

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 6, 1881.

VOL. XIX, NO. 27.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

### Communications.

#### The Wine that Mocketh.

No one can wish to deny that the ancients understood the art of making inebriating wine. That they did so is evident from almost every writer sacred and profane. It is certain too that they carried the art, even in very remote ages, to the highest degree of perfection and experienced its fullest effects. But it is very clear also that another drink, intoxicating was made from the grape. What ever doubt there may be about any other passage, no reasoning can destroy or sophistry evade the fact that the "cup" drunk by Pharaoh in the dream in Gen. xli, 11 v, was the unfermented juice of the grape. The occurrence as the act in a dream shows clearly to an unprejudiced mind, we think, that it was the custom of the monarch. Indeed history informs us that the ancient Egyptians neither drank fermented wine nor offered it to their gods. Hebrew scholars again, affirm that in the old original of the old testament two distinct words for wine were chiefly used, representing respectively the alcoholic and the unfermented kinds as is clearly shown by the effects described. The former is *yayin* the latter *tirosh*. It is *tirosh* that is represented as a blessing as in Joel ii, 24 v, Prov. iii, 10 Psalms iv, 7 v. The two appear in contradistinction in Micah vi, 15v, where *tirosh* is translated *sweet wine*. It is *yayin* that is a mocker. Prov. xx, 1, that caused the people to err, Isaiah xxviii, 7 v; that biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Prov. xxiii, 31, 32 verses.

That Christ came "eating and drinking" does not show that he drank fermented wine. His course is merely contrasted with that of John the Baptist who, being a Nazirite, abstained religiously not only from fermented wine but from unfermented wine and even from every product of the vine, Num. vi, 3 v. That he made intoxicating wine at Cana can only be proved when you have shown not only that "well drunk" means well intoxicated instead of well filled but that the governor of the feast uses the term "good wine" as the liquor seller would, in the sense of fermented wine, and not as we should in the sense of rich nourishing unfermented wine.

In a number of the ancient writers the un-intoxicating wine is commended and spoken of as good. The poet Horace whom no one will accuse of being a temperance fanatic advises his friend Mecaenas to drink "the innocent Lesbian" of which he affirms a hundred glasses would not affect the head or senses. Which natural, that the feasters should begin with the stronger wine and proceed to that which had less energy and taste or beginning with milder should afterwards employ that which was more powerful to rouse their already sated appetites. In speaking of the institution of the Lord's supper no one of the Evangelists ever uses the word wine. It is the *cup* and the *fruit of the vine*, terms which apply quite as well to the unfermented article. To us the former is a thousand times better symbol of what was intended. Furthermore it is to be remembered that the occasion was the passover at which time the Jews were forbidden not only to use leavened bread but to have it in their houses.

Geenius says that the Hebrew rendered leaven applies also to the ferment of wine. The Jews so understood it and did not during the passover drink fermented wine and those of them who are faithful in their religious observances do not now. At this time "their drink is," says one of their number, "either water or raisin wine prepared by themselves," the same raisin juice so despised by the lover of alcoholic wine at the communion. Here then we pause. There was no fermented wine or leavened bread on the table at which the Master was eating. If you would follow him literally you must not only use unfermented wine at communion but unleavened bread. No, friends he did not touch the cup that "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder" to his sacred lips when he said "do this in remembrance of me." The statement that he used inebriating wine at the communion is therefore worse than mere assertion. Understand us, there is no proof that Jesus of Nazareth ever drank fermented wine but once. The vinegar which

was given to him on the cross was doubtless the sour weak fermented wine drunk by the Roman soldiers. But we shall not allow you to plead this as an excuse for sipping it as a "medicine" until you too are not only sick and thirsting but bleeding, fainting and dying. But what did he drink? In Mark xiv, 25 v he says, "I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine until that day I drink it new in the kingdom of God." Mark that it is not *new* nor does the Greek bear out this explanation. The word is an adjective not an adverb. It means *new wine*. If it meant new fermented wine it would be in singular contradiction to what he himself represents to be the popular taste of "wine bibbers" a charge which we are given to understand was false as applied to him. We see no need to torture this verse for an explanation. If you drink wine follow the Master; drink it new. The wine of the kingdom of God is new, sweet unfermented. When one is as far advanced as Jesus Christ on the temperance question he will have little trouble with the temperance laws of Kansas.

I have always supposed that the wine recommended by Paul to Timothy was fermented wine but even this cannot be proved. The unfermented wine has proved very beneficial when taken for the "stomach's sake" sometimes agreeing with it when it will retain nothing else. This may therefore easily have been the wine which Paul and Timothy would use. At least the advice of Paul to Timothy does not seem to me to furnish a very firm foundation for much medicinal tipping.

Any man who has spent the best years of his life in raising a vineyard and orchard to engage in the infernal liquor traffic is indeed in a plight in more senses than one. He is almost as badly off as the silversmiths of Ephesus, Acts xix, 24, 41 v, not quite either, for the grapes and apples will be as good as ever and the latter will still make the best vinegar that is made. Moreover, when the merits of unfermented wine are understood I believe it will become an article of extensive use and trade. Three years ago at the Chicago Exposition a Mr. Boynton set up a stand for the sale of this wine. Such was his success that the next year he had two stands from which he and his assistants dispensed to the thirsty multitude the "fruit of the vine" not the product of decay. While I tasted other temperance beverages there, such as cider, lemonade and sodawater there were none of them as delicious to me as the sweet wine fresh from the rich clusters of Concord and Catawba. It was the "good wine."

The usual method of keeping sweet wine has already been given in the FARMER. Another method in use among both ancients and moderns is to boil the juice down until it will not ferment. When wanted for drinking it is diluted with water. The Romans had still another method which I should like to see experimented upon by those who have grapes. This was to submerge the juice properly secured in bottles in a pond where it was allowed to remain a month or more. When taken up it commonly had no tendency to ferment and according to Columella would remain sweet as long as a year.

Whether or not one sees a vindictive spirit in the Kansas law depends simply on the spectacles through which he looks. To the Mormons of Utah the laws of the United States against polygamy are full of a vindictive spirit and no doubt the Nihilists of Russia to whom murder seems a political, social and almost religious duty, see a great deal of vindictiveness in the punishment of the men who slaughtered the Czar Alexander.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw  
With good opinion of the law."

Men and brethren, let us stand by the temperance law. There are several points to be especially guarded. Let us not be scared and run away from the temperance standard by the cry that the law prohibits the sale of camphor. The man who buys camphor does not buy an intoxicating drink nor anything of which he can make one. Let the temperance foot be put squarely down on the chicanery of judges and juries who seek in such ways to break the force of the law.

Do not let us talk any more about the evils of adulterated liquors. Spirituous liquor consist simply of alcohol, water and some flavor substance. If now the manufacturer can put together the alcohol and water with a harmless flavoring we cannot see why his product is not equally as good as that from the winepress itself. The mere fact that the flavoring is artificial does not prove it injurious and even if poisonous substances are used chemical action may neutralize them leaving a harmless pro-

duct. Still farther the fact that nature has put in the flavoring does not prove it to be free from poison for nature produces even in vegetation some of the most terrible poisons. But the flavoring either natural or artificial does not we think, cut much figure in the case. The essential element of all liquors from lager beer to absinthe is alcohol and *and it is the alcohol that kills*. Let not distance so lend enchantment to the view as to throw a glamour over the drunkenness of our ancestors or conceal the fact that the "pure" products of their own presses and stills sent down many of them to drunkards' graves.

We should not have our faith in the law shaken by the assertion that the law cannot be perfectly enforced. Neither is any other law perfectly enforced. We have laws against theft and murder but property is stolen and men are murdered in Kansas. Frequently too the criminals go unpunished. Yet these laws are right and expedient. Let no citizen of a state which has had the Bender family talk about the perfect enforcement of law or despair of the temperance cause because the crime of liquor selling is sometimes committed and does not receive punishment. The non-enforcement of a law is no argument against the law. Even if a law be as little enforced as that which limits the rate of interest, still it may be right and just. If liquor be sold openly in every town in Kansas still it is branded as a crime. Let not the moral sense of our citizens be erased from the record. Besides as long as the rum party harp upon the non-enforcement of the law so long is the law not dead; *Nobody fights a dead law*.

Let us struggle against the legislative jury. The law is law and the jury has nothing to do but decide according to the evidence. We have known temperance men to injure their cause by considering themselves disqualified for jury service because there was a strong prejudice in their minds in favor of the law. Imagine a lawyer in a case of stealing asking the jury whether there was any prejudice in their minds in favor of the law! The law is law and the only question in any given case is whether the defendant is guilty in violating it for a decision of which by the evidence the most radical temperance man is as competent as any one.

Do not be alarmed by the hubbub about sumptuary laws. A man can plant a vineyard like Noah and if the products of his press and still do not kill him in the midst of his "best years" as I have known to be the case, he can carry out the whole Noachian program and if he has sons to "cover his shame" may even avoid the five dollar fine for drunkenness.

Let us not lose sight of the fundamental principle on which the law rests. A TRAFFIC WHICH IS THE DIRECT CAUSE OF NINE-TENTHS OF ALL THE CRIMES THAT ARE COMMITTED IS ITSELF A CRIME AND IS TO BE PLACED ON THE SAME FOOTING BEFORE THE LAW AS THE CRIMES WHICH IT CAUSES. A vote which adopted this constitutional amendment but rejected two others was not a blind leap but meant something.

T. C. MOFFATT.

Clyde, Kas.

#### "Concrete Felt."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Sir: In a late issue of your journal, A. M. Thompson, of Bridge, Saline Co., Kas., asks: "Can any of your readers tell me through the FARMER where concrete felt is manufactured?"

I cannot answer through the FARMER without giving the manufacturers a free advertisement, but if you will publish my reply, and send a copy of the FARMER containing the addresses of the manufacturers to each, I believe that it will result in their advertising with you.

I have used a large amount of goods of various make for insulating buildings, to keep out solar heat and cold, and to prevent heat produced by the combustion of fuel in a building from escaping through the walls and upper ceiling, and thus wasting fuel and making the occupants uncomfortable—and I have found nothing more satisfactory for those purposes than an article called "concrete felt" by the manufacturer. His address is A. Dunlop Gordon, No. 417, Walnut St., Philadelphia. He manufactures several qualities and varieties of goods, and for various purposes, to which they are respectively well adapted.

I have also used with good satisfaction for insulating purposes, an article manufactured by the "Patent Water Proof Roofing Company," C. J. Fay, esq., Camden, N. J., proprietor. I have received from each of these houses a full line of samples of their goods, with descrip-

tion, uses and price of each, and I have no doubt but that they will treat all correspondents the same.

They are both reliable houses, and have been long in the business. I would not have taken the trouble to answer A. M. T. or to ask you to publish my answer, did I not feel that I cannot communicate any information that will be more profitable to your readers, whether denizens of city or country, than what I shall say on a subject suggested by the above query.

I have for many years used fabrics of the styles above mentioned (and many others) for insulating buildings, from the gulf to the lakes, and with equal satisfaction, for keeping out heat and cold, and keeping in heat, in each, and in intermediate latitudes—and have found the effect of the insulation of buildings, of great variety, e. g. dairies, dwellings, stables, school buildings, churches, ice houses, etc., worth so much more than it cost, and to be productive of comfort and profit to such a degree, that I am prepared to say, and to prove what I am about to say by reliable persons who have had many years experience in the matter, that I believe that the buildings of Kansas of the varieties above named, would, if they were properly insulated, be worth millions of dollars more than they are now, for their respective purposes, after paying every expense attending the introduction of this architectural innovation, if it had been embraced in the original construction. Experienced architects and ventilating engineers all concede that there is no more effective nor economical mode of insulating buildings than by constructing in the walls, close chambers filled with dry air, and no method of producing such chambers known to me compares for economy and efficiency for producing them, with sheathings of the substances named, properly applied to studding, or furrings.

I would add in conclusion, that it will be a waste of money, no matter how good the quality of the material used is, unless it is applied in a manner that the chambers will be absolutely close.

The process is a very simple one. I have known thousands of dollars to be wasted in attempts at insulation of buildings for the want of knowledge and care in the execution.

