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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Correspondence.

Size of Horses.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

It seems to me that the best size of horses has not received proper attention in agricultural journals. The Indian says "Too much of a good thing is worse And many farmers seem to think "too much size in a horse is just enough." Accordingly the importers of draft horses bring in horses weighing from 1800 to 2,8%, and the larger they are the better they sell and the mere profitable are they to the keepers. And in many quarters already there is serious complaint ag inst the | rogeny as "unable to stand our climate ! too soft for hot weather," "too slow for our long drafts" "very doubtful in eyes, hoofs and legs," 'apt to go blind and lame." Such complaints were strong ly made against English horses, and the French were imported. Now they are made against the Percheron Normons and the Scotch Clydesdales are imported, and similar objections are raised against them Now I think that all these objections arise solely from the size of the horses imported. The importer selects horses to sell. He soon finds that horses sell ording to their size. An imported stock horse that at 900 lbs would command \$100, at 1200 would bring \$400, and after that two dollars a pound for all increase of size. The weight and the rotundity that fatness gives, and a foreign origin, are all the essento select the largest and best fattening breeds of draft horses, without reference to prospects of health, en durance or capacity. Paris has the finest draft horses of any city in the world; they are the admiration of travelers from all lands. They are used on the omnibuses, and a single pair will draw a heavy buss with a full load, up and down the hard streets, at six miles an hour, and carry an appearance as if they were only used enough for exercise. One horse will ach with driver, passengers and luggage, forty miles a day, and be ready at night for a sharp race if a rival John offers one. These are entire horses of about 1400 pounds weight, and hard and hardy as a trotter. When used as breeders their colts have size and power with vigor, health and action. A four-minute gait and an all day rapid travel are not unusual in the colts. But importers find these too small to sell. One who last year spent two months in Paris, studying the horses, writes that he could not find any there large mough for America, and so he bought in the provinces.

The finest draft horses in Europe go to Paris, as the finest trotters in America go to New York to be sold to Vanderbilt or Gould for many times the price they would bring in the country. For a foreign buyer of trotters to say that he could not find trotters of the right color in New York city, so went into the country and paid double prices would sound ridiculeus. But it is no mere ridiculous than the practice of all importers to leave the magnificent work horses of Paris and bring home the soft, flabby, unhealthy, weak and worthless animals that they palm off or an unsophisticated public, A large horse with strength and constitution to correspond, and activity enough for our habits, is a great treasure, but inor-dinate size and fainess are no more desirable in horses than in men. I have never seen a horsemuch over 1500 as desirable as he would have been if smaller. C. A. LEACH.

Aurora Springs, Mo.

Atchison County.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
rrespondent made a trip among the far Your corr round Atchison and was very much gratified to see the results of these experienced and practical farmers. Nicely fenced farms with groves and or chards was seen. The stock were regaling them selves on blue grass or timothy and clover pastures Nearly every farmer has a nice residence, and comfortable barns. Corn seems to be the stapl crop, although there is quite a large acreage of oats this season. The acreage of wheat is not large, but it is in fine condition.

I first called on Col. E. R. Brown, who has a farm of 1400 acres, 900 under cultivation, 150 of this in tam grass. Col. Brown is a breeder of Poland China and Berkshire hogs, Durham cattle and South Down sheep. He has 150 head of nice cattle, also a fine Devon bull, and a 7th Duchess Short-horn bull.

A visit was then made to C M. Streeper, the P. m. of Good Intent. He is one of the successful corn and otatoe growers of this section. He was running riding Canton Lister on his fall fallowed land. year he raised nearly 1200 bushels of Peach Blow potatoes and a large amount of corn. Mr. Streepe never tails to raise from 40 to 70 bushels to the acre He is a strong advocate of shallow plowing, and in the future will give the readers of the FARMER th reason for the faith that is within him as well as his

The next day, my entertaining host, Hon. G. W ook me out to his place, the Shannon Hill Stock Farm, where I had the pleasure of viewing one a farm of 600 acres, all richly fenced with Osage hedge. He too had a lister at work. The orchard garden and groves were very attractive; but most pleasing of all was the carefully bred thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. His herd consists of those relia ble and popular, Princess, Gwynnes, Sanspariels Ralinas, Lady James and Miss Watson families. The Duke of Shannon Hill is at the head of the herd. finer los of pure bred young bulls would be hard to

I next called on A. Kiethline and saw his growing ed clover, which cannot be surpassed anywhere He has an orchard of 15 acres with a prospect of fruit in abundance this fall,

Mr. Suttlef next paid his respects by ordering the FARMER sent to him and informed me that all was

well with his growing crops. Two listers were putting in his corn.

