, white stripes in face widest at bottom, hind foot white.

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

MARE—Taken up May 6 1882 by Chas E Wells in Clear Fork tp one 3 yr old bay or brown mare, white on right hind foot, star in forehead, valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one brown 2 year old stud colt, valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one sorrel yearling stud colt, valued at \$10.

Reno county—W. B. Marshall, clerk.

COW—Taken up the 5th of June by S V Davis, Castleton tp, 1 cow and calf by her side, medium size, color brown, branded on right side with crossed S, valued at \$35.

Wabunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

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

ROLLINS & WALKER

June 13th, 1882.

## Stock &amp; Farm for Sale.

Will sell at public sale on easy terms to the highest bidder, on Saturday, July 22, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the Diamond Creamery Farm and Stock. The farm contains 240 acres, of which 50 acres is now in corn, 10 sorghum, 10 wheat, 20 rye, 5 oats, 5 millet, balance prairie grass with good outside range. Farm house of 1½ stories 24x24, walled cellar; 2 good wells with pumps; plenty of stock water. Kansas stables for 6 horses and 40 head of cattle, corals etc. Creamery fixtures for 20 cows. Possession given immediately. Address DIAMOND CREAMERY, Glen Sharrad, Rice Co., Kas.

## TOPEKA.

## ST. MARYS.

## WAMEGO.

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

## LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

AT THE

## CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

OF

## A GOLDSTANDT &amp; BRO.,

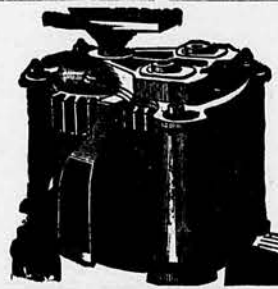
Southwest corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas, where goods are marked in plain figures. No misrepresentations to make sales.

## YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

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

## GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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



## SUGAR CANE MACHINERY.

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

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

## BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

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

## Hereford Cattle

## J. S. HAWES,

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

50 LOVELY Chromo Cards, New and Elegant designs, name on 10c. Vann & Co., Fair Haven, Ct.

## Sheep for Sale.

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

E. W. WATSON, Fairfield, Wab. Co., Kas.

## The Profit

## FARM BOILER

Is Simple, Perfect, and Cheap; the Best Feed Cooker; the only Dumping Boiler; empties its Kettle in a minute. Over \$3,500 in use. Cook your Feed and Save one-half the Cost of Fuel. Send for circular. D. R. SEBASTY & CO., Batesville, Ill.

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

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

## Farmers Read This.

100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out at cost. Write for price list. FALL BROS., Fulton, Ky.

## ALL HAIL TO THE GLAD HARVEST APPROACHING,

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

## THE AULTMAN &amp; TAYLOR THRESHER

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

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

## A LINE OF THRESHING MACHINERY THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED.

We will receive the coming 60 days from 50 to 100 cars of the Celebrated Aultman & Taylor Horse Power Establishments, Steam Establishments, Traction Engines with self guides and reverse levers, Plain Engines, Single Horse Powers, &c. We keep a large stock of extras; every part of Separator, Power and Engine, which we furnish at factory list price here, so there may be no delay in case of breakage. Have none but "the Starved Rooster Thresher," and if no Agent in your section, write us direct.

## Trumbull, Reynolds &amp; Allen,

General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

## The Best Buggies in the Market for the Money.

Top and Open Buggies, End Spring Buggies, Side Bar Buggies, Timkin Spring Buggies, Side Spring Buggies.

Three Spring Phaetons, Two Spring Phaetons, Canopy Top Phaetons, Two Seated Carriages; Surreys, Norwegian Wagons, Sun Shades,

Extra Tops, Harness; &c. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## The Celebrated Watertown Platform

## Spring Wagon.

THE STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON OF THIS COUNTRY.

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

## The Eureka Hedge Layer. OSAGE HEDGE SEED;

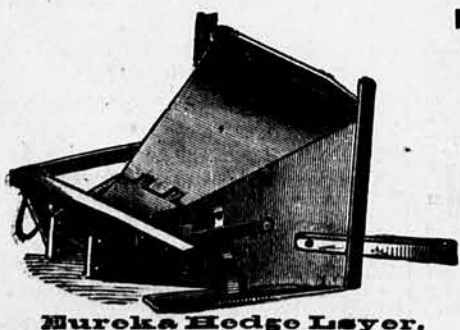
THE BEST SEED IN THE MARKET AT \$5.00 PER BUSHEL IF ORDERED BEFORE STOCK IS GONE.

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

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

## Trumbull, Reynolds &amp; Allen,

SEEDSMEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.



Eureka Hedge Layer.