The matter of the FARMER was never more interesting or useful than of late. I am delighted to see such promising reports of farm crops generally, in Kansas. The paper by A. N. Miller, on "R. R. Monopolies," and that of F. M. Abbott, "Against Hedges," in the issue of June 8th, are worth the subscription price of the FARMER for many years, to any farmer in your state or elsewhere.

They are both sound.

J. WILKINSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### Prospects in Osborne County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see by the crop reports given in the FARMER that wheat generally throughout the state is falling below the estimated yield of ten or fifteen days ago, and although no one from this section of our state has so reported it is a fact here also. Fields which had been estimated at 20 bushels ten days ago now are put at 15 per acre and some even less. Still there is much good wheat in the county—fields that will average over 20 bushels per acre—but these fields had been put at 30 and 35 bushels before. Commencing with the 12th inst. we had about a week of hot, dry weather. Not dry enough to do damage of itself, but the chinch bugs, which had been hatched by the million during this week, did terrible execution in sapping the life blood from the plant. Wheat, especially late winter wheat and spring wheat, at once threw out the flag of distress and in a few days it was dead. It seemed as though there was no salvation for it, but a week ago to-night heaven came to the rescue in a very heavy rain storm, succeeded by cool weather and still more rain. On Monday night, June 20, the rain fall was about two inches. On Friday night following over two inches, and on Saturday night about three inches, and it is wonderful how the wheat and oats seemed to rise from the dead. The fields are all killed in spots but other portions that seemed almost dead has recovered and a good half crop is now expected. Some fields will make none. Early May wheat which was not all damaged in the winter ripened before the bugs did much damage and is good wheat. But all wheat damaged by the winter and in consequence late is shrunk in the kernel. All late varieties, the Michigan White, the grass wheat and Fultz, are damaged more than the

May. We learn from this several things. First, the earliest wheat is safest. Second, the early wheat must be put in the proper time, and in a proper manner. These are facts which we all had learned by experience before but because late sowing will do sometimes and put into the ground in any shape, whatever some years will do, farmers become careless and a repetition of the lesson becomes necessary.

I have thought to write in reply to your correspondent who condemned so savagely the Osage Orange fence, but I notice that Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville, has said a few words that I think sufficient. If it costs as much to keep in repair a board or post fence as the Osage—and this is generally admitted—the great argument of your correspondent falls.

In a further article I may give my ideas on the fence business.

M. MOHLER.

Osborne, June 30.

#### From Anderson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have been having rain every day for the past week or more. In fact, it has rained about half of the time since the first of May.

Corn in most places is looking very good, although the weeds are making a good run in some fields.

Wheat harvest commenced here about the 14th, the same as it did last year. Wheat that was not put in in good shape last fall had to be turned under, while that which was put in early and well made a pretty good crop. The chinch bugs did a good deal of damage to some pieces. I think there will not be quite so large an acreage of wheat sown this fall.

The farmers have been crowded with work since the very first opening of spring and I expect they will be all the year round.

Some have commenced making hay already, and the prospect is there will be a very large amount of hay pressed, and shipped from this county this season.

Everything in the way of fruit will be plenty except blackberries, which were winter killed. Peach trees are loaded with fruit and we are waiting anxiously for them to ripen.

I like the stand the FARMER has taken on the temperance question. If the temperance people will only rally around the temperance flag and fight to the last moment, the day will not be far distant when drunkenness will be banished forever from our beautiful state.

Oats are looking splendid and will be fit for the harvester in about one week.

Corn is very scarce, worth from 45 to 50 cts. Wheat 95 cents to \$1.00. Oats 30 to 35 cents. Hogs \$4.00 to \$4.50 and scarce at that.

Flax is looking well. There has been quite a good deal sown in some parts of the county. One man up by Welda, I believe, has in eighty acres, and has it contracted for 80 cents. I think that is pretty good, for the chinch bugs will not touch it.

Wheat stacking has not commenced yet, and it looks now as though it will grow in the shock before we get it stacked.

Success to the "Old Reliable."

A FARMER BOY.

Garnett, Kansas, June 30.

#### The Farmer's Best Capital.

Labor is capital, intelligence is capital; combine them and you more than double the amount of your capital. It is the industry which makes capital, not capital the industry; but industry ill-directed can never acquire the capital which comes from well-directed industry. Look through any town, and on the same road, occupying farms of similar character, and you will observe a difference in the prosperity of the farmer. Examine closely the condition, and it will be found that the richest farmer has exercised the most intelligence over his labor. Seek further and you will find poor and indigent farmers, as well as poor and lazy farmers, where an intelligent application is used, and less actual labor, greater prosperity is found. Go, reader, and verify this statement and if found correct, be an advocate of a higher education for the farmer.

#### Western Dairying.

Whilst dairying in the west may be—and we know it is—a profitable business near to a good market, a large city; yet the breeding of cattle west of the Mississippi river is intended for beef purposes, hence those that cost the least at the start, mature the earliest on the same quality and quantity of food, and sell other things being equal, for the best price are the animal for the farmer.—*Journal of Agriculture.*



## The Farm and Stock.

### Demand for Horses.

The demand for good horses adapted to the varied wants of the country is active and, from present indications, will remain so for some time. The inquiry is not confined to horses of any particular class, but embraces serviceable business horses, roadsters, carriage horses, saddle horses, draft horses, etc. This is one result of the business prosperity of the country. Every branch of industry is active; business depression has been succeeded by an era of substantial prosperity, which bids fair to continue. The horse—the most serviceable of all animals to man and an indispensable factor in carrying on the industries of the country at all times—is, at such a time as this in great demand. The growth of the country calls for a greater number of horses. Increased transportation for commerce has largely increased the requirements for horses instead of diminishing them, as was predicted. Fifty years ago when traveling was done almost exclusively by stage coach and private conveyance, it was believed that the steamboat and the railroad would so greatly interfere with the use of horses that comparatively few would be profitably raised. But instead of such a result, the vast multiplication of such means of travel and traffic has greatly enhanced the requirement for good horses. So also in regard to labor-saving inventions intended to cheapen the cost of farm products. These things have created uses in other directions for horses, and there is every reason to believe that the same condition of things will continue. New industries and new methods born of the progress made in almost every department of human effort, have called into large use the services of man's chief reliance among the animals that minister to his wants; and as this is to be the case still, the matter is worth every farmer's attention.

What class or kind to raise is a question for men to decide for themselves. Individual taste in such matters sometimes should govern. Some men delight in the stylish roadster, and another's idea of utility makes him admire the heavy breeds. The draft horse is a necessity of the times, and the stylish stepper, the carriage horse and the fine saddle beast will always be sought. If a man's taste is in the direction of heavy horses, he should select them as his specialty, rather than undertake to raise light and speedy stock; and if another sees his ideal in the "thoroughbred" or blood horse, it is hardly to be supposed that he would take as much interest in raising draft stock as he would in breeding and rearing his favorite kind. The demand for horses embraces all breeds, and as a rule, it is wise to select that class for which a man has a preference. In a large majority of instances, however, a man may not be wedded to any particular breed, or have no special preference one over another, in such cases he can do no better than to select as his specialty what has been called serviceable business horses, staunch, of good size and style, moderate speed, and nervy action. For horses of this class there is a steady and increasing demand; they are quickly purchased at good prices, and it is in this field that Western farmers will find remunerative work. By a judicious selection of a sire and dam such horses may be secured; but, as we have frequently urged, this cannot be done by indiscriminate breeding, for instead of obtaining what is desired, the progeny may be a nondescript, ungainly and undesirable. It is indispensable to success that the conditions shall be favorable to obtaining it. We stated them heretofore, and need not repeat them here. The class of horses referred to are scarce and high, and of this many farmers have doubtless taken notice.—*Prairie Farmer.*

### Coal Tar on the Farm.

Prof. S. A. Knapp, of the Iowa Agricultural College furnishes the following very important article to the *Keokuk Gate City*, of which he is the agricultural editor:

The attention of our readers has been frequently called to the value of coal tar on the farm, especially in the preservation of woods, and we are more forcibly impressed with its value as my experiments begin to assume the authority of a demonstration. Much has been written of its adaptation to the needs of the farmer as a cheap paint for out-buildings; without detracting from its value for such purposes, we are led to believe that this is one of the minor considerations in its practical use, and that the great purpose to which it will be applied is the preservation of timber and the conversion of woods, liable to decay from exposure to material valuable for all purposes. That coal tar does almost perfectly preserve our soft woods has been fully demonstrated, so that it does not belong to the speculative.

Last year, to test the value of our soft woods, when properly treated, we boiled posts of green basswood, water elm, cottonwood, white willow and oak, in coal tar, allowing them to remain in the tank ten minutes each; then they were drained and piled up, exposed to the sun one month; afterward they were set in the ground as ordinary posts. At this date there is no perceptible difference in their durability; all are as sound as when set. What is more remarkable, the basswood holds a nail apparently as well as the oak. In cutting across section the tar seemed to penetrate quite a distance, filling the pores and hardening the wood, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch deep, was like cement and impervious to water. Much depends, doubtless, upon the method of preparation. The wood should be green to obtain the best results. Farmers are familiar with the decided improvement in the character of wood when cut green

and seasoned under shelter. Poplar, cottonwood and white willow thus prepared, make excellent fuel. Beech and other woods for mechanical purposes, when the greatest solidity and tenacity of fibre are required, are dressed green, and oiled, then are dried under cover. The charring of wood also adds materially to its durability. Coal tar secures all these conditions. When the green post or board is placed in boiling tar the sap is expelled and is replaced by the tar to some extent; deeper portions are affected as by rapid seasoning.

The vat for heating the tar may be made like an ordinary sap pan and of any length; put in a barrel of tar and dip the whole post or as much as desired. The most particular part to be covered is that just above and below the surface when set. Where great durability is desired the post should be boiled 30 minutes or more; ten minutes will answer for boards.

A barrel of coal tar, costing \$3, will cover 150 posts, if boiled, or 300 if dipped one-half length. The cost of boiling lumber in tar is estimated at \$5 per thousand feet and thus prepared even basswood is indestructible. Treated with the coal tar the long, slim, white willow poles, so abundant in the west, become as valuable as cedar and are the ready solution of the question, what shall we do for fence posts?

As a paint, one coat of hot tar is worth more than any known preparation of oil for the preservation of wood.

Our present use of wood floors for basements in barns is very objectionable on the score of health and expense. Concrete covered with coal tar has many advantages.

It is needless to enumerate the many uses for which coal tar could be employed on the farm. With asphaltum it makes the best paint for iron, and with benzoli it forms the best covering for machinery.

Two things should always be remembered in husbandry, good sheds and plenty of coal tar.

### Ravages of the Insect Army.

In the great war against weeds we are in danger of forgetting that we have an enemy about as far greater power, because working often insidiously and unseen, which requires to be as much guarded against, namely: the insect enemy. We complain of weeds because they rob the plant of food and like the place where a good plant ought to be; and we fight with the feathered enemy because he takes the fruit, which have struggled through all other troubles; but the insect which we do not see, rarely troubles us very much, though after it is too late to apply a remedy, we see what terrible havoc has been done. Then, overwhelmed with our great loss, we think there is no help for it. Yet we have the evidence everywhere about us that much less labor is often expended by the exasperated farmer or fruit grower in shooting birds that are rather his friends than his enemies, would be more than sufficient to preserve a fruit crop against the worst insect enemies that ever existed.

We are moved to these remarks by a communication we recently read in a horticultural journal in regard to the celery grub. All who have had experience in the culture of this vegetable know that they have much trouble some seasons from the operations of a very small worm, which gets underneath the surface of the leaf and feeds on its cellular matter. Celery, when attacked by this insect, rarely does any good. This correspondent had tried lime, and ashes, and sulphur, and all the easy remedies so often named, but with no good at all. Finally he wrote to some one whom he thought could tell him what to do, and was told to go over the leaves on the first appearance of the insect and pinch them "dead." He thought this very absurd; but he was tempted to try the advice, and found to his surprise that it no more time than one or two good waterings or weeding; and he therefore writes to thank his friend for his advice, and to praise his own good sense in having taken it. Yet, this is no more than we in this department, and most other agricultural laborers, are continually inculcating, namely: the necessity of personal labor if we would do anything in this way with much hope of success.