Next P. Byron took me up on the housetop where we could see over into seven adjoining counties. He has a farm of 1,000 acres, 400 of it in corn. He has only eight miles of hedge on the place: Such is a sample of a few of the old farms of Atchison county, and such as I expect to see in a few years all over

Railroad Passes. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of April 19th there are two article that interest me very much, one on recent Judicial decisions, in which railways are declared to be set apart for the public good; the other, your ventila-tion of the pass question. What a contrast between those judicial discussions and your remarks on free s. You claim it is right to accept of a pass, that it is a courtesy. I claim it is discrimination between individuals in favor of the elect and against the es. It is a flagrant violation of the principle that the common carrier shall not discriminate be tween persons shipping or traveling under like cir cumstances. If right to grant passes to a favored fev it is right to grant special rates to favorite shipper so as to enable them to push all their competitors to the wall; and if right to grant a pass or give specia rates to individuals it is right to give the citizens of one city or locality transportation favors which are denied to citizens of other lecalities. In one breath you say "it was held that discriminations in favor of or against individual, or communities is unlawful. in the next you say you "see nothing wrong" in dis criminations in favor of representative men and against all others. What do you call a representa-tive man? an editor, doctor, lawyer, wealthy mer-chant or public officer? All public officers are paid consequently they don't need a pass. What right has a man in charge of public property to al low me the use and benefit of that property and de ny you the same privilege? You know that railroad are operated at great expense and that they are no operated for fun. No one travels on them without it costs something. And the people, who as you say own the roads, pay for the dead head rides. The very persons who have passes are not the ones in reality who are unable to pay for a ride. You advance the idea that those granting passes are more honest than those receiving passes. Do you apprecihonest than those receiving pass ate all that your remarks imply in that connections The roads are public property and there is no com parison between them and a farmer and his wagon In one case the public pays for the ride, in the other there is no cost to the public. No paper in the state ever contained an article more in favor of monopo lies than yours on free passes. The Kansas Far-mer stands high as an Agricultural Journal, and when such Journals open up in favor of free passes it opens to all other discriminations; and it is no wonder that Legislatures and Congress do nothing to relieve producers from unjust burdens imposed by railway monopolies. Because they say papers devo ted to the interests of agriculture upholds the roads in their discriminations.

W. F. HENDRY. in their discriminations. Nickerson, Reno Co.

Dairy Items. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

I suppose almost every one who makes butter thinks that they receive a price far below its real value; while in a few instances they really do, there are a great many who do not make anything like a palatable article. I think that 25 cents is a good price, taken as an average through the year in Kantion in price between good and poor butter; often they east some of it out of the back door, or give it to the soap fat man. They buy it because by so doing they get a large trade from these people. There are perfect cleanliness about the care of the cows, or do not have a proper place to keep the milk, or think that many items are of little or no importance that a professional dairyman would consider worthy of special attention. As for farmers in general trying to fit up their farms with creamer; fixtures, it would cost so much I hardly think many of them could. It does not pay to start a creamery with facilities for caring for the milk of less than 100 cows The proprietors of creameries often issue circular who intend to bring milk there, telling them what to feed the cows, and what food must be avoid ed obtaining as far as possible uniformity in the quality of the milk. Few farmers know how much milk they are taking to make a pound of butter; they seldom weigh or even guess at the quantity they are -from facts that I can gather-it seems that from 25 to 30 pounds of milk are required. Any far ner who can keep from 12 to 20 cows could afford to have a milk house; it must, however, be prooagainst cats, rats, mice and vermin, made to keep out the excessive heat of summer, and provided with a stove for winter, use; it need not necessarily be a very expensive one. The making of gilt-edged but ter need not be confined to any particular locality It matters not how far inland a person may be if the nave the cows and the proper requirements for their keeping, and good pure water, they have within their reach the means of making glit-edged butter, for all the rest depends upon themselves.

MRS. E. W. BROWN,

Record the Seasons.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Let me say to friend Mossit that he has failed to learn what I have learned, and that is, that all mer do not succeed in their vocation, and because the have tailed to be posted. Now I have known families, and large ones too, to come into Illinois from Indiana, only sixty miles from place to place, on the turn of the seven years, and they failed to make the connection in crops as friend Moffit did or has. They abuse the country and left; went back and paid more for land by several dollars per acre than they sold for to go to Illinois. Brothers, post up and then you are safe, as you can tell by so doing nearly or quite what the coming year will be. I read if I mistake not that .Prof was a decrease of rain fall in some one of the south ern states owing to the forests being cleared away Now who knows what the rain fall was half or one

century ago? Now to be proof clear, the forest would have to be restored and note the result. But to one who has been spared and lived to hear for over a half entury, the remarks by others that I never saw it so hot, cold, dry and wet, as it is now. But my mind was set thinking quite young I suppose on the wheat matter first, as the first I sowed in the fall of 1831 was fine, and in 1832 I sowed as fine a kernel as need be, and there came a failure, you might say. But I sowed again and in 1834 from poor seed I had fine wheat; and that year is and was the first drouth I have any recollection of, and since then they have ocurred as follows: 1841, 1847, 1854, 1861, 1867, 1874 and 1881. The wet periods to my recollection have been 1844, 1851, 1858; 1865, 1871, and 1878. I have said to my recollection, but I have kept a record each year many of which are gone, but I looked them over so often that the principal part is fresh in my mind to this day, and I hope others will take the trouble to keep a record as I have for their own satisfaction and good. But I will close lest your host of readers may think I want to be heard for my much speaking, and to have my name appear in public journals.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Short Zetters.

ESERIDGE, May 8. Farmers are feeling jubilan over the crop prospects this spring. Wheat looks well; corn all planted; stand good. Some farmers are cultivating their corn. This section of the coun try is settling up very fast by a class of sturdy farmer from different states. There has been plenty of rain here this spring, rather more than usual. Consider able flax has been sown. A large amount of prairie will be broken here this spring.

NICKERSON, May 8. [We are having cool, we weather. Wheat heading nicely. Corn nearly all planted, and the acreage planted is very large. Kan sas beats the world in raining at night and on Sunday; just the thing for a poor man who has a grea deal to do. Saturday night and Sunday it rained nearly all the time a regular "zizzozzle" instead of 'guich washer." Stock doing well. Fruit will be very scarce. Considerable corn planted with lister which will give farmers a chance to see how the W. H. HENDRY. ike that plan of planting.

OTTAWA May 7. Being a reader of the FARMER and taking an interest in the letters from differen parts, I felt like saying a word. Corn is mostly plan ted, though we hear of some having to re-plant Wheat is looking well what there is as corn, flax and castor beans are the main crop; some oats sown We hear some fears entertained as to chinch bugs but think the cool rain of last night and to day wil have a tendency to check them. I heard a large fgrmer of a good many years' experience say yester day that chinch bugs did not hurt wheat that wa thick on the ground nor worked in cool, cloudy weather. If sowing thick is a preventative it is worth looking into. He said when the wheat was thick the sun could not get to the ground and they could no work. If there are any who have noticed this let us hear from them. Fruit of all kinds promises well and if nothing injures it from this on, there will be a tig crop. I am thinking of going into the sheep business and I hope those in the business will give all the light they can through the FARMER in breed ing and caring for sheep, for it is certainly a branch of stock raising that requires a good mind, and one who is willing to be taught. I have known of sev eral instances where men have ruined themselves financially in trying to make a fortune in sheep and knew nothing about it. It is like many other things, there is a right way. W. T. J.

OLATHE, Johnson Co., May 6. The farmers of this county are well through with their spring work of sowing and planting, the season having been favor able for this kind of work. Flax has not been so ex tensively sown as usual, many baving concluded that it is hard on their lands, and from the fact that it does not successfully follow itself. The prospec is flattering for a bountiful crop, though great anxie ty prevails among farmers on account of the immenmbers of chinch bugs that have been flying for weeks every warm day. I am more convinced of the practicability of the burning process recommended for the destruction of this pest. The wheat is much injured in places adjoining grass land, and other places where they wintered. Am confident that burning and better cultivation, thereby leaving them less protection, will do much to reduce their number. The fruit prospect of this country good though the peach and apple crop will not be as heavy as indicated in early spring, the late frosthaving destroyed a large per cent. zens are again taking steps toward contesting \$167 000 of county bonds, issued in lieu of railroad bonds without the consent of the people. The county commissioners have called an election for the purpose of voting on a proposition to levy a tax of three mills for a period of three years to build a court house. The proposition seems to meet with general disfavor in the country, but more favorably about the county seat. Am glad to see the Ladies' Department im proving as they bear a great part in the economy and management of the farmer, and to note the fac that the girls are coming to the front. My better half is as fond of reading the FARMER as myself, and especially the correspondence of her sex. Your espectfully.