This has been exemplified in the case of the curculio on the plum. All sorts of easy scare-weeds have been thought of. Some dust the trees with lime, with sulphur, with ashes—others stick tar in rage about the tree. Numerous other nostrums have been popular, but the first great blow at the curculio was to cut off a bough close up to the trunk, place sheets under the trees, and with a mallet suddenly the stump and thus shake the insects off, which were then burnt. Do this every morning for a week, and you can get plenty of plums and they will pay handsomely. Dr. Hull, of Illinois, improved on this idea. He invented a sort of wheelbarrow with sheets spread on frames, which shook off and collected the insects at once. He also has plums in plenty and finds it pays. It is, indeed, the experience of every one that the war against insects, as against weeds, is one in which we must personally engage if we would have success. People think that the climate is a fearful one, and look with envious eyes on foreign countries from which fruit flows so freely to our shores. But all who have had personal experience in these countries tell us that personal effort to keep off these animal pests is some enormous, and they laugh at us because we sit down and do nothing but cry over our hard fate.

Of course, we can get some help from outside agencies, and of these birds are the best. But even these we have to assist in order to get the best results from their work. We remember once when the cut worm was

of the most engrossing with the press generally. Asking a farmer friend what he regarded as the best remedy, and we suspect that the great world of disputants would have been surprised at his answer that he encouraged the blackbirds, as the purple grackle is called in these parts. This, the white grub, and similar root devourers, he thought he kept completely down by encouraging them. His neighbors shot at them whenever they had a chance, and they flocked to his farm, where they were protected; and they followed his plow and hoe-harrow, to use his own words, like a flock of ducks, and thus kept them closely checked. When he found his corn or any of his hoed crop troubled in this way, he put the cultivator at once to work, and this gave the birds a chance.

These little hints may be of service at this season of the year. The war must be begun early and with personal effort. The ways and means need not be specially referred to. Only let it be recognized that personal labor of some kind must be at the bottom of success, and how to do it will often suggest itself.—*German town Telegraph.*

### The Simplest Farm Book Keeping.

For an ordinary farm, writes a correspondent of an exchange, I would have but one book, and that one ruled after the form of the merchant's cash book, and keep it very much in the same manner, i. e., on the left hand page I would enter all the debits, and on the right hand page a balance could be obtained at any time I desired to know how the account was running.

The first account I would open would be the farm. On the left hand page I would enter the present cash valuation of my farm implements, and all new ones bought and repairs made. On the right hand page I would enter the amount received for any implements sold or returned, etc. Next I would have a name or number for each field on my farm and give it the space in my book. On the left enter what I consider a fair price for labor done, cost of all fertilizers put on that field, and all seed put on the same. On the right hand page the cash value of all that field has produced. The balance at the end of the year would show me the profit or loss on that field. And from the amount of this loss or gain I would know what next to do with it. Without this knowledge how could I intelligently cultivate this field in the future? I might have an opinion as to what profit I had, but such opinion would be far too unreliable to base any future operations on.

In like manner I would treat every field on my farm; also, my sheep, holding separate accounts with different breeds, if I had such; with my dairy cattle, my horses and horse teams, my hogs, my poultry, etc. Each of these accounts will show its gains or losses from which I can decide the future management. At the end of the year I would place on the right hand or Cr. side of the farm account a fair valuation of my farm and all farm implements, balance up all my field and cattle accounts, which would then show me whether I was worth less or more than at the commencement of the year, and just where the loss was sustained or profit made, i. e., which field or department of my farm had been the most profitable to me, and which the least. The farmer needs not to have scales to ascertain actual weights. His estimates are good enough, only be sure and estimate against yourself, and then the result will happily disappoint you, if at all.—*American Farmer.*

### Killing the Peach Borer.

A Lake county, Ohio, correspondent of the *Farming World* says the following is a sure means of destroying the peach borer, and if so, it is valuable information to every man who has a peach tree.

Get a pint of crude carbolic acid, costing 25 cents, and sufficient for twenty gallons of the wash. Take a tight barrel and put in four or five gallons of soft soap, with as much hot water to thin it, then stir in the pint of carbolic acid, and let it stand over night or longer to combine. Now add twelve gallons of rain water and stir well; then apply to the base of the trees with a short broom or brush, taking pains to wet the inside of all crevices. This will prevent both peach and apple borers. It should be applied the latter part of June in this climate, when the moth and beetles usually appear. The odor is so pungent and lasting that no eggs will be deposited where it has been applied, and the effect will continue till after the insects have done flying. If the crude acid cannot be obtained, one third of the pure will answer, but it is more expensive.

Hornless cattle have been placed on the same footing as other breeds in respect to premiums at the next St. Louis Fair.

Good feeding makes large size, promotes laying, and beautifies the plumage of all kinds of poultry.

### Farm Letters.

HAMBURG, Woodson county, 120 miles south of Topeka, June 24.—The blessings of another fine rain that fell Thursday morning are upon us. Corn is growing rapidly. Some fields that are in close proximity to wheat fields are being badly ravaged by chinch bugs. I like the idea of salt and coal oil; think it will be effective in keeping them within bounds. Tried the oil alone last year with a fair degree of success.

The common method here employed to re-

tard their migration is to plow a ditch around the field then draw a log with a single horse in this furrow.

Most farmers on the uplands here who grow wheat at all sow but a few acres. But these few acres are sufficient to harbor chinch bugs enough over winter to eat whole fields of corn planted adjacent to them. This year as generally heretofore the "patch" of wheat as well as many hundreds of bushels of corn have been entirely destroyed.

The common remark by the losers is "Well, I've learned another lesson."

It is a question in the minds of some what this lesson is, and how all may profit by the experience of the few.

Farm stock in good condition. Garden vegetables nearly destroyed in some localities. Cause, wet weather some weeks ago.

J. C. HAMM.

CEDARVALE, Chautauqua Co., 150 miles southwest of Topeka.—Some time has elapsed since I have written and no one has given you any report, so I will give you some items:

Wheat in the western part of the county was almost an entire failure. The early part of the spring was very dry and a great many chinch bugs bred through the winter and deposited a great many eggs in the wheat, and hatched very early, and there being no rain to retard their progress their work of destruction was very great. In the southeast portion of the county the crop is better but it was damaged by a heavy rain falling when it was in bloom.

In this the southwestern portion of the county the prospect for corn is about as good as it has ever been and the acreage is greater than ever before. In some parts of the county they have had an excess of rain and it has injured it very much. A great deal of our corn is in tassel and we had a splendid rain last night that will almost make it. The oat crop is light. There is some very nice pieces of flax in the neighborhood. Prairie grass is splendid. Millet and all other crops are looking fine.

Hogs, cattle and sheep are in fine condition. Horses are worked down very much and some have died very sudden, dropping down in the harness and dying before they could be unharnessed. There appeared to be something affecting the brain.

A great many fruit trees were injured by the dry weather of last year. Peach trees on high land will have about half a crop of peaches. There will be some apples on trees that are old enough to bear. Grape vines are loaded with grapes.

M. BUMGARDNER.

ARLINGTON, Reno Co., June 25, 160 miles southwest from Topeka.—It seemed that wheat harvest would be two weeks later than usual, but the dry hot winds which followed our wet weather during May and the chinch bugs hurried it up very unexpectedly to most farmers.

The first wheat I know of being cut was on Tuesday June 14, with a harvester; cutting with headers began a day or two later. It ripened so suddenly that it is impossible for farmers to get it harvested when it needs it, on account of so much ripening at once, and fully 10 per cent. will be lost, I guess, by being straw fallen and shattered out.

All early wheat was or is, straw fallen. But the grain was so far advanced that it is not much shrunken and it will generally grade No. 3 over the county, I think.

Late wheat, spring wheat, oats and millet are all free from chinch bugs, so far as I can learn, and are very promising.

We had a very hard rain on the night of June 23d, another very hard one last night, and it is now raining which is making it bad for harvesting. But it may stop the ravages of the chinch bugs. They have injured some rye and corn growing by wheat and rye that was infested with them, but have done no other damage so far as I can learn. It does not yet rain too much I believe there will be 15 or 18 bushels per acre of winter wheat saved, on an average over Reno county.

Corn was never so good, and the acreage is greater than ever before.

Potatoes and all garden vegetables are fine. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, gooseberries, etc., are all full where old enough to bear.

Stock generally looks well, but a few calves have recently died of blackleg.

The people, as usual, are very healthy, and full of hopes for good crops and prosperity.

B. P. HANAN.

AMERICUS, Lyon Co., June 27; 55 miles south west of Topeka.—Wheat, that promised a good crop one month ago has turned out less than half a crop, all in consequence, first of chinch bugs, and finally the storm beat most of it to the ground.

We are having fine growing weather now, only too much rain for corn crops. Ground too wet to tend the corn. Many fields cannot make good corn in consequence of the weedy condition they are in. Farmers are doing the best they can, but for nearly two weeks the ground has been too wet to work one half the time. Grass never better.

Apples are a good crop; peaches, one third of a crop; grapes injured some, will make two thirds of a crop yet.

Cattle never looked better this season of the year. Prices ruling very high for all grades from yearlings up.

J. W. L.

CAMDEN, Morris Co., June 27.—Farmers of this vicinity are in the midst of harvest. Fall wheat is much lighter than common, four-fifths

of it was killed out in March and April. The balance that remained came on finely with plenty of rain until about ten days before harvest when chinch bugs set in and almost ruined fields that looked well before. Spring wheat and oats look well but somewhat hurt by rust. If nothing worse sets in there will be the best crop of oats that have been in this part of Kansas for five years.

Corn looks well that was planted early with good seed. But farmers have had more trouble in getting their seed corn to come up this spring than ever before in Kansas to my knowledge; they have been planting from the 15th of April to the 15th of June, some replanted as many as three times and still have a poor stand in many fields, others have plowed up wheat fields to put in corn after all hopes of a wheat crop was lost, and now it looks to me that there will be a lot of frost bitten corn in Kansas this fall unless the season is more favorable than common, as corn stands all the way in height from six inches to six feet, with many fields overrun with weeds on account of wet weather and delay in seed corn not coming up the first planting.

Prairie grass has made as fine a growth as I ever saw in Kansas at this season of the year, it is higher now, June 27th than it has been for nine years at this date, and there can't be any lack for hay if made at the proper time.

Stock of all kinds is getting wild in price and rather scarce for the great quantity of feed that could be saved in Kansas, but no doubt there will be men out of hay before next spring. Now is the time to think of the many old cows and young ones too that have perished in Kansas for the lack of feed, and make enough for all and some to sell or stand over for another season. Cattle are too high to let starve to death inside of a barbed wire fence in Kansas now; feed enough to keep them healthy, then give them a little more to put the profit on is the motto of a good farmer.

J. L. SWEENEY.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., 280 miles southwest of Topeka, June 29.—Some had been apprehending a drought for south western Kansas again but all such apprehensions came to an end on last Wednesday, when we had a fine rain followed by a still heavier one during the night, but it was reserved to us until this evening, for one of the heaviest rains and most severe storms in the memory of the oldest settler. The wind blew a perfect gale from the west and the rain fell in torrents. The wind blew over some out-buildings and one or two unoccupied claim buildings and damaged several wind mills more or less.

Farmers are in the midst of wheat harvest but are experiencing much trouble and are making slow progress on account of the rain.

Wheat is not as good as predicted; cause, chinch bugs and dry hot weather and southerly winds. But with all this I think we shall have a fair average crop with probably an average of from ten to eighteen bushels per acre some fields will perhaps yield more than this and others less.

Oats and barley are doing remarkably well since the rain, and with a few exceptions promise a fair to large yield.

Potatoes are doing well where the bugs have been kept away from the vines.

We have more and better corn than I have ever seen in this part of the state.

Stock is doing remarkably well, being free from disease and in the best of condition and is rapidly accumulating upon our prairies and all seem indeed to stock and here certainly is where our money is to come from.

We read with pleasure the promised abundant yield of peaches in different parts of the state; are glad to know that our neighbors will have enough and to spare, and we here take the privilege to bespeak ours before the supply shall be exhausted. Come brother correspondents waken up and let us hear from you weekly, for herein centers our interest in the FARMER; write often and tell us how you prosper, etc., etc. May the FARMER meet with great success and grow better from week to week is the wish of yours truly.