AMERICUS, Lyon Co., May 8. Farmers are in the midst of a very busy season. Corn is mostly planted and much of it is large enough to cultivate; the stand is generally good. More corn has been planted in Lyon county this spring than at any previo time. More oats were sown than usual, and it looks well at this time. Farmers find millet to be an ex ellent feed for cattle, and are sowing large quantities this spring. Ground is in good condition for plant been unusual in sudden changes, from cold to warm week ago we had a heavy frost, and it was feared the fruit would be injured; but we find no injury to the fruit or anything else. Some of our apple or chards are well loaded with fruit, while others had scarcely any blossoms; in my own orchard I find

Winesaps very full, while most varieties are only Peaches will be plenty, but not a half crop; cherries and grapes half a crop. Business in and about Americus has been good this spring, plen ty of employment for everybody. Another good dry goods store would do well here. Our cheese factor; started up this spring with bright prospects; J. W Lesh, the proprietor, is one of the best cheese makers in the state; this branch of industry is very remun erative to both proprietor and patrons; the monthly payments in cash to the patrons makes money plent; in the town. Prices for horses, cattle, hogs, and corn continue to be good. Merchants are shipping far mers produce, such as butter and eggs to Colorado and are receiving satisfactory returns.

RICHMOND, Franklin Co., May 5. As the country ecomes older, and farmers get in better circum stances the improvement of the various departments of live stock increases. For some time the improve ment of swine and cattle has had some attention in this county, and for the last two or three years a good deal of interest has been shown in this tion; but this spring the improvement mania has taken a wider range, and several fine draft stallions have been imported; the most of these are Normans they are undoubtedly the best draft horses. A com pany of which the writer is a member, appointed two men to go to Illinois to select a stallion; they visited all the noted breeders and importers and could not find a matured horse in the whole lot that suited them and was for sale; the demand for these orses is so great, so they bought of Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ills., a couple of very fine colts. There are several roadster stallions in the county. Corn all bianted; weather dry; chinch bugs taking the wheat; fruit all right. G. C. AIKEN.

SABETHA, Nemaha Co., May 5. The weather has een very cool and the corn is very slow coming up Wheat looks very nice, except some pleces which took yellow and bad; spring wheat and cats are tooking very nice, and stooling well. The fruit pros ect is all that could be desired. Stock of all kinds doing well, though many cattle came through the winter thin. Hogs are pretty nearly all sold off that are fit for market; they are worth from 6 to 6 50; corn 70 cents to 80 cents. We had a fine rain yesterday which will give things a good start if it will turn warm. I have heard of no complaint as yet of bac seed corn; I sowed twelve acres of clover and or chard grass mixed which is doing nicely; I am afraid the chinch bugs will damage it as they are flying very thick some days. As it is the first grass have sewed in Kansas I am anxiously awaiting the result. I have some yearling steers which I think of stall feeding next winter if we raise a corn crop Would it not be profitable to feed all and sell them say first of June and buy more that was not stall fed? Will some one give his experience? as I am new hand at this business. I will close by sending you a postal order for three subscribers, and will WM. C. DEAVER. send more as I get them.

WASHINGTON, May 5. It being my misfortune to lose a valuable Jersey cow by disease which no one here is able to name or give the cause, I would like to ask through your columns for information regard ing the same. My cow dropped her last calf in April 1881, and was due to calf again in July next; was giving, when taken ill, about three quarts of milk at each milking. I noticed her last Sunday morning licking the back part of her udder as if it were poi she kept this up until she had licked the skin off, and on Monday morning she took to licking her entire hind extremities, from the boof up, and seemed in great distress—kicking, rubbing and scratching until she had worn almost the entire skin off her hind legs; she continued to do so until she died Monday evening. We tried to relieve her in all ways, but to no effect. I am interested to know the ause, as she was as good a cow as I had in my en tire herd of Jerseys, and one that I valued at \$400 Can any of the readers of the FARMER say what caused her death, and whether the complaint is con tagious, and if so what will stop its spreading among others of the herd?

CELERY. DAVID CITY, Butler Co., Neb. Seeing J. N. Parker's article on celery, I send you my method of raising it His method of germinating the seeds is very good; I prefer to transplant twice before setting into the He says "don't trench; it is worse than use I do not agree with him there; I have tried both plans and the trenching is the better by far. I dig my trench 2½ feet deep and wide enough to dig conveniently, then put in 18 inches of well rotted manure, placing on top of this six inches of good. black soil. Setting my plants in this leaves six inches below the level of the ground. After setting out my plants I place boards over my trench during the heat of the day to keep the sun from scalding the plants and killing them to the ground which retards the growth. After they commence to grow it is not necessary to cover them. It requires little care after planting until blanching time. Parker's method is the same for blanching as my own, but I put my celery in the cellar packed in dry sand after digging as it is more convenient to get at than in a trench. F. J. AYRES.