J. W. EDWARDS.

VERBEE, Lincoln Co., 172 miles west of Topeka, June 30.—Farmers are all busy in the harvest field. Splendid weather for stacking grain. Much of the grain is badly straw-broken and cannot be gathered clean. The yield will fall far short of expectations four weeks ago. Thirty bushel per acre fields will make less than twenty. The grain is all dead ripe and nearly one half of it yet to cut. The wheat ripened very rapidly, and the scarcity of cutting machines will cause quite a loss. The quality of the wheat will be fair with some exceptions.

Corn is doing finely where kept clean, but much of it is in very foul condition, owing to late season, and farmers over-reaching in planting.

Native grasshoppers are plenty, and doing considerable damage to corn and gardens.

Chinch-bugs are getting in their devastating work very lively, and much injury is anticipated.

Potatoes are likely to be a fair crop.

Fat hogs about all sold, and not many "stockers" in the county.

Cattle and sheep both of which this county has now large numbers are doing as well as their owners could wish.

A good little rain on the night of the 25th, but it is a little too dry for growing crops.

Grass is making a good growth and a large amount of hay will be put in stack.

J. P. HARMAN.



## Grange and Alliance.

**NATIONAL GRANGE.**—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: T. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York. **KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Williams, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

**OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.**  
President—W. S. Curry, Topeka.  
1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.  
2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labette Co.  
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**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**  
J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wakarusa, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Sedgewick Co.

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.

## Subjects for Discussion for Subordinate Granges for July.

Question 13—How to best preserve summer fruits and vegetables for winter use?

Suggestions—Best method, considering health and economy. How best to preserve their flavor? What temperature keeps it best and longest? Our worthy sisters should take a deep interest in this question.

Ques. 14—Transportation: How does it affect the farmers?

Sug.—Agriculture furnishes 80 per cent. of inland commerce. On every dollar of extortionate rates farmers pay eighty cents. A railroad may cost \$1,000,000. Reasonable dividends on this amount for profit would be right. But corporations add by adulterated stock—"watered"—from forty to a hundred per cent., then claim dividends, say, on \$1,800,000, instead of \$1,000,000. Hence we pay \$1.80 for \$1.00 worth of services. Consolidated capital in the hands of corporations is used to oppress agriculture, and all other industry. Profits on agriculture are reduced to the average of about one per cent. per annum on capital and labor, while corporations make from 25 to 50, and even 100 per cent. How unjustly is the great wealth produced by the farmers distributed.

## The Tables Turned.

The following excellent article appeared in a late number of the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle, and in the plainest manner shows the principle employed by transportation companies in their abuse of the power granted them by the people. Of course, it is understood that the parties named here are prominent railroad magnates of the Pacific coast. The scene opens in San Francisco:

"It's fine weather at the bay and every body who can afford it takes a spin occasionally out of the dust and heat. Last Saturday Stanford and Gage were walking along Kearney street, and when they got to the corner of Bush the Governor took off his hat, wiped his brow and remarked:

"Steve, it's too hot for anything. What do you say to a breath of fresh air?"

"Have we time?" inquired Mr. Gage, pulling out his watch. So did the Governor, who replied:

"There isn't anything very pressing for a couple of hours, I guess, and we may as well take a spin out to the park. It isn't worth while to have out my horses. Let's take a hack, and then we can enjoy a walk when we get there. It'll be better than riding around the drives."

"So they got into a coupe and were driven out to Golden Gate Park. At the entrance the Governor and Gage alighted.

"What's the fare?" asked the Governor.

"Only \$15, Gov'nur."

"What?" yelled Stanford and Gage in the same breath.

"Fifteen dollars," repeated cabby, unbuttoning his coat and spitting on his hands.

"But my good man," protested the Governor, "such a charge is exorbitant. The law confines you to a reasonable price for your services, and you can be arrested and punished for such a violation of the ordinance."

"Hang the law!" growled cabby. "My money bought and paid for this hack an' horses, an' as Gov'nur Stanford said in his letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce, the essence of ownership is control."

"Hem!" coughed the Governor, looking slyly at Steve, who began to grin. "That's all well enough when applied to my railroads, but—but—er, now if you charge us fifteen dollars to bring us to the park, what on earth would you charge us to take us to the Cliff House?"

"Five dollars."

"From here?"

"No; from the city."

"But it's twice the distance?"

"Yes, but it's a competitive point. Fifteen to the park, five to the Cliff. No hoggins' about it. Through rates to the Cliff, local rates back to the park added—just as you fellows do when you charge \$300 for drawing a carload of stuff from New York to Frisco, and make it \$800 if you drop the car at Elko, about 500 miles nearer New York."

"It was Steve's turn to cough, and the Governor's to grin.

"Well," said the Governor with a sigh, "take us to the Cliff."

"At the Cliff House the Governor and Stephen drank their beer and smoked a cigar, and listened to the barking of the seals, and filled their lungs with the sea breeze. Suddenly Steve clapped himself on the leg and cried out:

"By Jove, Governor! I forgot that lot of coal of Smith's that the sheriff is to sell at 3 o'clock. It's 2 now. If we miss that, a chance to save at least a thousand dollars will be gone."

"Good heavens!" cried the Governor, snatching out his watch, "let's hurry back at once. Driver! Oh, driver!"

"Here, sir," answered cabby, who had been leaning over the balcony parapet within ear-shot, "here, sir."

"We want to return to town immediately," cried Mr. Gage.

"Ya-as, I s'pose so," said cabby, chewing a straw, "but I'll take my pay in advance, if it's all the same to you, gents."

"The Governor growled somewhat between his teeth and tendered him \$5.

"Taint enough," said cabby, contemptuously.

"In heaven's name, how far will your extortion go?" snorted the Governor. "How much more do you want?"

"Five hundred more," calmly replied the hackman.

"Hey!" shrieked Steve and the Governor.

"Five hundred, an' not a cent less," replied cabby.

"How sir—er—damme, sir! how do you dare ask such a price for driving two gentlemen four or five miles?" spouted the Governor.

"I based my charge on what the traffic will bear, same as the railroads does," replied the hackman, with a grin. "If taters is sellin' in Los Angeles for fifty cents a bushel and at \$3 a bushel at Tucson, you fellows charge the poor devil of a rancher \$2.50 a bushel to haul his taters to Tucson and gobble all the profit. Now, I aint as hoggish as that. I heered Mr. Gage say if he could get into town by 3 o'clock he could make a thousand dollars. As there ain't no other hack here, I'm as good a monopolist for this wunst as any blasted railroad on earth; but aint so greedy. I don't want all you can make by usin' my hack. I'm willing to get along with half."

"With a dismal groan the Governor and Steve emptied their pockets and counted out the money.

"Now, see here," said cabby, as he closed the door of the hack on his victims, "I've done for wunst what you roosters day in an' day out have been doin' for years, an' made your millions by it. I happen to be able to give you a dose of your own medicine for wunst, an' I don't want you to do kickin'. I know you kin send me to jail for runnin' my business on your principles, but if you fail me I'll have to have yer blood when I get out, an' don't yer forget it."

"Hereupon the hackman clapped the door to with a bang, and climbing to his seat drove at a rattling pace to the place where the sheriff was about to sell out poor Smith. Smith was a coal dealer who didn't have special rates."

## Power Commands Respect.

We are so constituted that we respect power wherever displayed. The rushing of the whirlwind, the dashing of the ocean against the frowning cliffs, the hurricane of a thunderbolt; the revolutions of the starry worlds in space, silent but grand; all these convey to the mind an idea of greatness and sublimity and are objects of adoration to the simple child of nature. But the impression produced by these material objects are faint compared to the feelings produced by the exhibition of the moral grandeur of will. Now, the idea I wish to convey and press upon the attention Patrons is this, that it is their duty, no less their interest, to exert their power, they must remove those public servants who manifest an indifference to or discriminate against their occupation. They should put forth their might and compel obedience to their behests. They hold the state in the hollow of their hands, the power that God has wisely given them for the advancement of their every interest. They should encourage immigration that their fields may be better tilled; invite skilled labor that manufacturing may spring up, gladden the banks of our streams with the hum of busy life. And for the furtherance of these two objects they should mature and put into operation a system of public schools. Let the school house, the church and the factory dot the state with shining marks as the stars dot the heavens, and they will find no plan so efficient to reduce their taxes. Every able-bodied, industrious man that may be induced to enter our state will be equivalent to the introduction of five thousand dollars. All the capital that we can tempt to leave the older states will be so much added to the wealth of our own. Let us pursue an enlightened, liberal policy, be guided in all legislation by magnanimity, and suffer no interest that can be stimulated to languish for want of proper attention. Then we will see our state blossom as the rose.—Journal of Agriculture.

## Lawyer's Charges.

The rock that the legal profession are in most danger of coming to wreck on, is that of excessive charges. There is a continual low growling in the community on this subject. The following, in an English law newspaper, does not exaggerate the matter: "There are certain well known firms of solicitors who can never be got to render a statement; they are perpetually applying for checks on account, and generally have the faculty of asking for these at some critical time in the procedure, when they know that the litigant cannot help paying, in order that his case may go on. Other solicitors punish the inquisitiveness of any who may wish for a detailed bill of costs by making it out to an extent vastly in excess of the round sum originally demanded."

It is notorious that the charges are altogether out of proportion to the time given or the consideration received, and all kinds of vexatious obstacles are thrown in the way of any who seek to effect a reform in this respect. The fact is, that the ranks of the legal profession are over crowded, and are being added to year by year to an extent which the public interests by no means require. Yet the exclusiveness that obtains with regard to methods of procedure, and the stringent rules imposed upon all the members of the craft, prevent that wholesome competition which exists in all other trades. The consequence is that the public are robbed, and that a comparative few of the members of the legal profession obtain for themselves the chief portion of the apportioned, while the great bulk of them struggle on as best they can. Our legal exchanges are filled with discussions on lawyer's costs. The community are bound to have cheaper justice, if they can.—Albany Law Journal.

## Perpetual Charters.

Before the celebrated so-called "Granger decisions" had been made in the supreme court of the United States, the great claim made by railroad corporations and their attorneys was a vested right, a perpetual contract that could not afterwards be interfered with, without breaking faith and damaging what had now become private property and private interests. Never until our Order boldly denied this position, had it ever to any great extent been questioned or contradicted. It had been so persistently advocated in courts and impressed upon the people that many had come to think, and do to this day, believe that a charter once granted is perpetual and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, can never be altered or amended.

How absurd is this claim, in the light of present knowledge and experience, in those days of bribery, bargain and sale so constantly practiced in our legislatures whence these charters come. A lobby agent can buy a majority of one vote in a legislature by which a charter is granted, and it at once becomes a "vested right" not to be altered or amended by any other purer or better legislature.

Just one Judas, one Benedict Arnold, one corrupt legislator, can tie up all future honest and uncorrupt legislators; can create a monopoly, a money power, a railroad power or any other power, in spite of all the future legislation or efforts of the people of the state or the people of the state or the nation. And yet these same railroad attorneys admit and say that a charter granted to a city is not a "vested right," but may be repealed or modified by any subsequent legislature.

A charter to secure good government over a city of a million or more inhabitants may be repealed or altered year after year, by a legislative majority, or as the people demand of their representatives, while a few millionaires who may take the people's money and land to build a railroad claim that their charter can never be altered, amended or repealed, unless the millionaires agree to such change. What a difference it does make who is doing it.

We say that in this country the power of the people is supreme. The highest court in our land has decided that the "Creature is subject to the creator." The Grange as a great educator is opening the eyes of the people to the fallacies of the past so cunningly devised and advocated by railroad attorneys. We are growing to a brighter and better day, and if we will all remain steadfast in the faith, prevent if possible the backing of our courts with railroad judges, help encourage an enlighten public sentiment, spread the truth, and stand by the grand Order that leads us in the way of truth and right, we shall in the words of the Grange itself, "become truly eminent Patrons of Husbandry; honoring and being honored; blessing and being blessed; instructing and being instructed; favored of God and our brethren; approved of our conscience and the judgment of the wise and the good, who know us and our works."

## Come Closer Together.

The Grange is the best agency the farmers ever had to bring them close together, teaching them to depend on each other, learning from each other and helping each other. It exemplifies the advantages and blessings of a united community. By coming closer together men know each other better and have more confidence in their neighbors. It breaks down party spirit, and eradicates party prejudice; makes us to feel that our interests are one, and that "in union there is strength." Safety is only found in truth and right. If all of the best farmers in the neighborhood would unite in a live grange, it would pave the way for great intellectual and moral advancements. In a country governed by the people, liberty will alone be perpetuated by the great mass becoming thoroughly imbued with political economy, and prepared to take their part in the government.—Grange Visitor.

The Grange being purely a farmers' organization, every farmer in the country should be a member. Those who stand back looking suspiciously at its efforts, forget they are retarding its progress and their own interests. Looking at the result of organization and co-operative efforts among other classes, should awaken an interest and incline every farmer to lend a helping hand in the good work.

Your cause is just, but in such a contest you grapple with giants. Do not underrate the power or the skill of our antagonists. Wise and conservative counsels will alone secure suc-

cess. You must be as prompt to concede rights as you are determined in demanding them. No agrarian or communistic spirits must find a place in your proceedings.—Wm. Windom.

The grange has passed the crisis, and is now a permanent farmers' institution. Farmers won't you sustain the only organization that even pretends to offer you protection?

Don't expect the grange to help you without you try to help yourself.

## Advertisements.

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

## Chicago Advertisements.

VIELE, ADAMS & CO. COMMISSION DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK, CHICAGO, ILL. Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.

## WOOL

**Poultry and Eggs for Sale.**  
Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 13; from Light and Dark Brahmas, \$1 for 13; Buff Cochins, Fowls and Aylesbury Ducks, \$2 for 13, carefully packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large stock, and can furnish Eggs at short notice. A few trice of the above fowls for sale. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name.  
J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

## To Farmers and Threshermen.

If you want to buy THRESHERS, GLOVER HULLERS, HORSE POWERS OR ENGINES (either portable or Tractor), to use for threshing, sawing or for general purposes, buy the "Starred Rooster" goods. "THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." For Price List and Illustrated Pamphlets (sent free) write to:  
THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR COMPANY, Mansfield, Ohio.

## Notice to Wool Buyers.

Wool buyers are hereby notified that there are held for sale at Wichita, Kansas, by members of Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association, one hundred thousand pounds of wool. Buyers desiring to purchase will please communicate with:  
JULIUS JUNKERMAN, Secretary, Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association, Wichita, Kas.

## Star Cane Mill,

GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of cane mills and a full stock of Evaporators and Sugar Makers' supplies. Send for circular to:  
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Eggs for Hatching

In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

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GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards, MANHATTAN, KAS.

I will sell Eggs the balance of the season from my PREMI-UM LIGHT BRAHMAS at the following low prices, warranted to carry male, 13, \$1.50; 26, \$2.50; 52, \$4.00.

## AMERICUS CIDER MILL.

WHITMAN'S PATENT.

The best Cider and Wine Mill made. It will make twenty per cent. more Cider than any other.

Perfectly Adjustable.

THREE SIZES.

Geared outside. Large Mills made for two cranks. Prices as low as any first-class mills.

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FARM MACHINERY,

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Improved Hoosier Grain Drill, twenty years in successful operation. Perfectly protected by patents.

Mitchell Easine Farm Wagon.—The monarch of the road.

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## Breeder's Directory.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Empingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

D. R. W. H. GUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—19th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-'81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

## Kansas Home Nurseries.

Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

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Immediately a good shepherd, capable of handling 1000 sheep. Wages \$25 to \$30 per month. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

## Royal George.

**Pedigree.**  
Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillon, the fall of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring and stands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred lbs., and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail, and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter all sound, and well broke to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was said by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they were ever called to examine and pass through the British lines. Royal George was sired by Mr. Camberland's Old Royal George. Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform or any horse's in the country; nearly all are his own color and style. Terms, \$10 to insure.

## Kickapoo Ranger,

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comet, bred by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrine. Terms, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15. The above horses will stand for the season, from the first of April to the Fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and 13th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class. T. K. MCCLATHERY.

## LITTLE'S

## Chemical Fluid.

## The New Sheep Dip.

## Non Poisonous. Non Corrosive.

Harmless when used either internally or externally; cures Scab, Foot Rot, Mange, Sore Eyes, Worms in the Throat; prevents Fly Blows in Swine, kills Ticks on Sheep, and Lice on Cattle.

## Price Reduced.

So that it is now the CHEAPEST and MOST RELIABLE SHEEP MEDICINE in the world. Send for testimonials, price list, and directions.

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bins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

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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

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 "1902" expire with the next issue. The paper is sent by express at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

## 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.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Live Patron* says Stark County is a county of big red barns, and the beauty of the arrangement is that the farm houses most of them, are as good as the barns.

If co-operation is successful, it will work a beneficent social and economic revolution of the widest scope—a revolution, moreover, so conducted as to leave no heritage of suffering and no aggravation of bitterness behind.

During the past ten years the annual production of buckwheat in the United States has increased about 2,000,000 bushels. Barley has increased 15,000,000 and rye 3,000,000 bushels in the same period.

Selling your products to speculators and local shippers is not always advisable—their profit for doing nothing is taken from your labor. Co-operation and shipping together, might, at times be very beneficial.

The excellent bill which passed both houses of the New York legislature, regarding the manufacture of oleomargarine, and the sale of the same, was vetoed by Gov. Cornell. The farmers of the old Empire state will draw a black line over his name if he again runs for office.

The thrift, the patience, the helpfulness, the energy, the looking forward, the mutual trust, and fellow feeling which alone can carry co-operative effort to a successful issue will be twice blessed—blessed in the flower and in the fruit—blessed in the moral education of the immediate workers, and blessed in the ultimate gain to the community at large.

The canker-worm, which injures the foliage of the orchard, and which is also known as the measuring worm and black span-worm, can be promptly destroyed by the use of Paris green, London purple or arsenic, in the proportion of one pound of the first to a barrel of water, or one-half a pound of either of the others to the same quantity of water.

There is a very proper use for tobacco, which should not be overlooked. A few leaves powdered and put in the hens' nests will effectually destroy lice. A few plants will supply all the leaves needed for this purpose. A strong decoction of tobacco is excellent with which to wash the perches. Many farmers use "tobacco tea" to wash the necks of lousy cattle."

The silk industry is reviving in Louisiana, the reports of the hatching of 1881 being very encouraging. Interest in the culture is growing, and inducements are offered silk workers to come from France and engage in the business. The first exports of silk from Louisiana were made as far back as 1718. The culture of silk is being revived in South Carolina and Georgia.

Had inventive genius not come to the aid of the farmer, it is unnecessary to say that our immense harvest fields would have been out of the question. The cradle could not have cut the grain which is now so easily and quickly harvested by the reaping machine, and yet with all our labor-saving machinery there is a steady demand for all our labor at good paying wages.

It is well for us to keep posted and note what heavy taxes the industries of the country are paying to transportation companies. These figures all go to prove the estimated loss to farmers by the increased freights levied because crops were good, and on the principle of "all the article will bear." The official reports say that of forty-four roads west of Pittsburg the earnings for four months ending June 1, were \$344,673,545, an increase over the same period last year of \$4,743,587. The net increase for the last thirty days reached nearly \$2,500,000.

To the claim of the liquor class that the traffic encourages labor, a writer says: If the liquor traffic had been suddenly stopped on the first day of the current year, \$800,000,000 which will be expended in liquor would be paid for extra food, clothing, furniture, carpets, books, pianos, instruction, etc. If the \$800,000,000 that will be paid this year to the manufacturers and importers of liquor could be di-

verted from that channel, all the industries of the land would receive such an impulse that the pressure of expenses for government, for education, for the support of religion at home and abroad, would scarcely be felt.

A very prominent person interviewed a few days since in New York was asked "What do you think of the monopoly question?" His answer was: "That question supercedes all others. Nobody can stave it off long. There is nothing in the world monopoly loves as much as a Judge. These corporations are aiming to get possession of the courts of justice, knowing that they will not be able to control the House at all, and very soon will lose the Senate. It is monstrous that Mr. Vanderbilt is charging all the transportation over his route enough to make an 8 per cent dividend on \$80,000,000 when the road is not worth more than \$30,000,000. Vanderbilt owns the state of New York in fee simple, and a large part of the west."

## THE ASSASSINS BULLETS!

## President Garfield Shot!!

The country was startled and horrified by the announcement coming over the wires on Friday, the 2d inst., that at 9.30 a. m. that day a disreputable and half crazy lawyer, named Charles Guiteau had shot President Garfield twice, at the depot of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in Washington, and death was expected to ensue at any moment. At this writing (Tuesday p. m.) he still lives, and telegraphic reports lead us to hope he yet may be saved to the country of which he is the beloved and trusted Chief Magistrate. Millions of prayers have been and are being offered up that the assassins bullets may fail to accomplish the foul murder attempted.

## Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

Kansas is famous for the reports of its State Board of Agriculture, and when the first biennial for 1877 and '78 was issued two years ago, it was everywhere pronounced the finest and most valuable work of the kind ever published. There has now been given to the public the second biennial volume for 1879 and 1880, and it will bear comparison in style and value of contents with its predecessor, which was printed and bound in Chicago, while this one, with the exception of the state and county maps, was manufactured by our late State Printer, Geo. W. Martin. The maps were engraved and printed by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, Ill. These maps have been a feature of the reports of the Board since 1874, and to the Board is due the credit of their present beauty and correctness. They have been corrected and improved upon from year to year, until now they have arrived at almost perfection. An additional feature this year is the placing on each map the boundary counties, and there is also added the maps of the unorganized counties, including the newly created ones of Gray and St. John. Upon these maps are to be found water courses, railroads to date, school houses, postoffices and manufactories, thus giving the reader a fair index of the advantages of each county. These maps occupy the first 100 pages and are placed in alphabetical order for ready reference. The volume contains altogether, including the maps, 642 pages, and is replete with facts and useful information.

After the frontispiece, an admirable portrait of the late lamented Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the Board from its inception until his untimely death in January, 1880, the title page, letter of transmittal and roster of the Board, comes the county maps as before stated. Following these are tables of crop statistics for the years 1879 and 1880, first by crops and then by counties. Although statistical tables are considered by many dry and unprofitable reading yet to the inquirer they are full of meaning and profit. Following are the statistics of live stock for the two years, giving the number and value of each kind of farm animals in each county. Then comes the miscellaneous tables, embracing the subjects of the dairy, garden produce, poultry and eggs sold, apiculture, pounds of wool, etc. From these tables it will be observed that Kansas is growing continually and rapidly. While the general reader is hastily scanning these tables there will be many, such as those contemplating a residence in Kansas, who will carefully note from them points of value that will be a guide to them in their future movements, that will decide them in the growing of different crops and the avoidance of others. These tables tell of the experiences of the past and largely point out what will be best in the future.

Following the statistical tables is what might be called the "popular" portion of the work. Subjects of interest are proposed and carried through by counties. The first subject treated of is "Topography." This includes a description of the face of the country, principal streams and their courses, timber coal and building stone, giving to the reader a very good idea of the natural advantages of each county.

The subject of "General Agricultural Statistics" that follows is the arranging in a different form, and more easy of comprehension, many of the facts contained in the tables with a few new features added, such as the growing of artificial timber, wages customary in the several branches of industry, the advantages and disadvantages of the herd law, the kinds of fence in use, and the cost of constructing and maintaining them. This subject contains probably more of the facts sought after than any other

in the volume, and will be eagerly scanned by those seeking homes in our state.

The next subject treated is one that will interest all property holders, and those intending to become so. Under the head of "Valuation and Indebtedness" is given for each county, its assessed and real value for the two years, value of railroad property and county indebtedness. Readers out of the state unfamiliar with our usages should know that our real estate is valued for taxation, only at sixty per cent at what it is really worth. It will be well to remember this, and allow for it, when discussing our rates of taxation.

The subject of "Churches" which follows furnishes valuable information to the many desiring facilities under this head. It gives the number of organizations, membership, church edifices and the value of all church property of each denomination. Following are the schools of Kansas, at the head of which is a diagram, a study of which will startle some of our eastern friends who are not yet aware that Kansas is one of the foremost states in the Union in its educational facilities. This subject shows for each county, the number of school houses erected, and the wages of teachers employed.

A list by counties of the Press of the state follows, giving the date of establishment, the politics, and names of editors and proprietors. It will be easily comprehended that we are well supplied in this particular. Railroads and their connections is the subject next treated of. By comparing our present railroad facilities, with the years preceding it will be seen that Kansas is taking prompt advantage of every aid to civilization and advancement.

The Meteorological record of the two years that follows can be studied with profit by those who contend that our rainfall is insufficient for diversified agriculture. There are but few people who comprehend the vastness of our territory, and many imagine that what is true in one portion of the state is true for all. These tables plainly indicate just how far west it is safe for the farmer to go. They confess that west of certain points there is insufficient rainfall for the growing of wheat and corn. In view of the facts collected in these tables, critics on Kansas must except at least the eastern half of the state from their strictures.

The number of unoccupied acres, belonging to government, railroads and state institutions is next given, coupled with information as to how they may be obtained.

Following are several papers on interesting subjects, furnished by specialists in each instance. They are "Experiments in Pig Feeding" by Prof. E. M. Shelton of the Agricultural College at Manhattan; "Botany of Kansas" by Prof. J. H. Carruth.

The meteorology of Kansas by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University, at Lawrence; "Beetle Fauna" by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the Agricultural College; the "Tame Grasses of Kansas" by Prof. Shelton and a history and description of the "Web Worm," by Prof. Popenoe. In all these papers is omitted as much as possible, technical terms, and they can be read with pleasure and profit by the non-scientific or professional reader. A description of the Agricultural College and a synopsis of its plan and workings by Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild is the next subject treated of. This will be read with eagerness by thousands of farmers who are looking to this institution for aid in the education of their children. It will be observed that the institution is rapidly gaining ground, and is reaching an exalted position for itself among our institutions of learning.

The State Department of Agriculture merits much praise for its enterprise in securing the results of the United States Census and embodying them in this report previous to their publication by the government.

The population by township and cities which follows gives to the reader all that is desired on this subject.

A memorial page dedicated to the memory of the late Secretary, Hon. Alfred Gray, followed by a brief biography, and the touching address delivered by the Rev. Dr. F. S. McCabe at his funeral, is but a fitting recognition of the services of that estimable man, and will be read with interest by all.

Following are the proceedings of the Board for the two years: Annual reports of Agricultural societies; roster of the state government; a list of the county officers of the state; a list of postoffices and money order offices in the state, and a copious index. The book closes with a map of the state showing railroads, rivers and postoffices.

The volume is a valuable and interesting one, and will be sought for eagerly by all classes. It is to be regretted that the edition is so small as to be so we learn from the Secretary of the Board—already exhausted by the first distribution, which has been made. This will be a great disappointment to thousands in all parts of the world who are seeking authentic, official information about Kansas, as their applications for it will have to go unsupplied.

The only drawback in connection with this work is that instead of a paltry edition of 5,000, the legislature should have provided printing and postage for 50,000 copies, each one of which could be placed where it would return its cost ten fold to the state of Kansas. Such action on the part of our law makers was a stroke of economy that our state cannot afford to, and we predict, will not have repeated. As we said before we are sorry so valuable a public document cannot be obtained upon application.

Many lose their beauty from the hair falling or falling. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and greyness and is a great dressing.

## Received.

We acknowledge the receipt from the Secretary, G. Y. Johnson, of a complimentary ticket to the State Fair to be held at Topeka September 12th to 17th inclusive, as has been previously noted in this paper.

We are in receipt of tickets to the Exposition of the Atchison Industrial and Agricultural Fair Association that will take place Sept. 26th to Oct. 1st inclusive. Mr. Edward Fleischer is Secretary and will be glad to answer any inquiries from those interested.

Dr. George B. Emerson says there ought to be trees in our pastures; not single trees only, but little groups of trees, so that the cattle can go there in the heat of the day and cool themselves, and keep as long as they please away from sunshine. The sunshine is as important to them as to us; but they are incommoded and injured as much by the excessive heat, in July and August, as we are.

## Wheat, Fruit, etc.

Butter is only worth 6 cents a pound now, and in six months it will be worth six times that. Farmers, pack your butter and realize a profit thereby.—*Plainville News*.

Hay was selling on the market at \$8 to \$9 a ton; wood at \$6 to \$8 a cord; corn 40 cents; oats 29 to 30 cents, and potatoes 60 cents a bushel to-day.—*Leavenworth Times*, June 30.

Dr. J. H. Jones, of this city, who has traveled extensively throughout this locality of late, reports ninety-nine out of one hundred per cent. of the growing corn crop to be all right.—

The wheat crop is largely a failure, all reports to the contrary. We are fully convinced that central Kansas will not produce over one-fourth of a full crop. It is largely so elsewhere. Farmers hold on to your wheat. It is valuable.—*Wamego Agriculturist*.

Look out for a swindling lightning rod agent taking orders for improved (?) rods at 57 1/2 cents per foot. Don't have anything to do with him, he can talk the thing up in fine style, but the man who signs an order will pay a neat little sum of money for a very little experience.—*Manhattan Review*.

Our farmers will find it difficult, even at high prices, to get enough harvest help. The contractors for the extension of the Kansas Central (narrow gauge) railroad, which is now being built across Riley county, are paying good prices for laborers. They pay men \$1.50 a day; man and team \$3 to \$3.50 a day.—*Riley Co. Independent*.

Wm. Daggeford told us last Tuesday that the chinch bugs, which had gone from old wheat fields into the corn, were disappearing rapidly. He says wherever the bugs are plentiful there come swarms of flies that seem to drive off or kill the bugs. Mr. Daggeford noticed the same thing four years ago.—*Paola Spirit*.

The wheat crop in this section falls a long way short of the enthusiastic expectations entertained a month or two ago, and will not probably average more than half a crop. On upland wheat does not usually yield heavily here, and the rust, fly or chinch bugs nearly finished the business for the beardless varieties.—*Coffeyville Star*.

D. R. Jones has shipped over four thousand dollars worth of butter and eggs to New Mexico since January. When we consider the proportionate amount of produce our other business men have sent to the western market the rivalry between the east and the west, surely places Kansas on the vantage ground over any other state in the union.—*Arkansas Valley Democrat*.

The tenor of our reports from the wheatfields is that the white or beardless varieties are yielding very poorly on the upland; while the bearded wheat gives fine crops in the same locality. This is a fact worth bearing in mind by our farmers, coinciding as it does with previous experience in the same direction. The probability of realizing five cents more a bushel for the white wheat is hardly worth risking the total or partial loss of a crop for.—*Coffeyville Star*.

From different parties who have traversed this county over, we have the never failing report that the corn crop promises to be the heaviest ever raised in this county, and that the yield will be so great that it will not all be harvested. Chinch bugs are doing some damage, having, apparently, deserted the wheat fields and gone for the more succulent tender corn blades and tassels. They have injured the wheat in many places badly, but the yield of both spring and fall wheat will be simply enormous.—*Beloit Courier*.

This much is definitely known about the wheat crop which is now being harvested in the west, and that is, taking the wheat growing districts altogether it is the shortest crop we have had for a number of years. It is not in any considerable portions of the country a failure, but all over the wheat districts it is uniformly short, and the yield per acre will be so much below that of the last few years that the increased acreage, though considerable, will not be sufficient to bring the aggregate crop up to the average.—*North Topeka Times*.

All reports agree that the wheat crop has been greatly damaged by the chinch bugs. As soon as the wheat is harvested, it is said, the bugs immediately strike out for the nearest corn field. If the weather should dry out for

the next month there is probably enough of this destructive vermin to greatly damage the now promising crop. We suggest the propriety of Granges and farmers clubs discussing ways and means for getting rid of this troublesome insect. Its ravages costs the farmers every year a very large sum.—*Holton Recorder*.

For the past week our city has been over run with a gang of lightning rod men, who have been doing a land office business in the country adjacent to this place, and from the amount of business transacted by them we are led to believe that "all the fools are not yet dead." These men all wear plug hats and have the appearance of "suide" minstrel performers. They are smooth talkers, and are very apt to make prey of the unsophisticated "rural rooster" whom they attack. They have been doing a big business on Hickory creek, in Crawford county, and unmercifully swindle the farmers in that locality, and a number of them were here on Monday of this week, with blood in their eyes, and if it had not been for the cool and sensible advice of some of our citizens, the frames of a quartette of lightning rod vendors, ere this, would have ornamented some cottonwood trees on the classic banks of Flat Rock creek.—*Neosho County Journal*.

## Kansas Stock Topics.

Over 10,000 head of cattle are being herded on the Pottawatomie reservation, in Pottawatomie county. Most of these cattle are from Missouri.—*Junction City Union*.

One hundred and two car loads of stock were shipped from Atchison last week. Thirty-one cars of stock crossed the bridge Friday night, going to Chicago.—*Atchison Champion*.

Glanders is among the horses of Jewell and Mitchell counties. Two men have contracted the terrible disease near Mayville, in Jewell county, and are nearly dead.—*Norton Co. Advocate*.

W. S. Ware, of Bloom township, sheared a Merino ram this season, which gave a fleece of 23 1/2 pounds. If anybody can beat that, we should like to hear from him.—*Osborne Co. Farmer*.

W. Pruett, the champion hog buyer of the county, shipped from here last evening six car loads, or nearly 400 hogs. This is the largest shipment by one man for two years at this place.—*Williamsburg Gazette*.

The largest shipment of stock from the Coffeyville yards at one time this season was on Tuesday. A train of 21 cars went out. Mr. Gottlieb loaded 12 cars, Wood Bros., 4, and Mr. Pollard 5 cars.—*Coffeyville Journal*.

A. S. Sutton, of Vesper, controls 5,000 head of sheep, 2,500 of which are his own property, and he is constantly buying. He will ship east this season, four car loads of wool to the firm of Stoner Bros., of Greenwich, Ohio.—*Lincoln Center Beacon*.

It is thought that seventy-five per cent of the bees of the country were killed by the frost. They fed on fruit and were not strong enough to stand the cold weather. Mr. Hunt, of Salt Creek valley, has thirty-five stands left out of one hundred and seventy, and many of these will probably die.—*Leavenworth Press*.

On Monday last, Hon. D. B. Long, State Fish Commissioner, received a telegram from the assistant fish commissioner of the United States, at Washington, D. C., that he had shipped to Kansas City, for this state, 200,000 shad. Mr. Long went Monday night to receive them, and will deposit them in streams throughout the state.—*Beloit Courier*.

Over \$5,000 was checked out of our banks here last Tuesday to pay for hogs delivered in Paola the night before by about 25 farmers from different parts of the county. The buyers were Oyster & Co., and the price paid was from \$5.00 to \$5.15 per hundred. More hogs are raised and sold in Miami than any other county in the state.—*Paola Spirit*.

Mr. Williams, who owns a fine flock of high grade sheep on the Cowskin, brought in his clip on Monday. It made three wagon loads and cashed, on this market, a little upwards of twelve hundred dollars. Mr. W. says sheep are more desirable than wheat growing and more profitable. On Friday night, during the storm, seven head of his sheep ran into the creek and were drowned.

Sedgwick county is boasting of late many agriculturists and stock raisers of means who are making themselves homes and surroundings that will rival in artistic taste, comforts and embellishments the finer homes of eastern counties. A gentleman who owns a large herd of high grades and thoroughbreds is putting in a fancy fountain in his front yard in the southern part of this county.—*Wichita Eagle*.

A fine herd of some two hundred head of cattle passed through our city this week for Barbour county. They were from Douglas county, this state.

Hon. J. W. Robinson brought in twenty-two hogs, a little over a year old, which averaged 332 1/2 pounds per head and netted the snug little sum of \$365.75. This thing of having an Illinois man raking all the honors on big hogs and big wheat, in Kansas, must stop. Won't do.—*Eldorado Times*.

We heard of a farmer the other day looking for a money loaner to pay off a \$700 mortgage which had two years yet to run. As this was a little unusual, we made inquiry and learned that two years ago with the above borrowed money he had purchased calves. The other day he sold the outfit, now two year olds, paid







## Literary and Domestic

## If I Could Keep Her So.

BY LOUISE C. MOULTON.

Just a little baby, lying in my arms,  
Would that I could keep you with your baby charms;  
Helpless, clinging fingers; downy golden hair,  
Where the sunshine lingers, caught from somewhere,  
Blue eyes asking questions, lips that cannot speak,  
Roly-poly shoulders, dimple in your cheek;  
Dainty little blossom, in a world of woe;  
Thus I fain would keep you, for I love you so.

Roguish little damsel, scarcely six years old—  
Feet that never weary, hair of deeper gold;  
Restless, busy fingers, all the time at play,  
Tongue that never ceases talking all the day;  
Blue eyes learning wonders of the world about,  
Have come to tell you them—an eager shout!  
Winsome little damsel, all the neighbors know;  
Thus I long to keep you, for I love you so.

Seber little school-girl, with your strap of books,  
And such grave importance in your puzzled looks;  
Solving weary problems, pouring over sums,  
Yet with tooth for sponge-cake and for sugar plums;  
Reading books of romance in your bed at night,  
Waking up to study in the morning light;  
Anxious as to ribbons, delf to tie a bow,  
Full of contradictions—I would keep you so.

Sweet and thoughtful maiden, sitting by my side,  
All the world before you, and the world is wide;  
Hearts are there for winning, hearts are there to break,  
Has your own, my maiden, just began to wake?  
Is that rose of dawn glowing on your cheek,  
Telling us in blushes what you will not speak?  
Shy and tender maiden, I would fain forego  
All the golden future, just to keep you so.

All the listening angels saw that she was fair,  
Ripe for rare unfolding in the upper air;  
Now the rose of dawn glowing on your cheek,  
And the glow of dawn glows on the eyes of sight—  
All the angels saw that she was fair,  
Safe and child, and maiden, all are with me now,  
Oh! my heart is breaking; but God's love I know—  
Safe among the angels, He will keep her so.

## Helen's Lodger.

It was a pleasant little place only a story and a half high, but spread out over a good deal of land. There was a big velvet lawn in front, with a dozen beech trees that had stood there for a hundred years—magnificent old trees as ever cast their shadows on a summer's day. There were old-fashioned flowers, and old-fashioned rope swings, a well with a veritable mossy oaken bucket; there were plenty of vegetables in the little kitchen garden, eggs fresh every day, and all the milk that was wanted.

"It is the very place for you," Laura Hesketh said, with a happy, eager look in her dark eyes.

And Mr. Hartley smiled back at her, with that look a man gives a pretty girl whom he admires.

"I shall decide upon it, then. The situation is good, the terms reasonable, and the landlady is—"

Laura laughed, showing her pretty dimples. "A little ugly old maid, but just as nice as she can be."

Mr. Hartley affected a horrible scowl, and helped Miss Hesketh into the carriage again.

"A very picturesque place indeed. I am glad you spoke to me of it. I will drive over again when Miss Cartwright is at home, and make the necessary arrangements."

Which "arrangements" were that in consideration of four guineas a week, Mr. Hartley was to have Miss Cartwright's two front rooms for himself and his little motherless children, and a room in the attic for their nurse.

It was a perfect Godsend to Helen Cartwright—"the little, ugly old maid" that she was—and when she knelt beside her bed that night, she offered her thankful gladness that Mr. Hartley had come to smooth her financial road for her.

For a lodger who paid so liberally meant so much to Helen, who, five years ago, had lost in one week, her mother and father, and the big strong brother who had been such a tower of strength to them all. There had been nothing left to her but the homestead where she had been born and always lived, and when people had advised her to sell it and put the money in the banks for a rainy day, she indignantly scorned such counsel.

"No, indeed! A farmer's daughter ought to manage a bit of ground as well as a farmer's son. I'll keep the place, and in summer I'll take odgers, and Larry O'Toole shall do my heavy work for me."

She had prospered fairly until the last year, so that now, when Mr. Hartley came, it was a Godsend to her, and she went about her pretty, cosy little house, as happy as the day was long.

"An ugly little old maid"—that was what bonny, bright Laura had called her, and George Hartley caught himself one day watching her, as she went fitting from place to place, in her big white apron, and tucked-up sleeves, and satiny brown hair braided beneath a brown silk net, both his children trotting after her.

Yes, she was plain, undeniably—and of all things, Mr. Hartley least admired plain little women; but she was good, and she succeeded in making him thoroughly comfortable.

"Mr. Hartley is delighted with his quarters," Laura Hesketh said, one bright morning, when she dropped in a moment; such a radiant vision, in her pale blue and pale pink ribbons, her lovely face aflush, and her eyes shining like stars.

Helen was mixing puff paste for lemon pie; lemon pie and rice pudding was Mr. Hartley's favorite dessert.

"Is that so," Helen laughed, holding out

on a short, dimpled arm inside the oven, to test its heat. "That's pleasant to know, especially from you, Miss Hesketh, for I feel most truly grateful to you for recommending my little nest to him. He is a great friend of yours, isn't he?"

Laura laughed, and a little crimson flush warmed her cheek.

"Oh—I don't know! Yes; he is a friend, of course, I've known him for over a year now. He's handsome, isn't he?"

"I think he is the finest looking gentleman I ever saw," Helen answered quietly, then bent a little puzzled look upon Laura.

"How did you come to send him here? I should think you would prefer to have him with you at the Hall."

"You little goose, can't you understand that? Indeed, I don't want him at home, among so many visitors as we have always. Helen, I'm so glad he came here, where there's no temptation for him to be made a dead set at. A handsome, rich widower is a great catch. Here—he's safe, you see."

She certainly did not mean anything cruel, but it touched little plain Helen, as nothing had ever hurt her. And proud little woman as she was, she had to rush to the pantry for more sugar—to hide the tears she felt coming to her eyes.

Mr. Hartley was safe at her house. Yes, she was too old, too plain, too decidedly an old maid to be dangerous to any man's peace of mind. It was all true, and she had known it all her life, but somehow it occurred to her as never before.

Little, and plain, and old, but with a woman's heart beating warm and strengthful in her bosom; and, somehow, Laura Hesketh's rare beauty seemed the most desirable possession in the world, because with it such love and devotion and admiration could be won. She thrust the foolish thought away from her, and came back, her sugar-crook in her hand.

"Do you bathe every day, Laura?" she said—they had known each other from childhood, and in spite of social inequality, were on very familiar terms. "I heard the children say the water was delightfully warm to-day."

"We go down every day—why don't you go, Helen?" "Can't you go with us at four o'clock to-day?" Mr. Hartley's going, and mamma and Archie.

"I rather think not," she said. "I want to make a pastry for tea—the children are so fond of it, and I promised it for to-night."

"But the children can be disappointed for once—you must go, Miss Cartwright," and George Hartley stepped into the big, shady kitchen.

Laura gave him a rapturous glance of welcome, and Helen laughed a little confusedly.

"I hope that I am not intruding, or that this delicious old-fashioned room is not forbidden ground?"

Helen pointed to a chair. "Sit down, Mr. Hartley," she said, and then went on with her pastry, while he and Laura chatted and laughed, and ended by taking Helen's consent to go with them bathing.

She never knew quite how it happened—none of them knew—but little Ethel managed to separate herself from the others, and the first thing any one knew was that the child was screaming, and being borne out by the breakers, and that Helen had plunged in after her, entirely oblivious of the fact that she was not much more able to fight the heavy seas than the child.

There was a little consternation, a shriek or so from Laura, an exclamation of something not perfectly intelligible from Mr. Hartley, a prompt command to Laura's big brother, Archie, and then, shortly after, little Ethel and Helen were brought out unconscious; and the next thing Helen knew she was on her own sofa in her little sitting room, with the sound of Laura's and her mother's voices in the next room, and Mr. Hartley's handsome, anxious eyes looking down into her face as he sat beside her.

"Helen," he said in a low, breathless sort of way, as she looked wonderingly at him, "Helen, my brave little darling—thank God I have saved you for myself; didn't I?"

She suddenly began to cry—what did he mean? Was it a dream—a tantalizing dream? "Helen," the low passionate voice went on—"if you had died I think I should have died, too. I meant to have told you this very day that I have learned to love you—that I want you to be my blessed little wife, if you care enough for me to come to me. Can you, Helen? Do you, dear?"

And even Laura Hesketh could not begrudge happy Helen her great happiness when she saw what perfect bliss had come to the little woman from her summer lodger.

## Two Farmers' Wives.

During a Summer tour among the New England mountains, Col. Higginson came across two types of farmers' wives. The thought impressed by the meeting was that "home" meant much in their patient, silent lives, which are seldom broken by a holiday. He wrote to the *Woman's Journal* what he saw:

"Walking by a comfortable farm house the other day, I was attracted by a remarkably fine lily, of a species new to me, which grew in a wooden urn on the door step. On a closer inspection it proved so beautiful that my companion and I made bold to ring at the door and ask for further information.

We were at once cordially greeted by a cheery woman of middle age, who received with delight our praises of the lily, showed us a geranium and fuchsia which rivaled in her affections, and insisted on our going into her old-fashioned parlor, where a magnificent ivy en-

circled the four sides of her room from a single root in the corner. She had come to us from the washtub, but she looked perfectly neat, and was ready to talk as we to listen.

She had lived all her life in the house where we saw her; it had been occupied by three generations of her own family before her; relics of their old-fashioned furniture were there, stoutly retained against the blandishments of furniture hunters such as ourselves. Especially curious was a quaint old mirror, with heavy gilt frame, and an odd little clock at the top.

Here our hostess had been married, here she had borne six children, several of whom had died; she had lived for a year or two in Boston, "hub of the universe," but she liked the old homestead better. She did all her own work, the children at home being still young, and she apologized profusely for the untidy appearance of a room in which we could nowhere detect a speck of dust. In her manners and language she would have appeared to advantage anywhere. She lived, to be sure, near the village; but I am constantly receiving the same sort of impression from the women whom one meets at the doors of lonely houses far up on the mountain side.

Driving a long distance, one day, in search of a lost spy-glass, I was directed at last up a by-road leading from a by-road, and ending at length in a solitary mountain gorge, where there was but a single house. I could not imagine what had brought a settler there, until I noted a fine "sugar orchard" of maple trees, the finest to be seen in that whole region.

On my knocking at the farm house door, it was opened by an old lady—I use the term advisedly—so neat, so kind, so agreeable in expression and manners, that a city visitor would have felt justified in engaging a month's board at once, on the face of appearances alone. For twenty-five years she had lived up in that lonely glen, going out of it only to attend "meeting" on Sunday, or to make rare purchases at the little village store.

She did not seem to have thought of it as distant or solitary until all of her children had left the farm to seek their fortunes elsewhere, but now she confessed to a wish to leave it, not because it was in itself lonely, but because it was far from them. Consequently, she now hoped that "he" would buy a farm nearer to other folks.

## Recipes.

## HANDY CAKE.

Here is a recipe for a good plain cake. If eaten when fresh it is really nice, and cannot be distinguished from a more expensive cake. It helps to make that variety for which the troubled housewife is always seeking. Take half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, two eggs, two cups of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, or one teaspoonful of soda, and one and a half of cream tartar; beat the eggs till very light, the whites and yolks together put in about a teaspoonful of caraway seed. A cake which is nice as a foundation for all kinds of layer cake, is made of four cups of flour, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of butter, four eggs—whites and yolks beaten separately—four teaspoonsful of baking powder, flavor with vanilla or lemon.

## LOAF CAKE.

A rich loaf cake is made from this recipe. If baked in an oven where the heat is even you cannot fail to have a very nice cake. Use two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three cups and a half of flour (sifted, of course), one scant cup of sweet milk, a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, and five eggs; beat the whites and yolks separately; mix the baking powder with the flour, and after beating the butter and sugar together add the other ingredients, putting the flour in last. For the frosting save out the whites of two eggs, beat stiff, add one half cup of pulverized sugar, six tablespoonsful of grated chocolate, two teaspoonsful of vanilla; when spread over the top of the cake set it in the oven a few moments to harden. Buy the chocolate which is not sweetened. The frosting is not to be put on until the cake is baked and cool.

## Good Breeding.

Good breeding is the result of good sense and a benevolent heart. It must be acquired while young or it is rarely quite easy. It is far from consisting in forms of ceremony, but is an easy, civil and respectful behavior. We should feel inclined to raise people up rather than mortify and depress them. The temptation of saying a smart and witty thing and the malicious applause with which it is commonly received, have made people who can say them and still offend people who think they can but cannot and yet try, many enemies. Kind feelings would lead us rather to conceal than to expose the infirmities of our fellow creatures. If we have wit we should use it to please not hurt; we may shine but not scorch.

If disagreeable insinuations, sly sneers or repeated contradictions tease and irritate you, would you use them when you wish to engage and please? When such things shall happen to be said at your expense, reflect seriously upon the feelings of uneasiness which they excite, and consider whether it can be prudent by the same means to excite the same feelings against yourself.

Good manners are based upon good morals, all the finish, the polish and the refinement and the regard to conventional rule in the world can never give elevation or dignity of character without virtue. Those who act from this principle will express to all what they truly feel—a real good will, a sincere concern

for their happiness and an earnest desire to promote it. An injury is much sooner forgotten than an insult. There is something noble and heroic in that person who dares to be singular in the cause of virtue, who can defend a principle or a right action against a host of corners; and remember that an active life replete with good deeds and beautified with love for all humanity, is the only life that will bring peace and happiness along with it.

**Advertisements.**  
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*.

**62** Golden Chrome, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, etc. Name in gold and jet 10c. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

**\$777** A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address: C. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**50** Gold and Silver Chrome Cards, with name, 10c. Outfit paid. C. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

**50** Gold and Silver Chrome Cards, etc., name on 10c. Outfit paid. C. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

**\$77** A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Address: C. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**\$72** A WEEK, \$11 a day at home easily made. Outfit Free. Address: C. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**BEATTY'S** CHROMES, 50c. per 100. Outfit Free. Address: BEATTY, Washington, D. C.

**ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.** For particulars, apply to the School, St. Louis, Mo.

**For Sale.** 350 sheep; 285 lambs, 500 yearlings, about half wethers and half ewes. 200 ewes between 1 and 4 years old; 125 ewes over four. Price \$5.00 per head. Address: J. H. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kan.

**BEST WASHER AND WRINGER.** In the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Write for particulars. Price of Washer, \$7.50. Sample, \$1.50. Address: F. F. ADAMS & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

**LADY AGENTS WANTED.**—We want intelligent ladies to sell to their own friends, an article of real hygienic merit. For particulars and liberal terms, address: WAGNER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

**COOK'S TOURS!** Established 1841. Tickets and Fares for thousands of Tours for Independent Travelers to all parts of the World. Special arrangements for Excursion Parties to Europe, Egypt and Palestine. Send for circulars. Address: THOMAS COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C. O. ADAMS & SON, Managers, 100 Wall St., N. Y.

**Wisconsin LANDS.** 500,000 Acres. OF THE LINE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. For full particulars, which will be sent FREE, address CHAS. L. COHEN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

**For Sale Cheap for Cash.** A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little, and kept in good repair, made by O. K. Dietrich & Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address: C. P. BOLMAR & CO., 102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

**\$150 Reward.** \$100 for Horses, \$50 for Thieves. Stolen from Freeman Wilkinson, Waukegan, on the night of April 22, 1891, two sorrel horses, one 7 years old and 16 hands high, and one 5 years old and 14 hands high, both branded with letters F. W. on right shoulder, the latter slightly damaged on the larger horse. By order of the Waukegan Anti-Larceny Association, Waukegan, Kas., June 6, 1891.

**OSCAR BISCHOFF,** (Late of Bischoff & Krauss), Dealer in

**Hides & Tallow,** Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

**FLAX THRESHING MADE EASY!** J. I. CASE, T. M. CO.'S NEW

**Does Fast, Clean, Saving Work in Flax** As well as in Grain, Timothy and Clover. At the head of the Class in All Circular sent Free. Address, Racine, Wis.

**Increased Pension** is due and can be procured in cases rated too low at first; also in cases in which the disability is greater than at the time the pension was allowed, or when the pension was increased last. Under the present regulations the prosecution of these claims does not in the least interfere with the drawing of the present pension. Send for the increase questioning blank.

**MILO B. STEVENS & CO.,** PENSION ATTORNEYS, (Case Building, Cleveland, Ohio. OFFICES: Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. Abstract Building, Detroit, Mich.)

**Merchants, Read This.** To those subject to ill incident to the vexations of business life, Dyspepsia, and a feeling of debility and fretfulness, we say, without equivocation, take Simmons Liver Regulator. This remedy is unequalled in the cure of Piles, Constipation, Bad Breath, Sick Headache and Bilious Complaints. The Regulator is free from any injurious mercurial substance; not disagreeable; can be taken at any time, without interfering with business or pleasure. It is so gentle, safe, and such a good digester, that it is often used after a hearty meal to settle the food and relieve any apprehension that the meal may disagree with you.

"Having been a great sufferer for many years from general Debility and Indigestion, I concluded to try your valuable medicine (Simmons Regulator) in small doses and found it to be what I was recommended for. You can use my name at any time you wish in its praise. J. F. DUMAS, "Merchant, Haddock, Ga."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z. prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

**70 YOUR NAME** on New Type 10c. New styles, by best artists: Bookends, Birds, Gold Chrome, etc. Address: STAVEN'S BROS., Box 25, Northford, Ct.

**W. W. MANSPEAKER.** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. The largest Grocery House in the State.

**Goods Shipped to any Point.** We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay; which enables us to sell goods VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

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**Ready Money to Loan** In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

**At 7 and 8 per cent.,** For Annum.

**WALTER BROWN & CO.,** WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 153 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Commission to cover all charges on wool after it is received as consigned (except interest on advances) including guarantee of sale at 10c. per pound. Where wool is consigned on consignment, 5c. per pound. Where wool is consigned on consignment, 5c. per pound. Where wool is consigned on consignment, 5c. per pound.

References:—E. R. Mudge, Shawnee, Kas.; Boston, Parker, Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

**W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO.,** Commission

**WOOL** Merchants, 110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

**In the Whole History of Medicine** No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers.

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FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively. Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils. [From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc. For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per session according to grade. Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1890. BISHOP VAIL, President.







### Why We Laugh.

#### The Young Man Who was Ambushed.

A Rockland young man was courting a fat girl at the North End and had progressed very favorably with his suit. One evening he dressed up in his best clothes, carefully combed his hair, and started out to make his tri-weekly visit to his fair one, who is waiting in her parlor with fond expectation in her heart and a cold in her head, superinduced by the fluctuating weather. This was, as you might say, the prologue to the tragedy. It appears, moreover, that the fat girl's father, who is worth many thousands of dollars in good, sensible bonds, and as a consequence is an object of the young man's tender regard, had for several nights previous been the victim of some unknown miscreant who had raided on his hen pen with disastrous effect. Sick of such foolishness, he had prepared a ghastly retribution for the fowl villains, and to this end he filled a big garden syringe with about a gallon of ancient beef brine, seasoned with garlic and flavored with asafoetida, and was lying in ambush behind a box, where he could sweep every approach to the henry. The young man, who is pretty well acquainted with the whole family; thought he would surprise his girl by entering the house unexpectedly by the back way. This is the situation:

A is the henry; b is the old man, and c is the syringe; d is the young man lightly turning to thoughts of love as well as the corner of the fence; e is the house itself, painted brown, and f is the fat girl sitting by the piano and singing "Father, dear father, come home;" gggg is the gathering darkness.

Gaily up the back yard the young man comes. Silently in ambush the old man lies. Cheerily the fat girl warbles. Quiet but awful is the syringe. In the uncertain light of early evening the old man sees a figure stealthily drawing near the pen. With bated breath he waits the onslaught. The syringe sounds its dreadful "wh-s-s-p" and its deadly contents fly through the air like a wild and mad avenger. A yell that tore the azure robe of night, fairly knocked the fat girl off the piano stool and curdled the old man's blood, followed the discharge, and when the neighbors rushed in, under the impression that the Grant boom had burst right in the neighborhood, they found the unfortunate young man pawing the ground and screaming out awful Mexican words terrible to hear, while the old man hovered over the scene with a syringe in his hands, looking like an animated figure escaped from an allegory. Sympathizing arms bore the young man into the house, after their owners had stopped their nostrils with cotton, and it required the combined efforts of the fat girl and eight friends to bring him to, and it was some hours before he was able to fairly inquire if the meteor hit anybody else when it struck.

That night, beneath the darksome shade of a cypress tree, whose thick branches the struggling moonbeams vainly tried to pierce, an old man's tottering form rested upon a spade, and silently viewed a new-made grave. He had just buried the syringe.

A son of Mrs. Partington complains that he is troubled with an ulcerated sore throat.

An editor out west was in prison for libeling a justice of the peace, and when he departed the jailer asked him to give the prison a puff.

Can you play the piano? No, but my sister Hannah, who lives in Savannah, her husband's a tanner, she can play the piano, in a most charming manner. Will you have a banana?

A "three-years-old" discovered the neighbor's hens in her yard scratching. In a most indignant tone she reported to her mother that Mr. Smith's hens were "wiping their feet on our grass."

What was it? I went out in the woods and got it. After I got it I looked for it. The more I looked for it the less I liked it. I brought it home in my hand because I couldn't find it. A sliver.

A Chicago young man broke into the room of the girl he loved, to carry her away, as she refused to marry him. She was absent, but left the bull dog asleep on the bed. The room was dark. The dog didn't bark but worked. In about seven minutes the remains of the young man came out and said he wouldn't marry that girl for \$70,000.

The Milwaukee Sun, referring to a railroad accident, says: "A Missouri girl had an ear torn off, and the wreck was strewn along the track for half a mile." If that girl recovers damages corresponding in size to her wrecked ear, which was "scattered along the track for half a mile," the railroad company will have to appoint a receiver.

#### A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

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**USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC**

**THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER**

**PURELY VEGETABLE.**

**A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.**

**A SURE CURE FOR**

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

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies; also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from your stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

**SOLE PROPRIETORS,**  
**LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO**  
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I raise the large white variety, the cheapest hog feed in the world; will produce 100 bushels to the acre and a profit against bugs, drought and frost; easy to raise, hops do the digging. \$1 per bushel; enough to plant one acre, seven bushels; two acres, 14 bushels, &c. Sacked and delivered at Railroad depot. Directions for planting.

J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

#### SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000.  
Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000.  
Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000.  
Rhubarb, (Linneaus) \$10.00 per 1000.

A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kas.

#### Notice to Farmers,

and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Prices low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address: Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

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BEST OF THE HIGHWAYS FIVE TIMES BETTER FOR HALF THE PRESENT COST. CITY OF CHICAGO PARTICULARS IN PENNOCK'S REPORT.

**MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL, FREE OF CHARGE.**

Committee's Report mailed free. 224 Victors sold last year. HAGERSTOWN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. 224 N. HALL ST., HAGERSTOWN, MD.

**THIS IS THE VICTOR**

Double Roller Machine that beats the Hagerstown, Monitor, Jr., and the Ashland Clover Hatters in a scientific test at the Toledo, O., Fair, Sept. 10th. Victors sold last year. 224 Victors sold last year. HAGERSTOWN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. 224 N. HALL ST., HAGERSTOWN, MD.

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**Post Office County State**

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**TUTT'S PILLS!**

**AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,** are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.

**AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL** They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

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Purple Top Strap Leaved, White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved White Globe, Strap Leaved Yellow Amber Globe, Strap Leaved Yellow Aberdeen, Cuckoo (valuable for cattle), Sweet German, Red Top Globe (very fine), Extra Early White Egg, Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga.

We will furnish all of above varieties by mail, postage paid, at the following prices:

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Celery plants, per 1000, \$5.00  
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Jersey Yellow, the best variety now grown, 1 to 5000, \$1.75 per 1000; 5000 and over, \$1.50 per 1000. Yellow Nansensmond, Southern Queen (or Banana), Red Bermuda and Black Spanish, same price. Well packed, delivered at freight or express office.

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German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat,

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The best variety now grown, 15c per lb; \$5.00 per bushel. Early Amber Cane Seed, 10c per lb, \$5.00 per bushel.

We are the only parties who handle the celebrated

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West of the Mississippi. Send for prices, also for Catalogue and price list of our Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Buggies.

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**TOPEKA, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.**

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The only one ever born in America. He is a four day old Savage—the pet of the Ladies, the pride of the tribe.

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Combined with the most

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THE ONLY HIPPODROME IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS

Chariot Races, Flat Races, Hurdle Races, Steeple Chasing, Standing Races, Roman Races, Indian Chase for a Wife.



Two Exhibitions Daily. Admission Only 50 Cts. Children under 9, 25 Cts.

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