Miscellaneous.

Hamilton's 10th Short-Horn Sale.

As is usual, when fine stock is to be sold, Kansas is represented with a large delegation. The cattle were not in the best condition, but many well bred individuals were offered. The best and highest priced animals went to Kansas. On account of inactive bidding about 75 had to be sold at private sale, bringing good prices. The following is the result of their public sale at Kansas City, May 9, 10, and 11:

Illustrious Duke, Z. T. Postlewaite, Chanute, Kas., \$120.

Gen. Phillip, A. W. Wicks, Hunnewell, Kas

130. Gen. Phillip 2d, G. Arnold, Pleasant Hill, Mo., \$100.

Gen. Phillip 3d, G Arnold, Pleasant Hill, Mo., \$100. 14th Duke of Sycamore, G. M. Dyche, Ogden,

Kas., \$375. 15th Duke of Sycamore, T. C. Bragg, Newpoint, Mo., \$430.

Comet, J. N. Shannon, Necsho Falls, Kas., \$50. Taylor Boy, A. W. Wicks, Hunnewell, Kas.,

Joe, C. Hedding, Perryville, Kas., \$45. Young Mary Duke 27th, I. V. Inskeep, Manhattan, Kas., \$155.

Mary Geneva Duke, A. Webber, Alma, Kas., \$150. B. Mary Duke, A. Webber, Alma, Kas., \$110. Princess Geneva 1st, A. C. Bryan, Belton,

Mo., \$200. Princess Geneva 2d, A. C. Bryan, Belton, Mo., \$185.

Princess Morely, A. C. Bryan, Belton, Mo., \$285. Princess Duke, W. C. Cook, Cameron, Mo.,

\$150. 20th Renick Geneva, W. N. Irwin, Neoshe

Falls, Kas., \$100. M. Barrington Duke, Geo. Sinclair, Garnett, Kas., \$140.

Grand Mary Duke, C. W. Stalls, Junction City, Kas., \$135. Geneva Belle Duke, A. Hall, Mound Valley,

Kas., \$125. 2d Young Mary Duke of Bath, G. Arnold

Pleasant Hill, Mo., \$105. Young Mary Duke of Bath, G. M. Dyche, Ogden, Kas., \$175.

Lady Renick Duke, Jas. Scarley, Irish Grove, Jesse, W. W. Carney, Leavenworth, Kas., \$105.

Phyllis Duke of Lakeview, W. W. Carney, Leavenworth, Kas., \$155. Phil Rice, J. Spilman, Walker, Mo., \$126. De Santa Anna, J. Spilman, Walker, Mo.,

Don Pedro 2d, T. C. Hugley, Kansas City, Mo., \$100. Tim Pendleton, G. D. Alexander, LaCygne,

Kas, \$105. 3d Duke of Fairview, J. Clasley, Independence, Mo., \$105.
5th Duke of Rosewood, H. Wood, Raton, N.

M., \$80.
Oliver, T. C. Hugley, Kansas City, Mo., \$105.
Skip, K. Burgess, Richmond, Kas., \$115.
Burroughs No. 2, I. V. Inskeep, Manhattan,
Kas., \$170.
Bettie's Duke, I. V. Inskeep, Manhattan,
Cas. \$120.
Dedge J. Spilman, Walker, Mo., \$80.

Dodge, J. Spilman, Walker, Mo., \$80 Brock, J. L. Driskill & Son, Austin, Texas,

\$150. Lella Beauty's Duke, same, \$145. Mazurka Boy, same, \$140. Little Duke, same, \$140. Little Duke, same, \$140. Joe Challenger, same, \$115. Solon Palmer, same, \$100. Honest Joe, same, \$130. Sue Allen's Duke, same, \$165. Dock, same, \$150. Duke R of Appleton, same, \$305. Macauley 2d, same, \$180. Douglass, same, \$110.
Joe Wallace, sume, \$200.
2d Duke of Xalapa, same, \$150.
Josephine Duke, same, \$255. Forest Duke, same, \$130 Geneva Sharon 2d, same, \$135. Red and White Bull, same, \$500. Royal Welcome, H. Wood, -Independence 3d, same, \$70. Welcome Baron, saine, \$70. Athlone's Duke, same, \$70. Red Bud, H. Allen, Williamsburg, Kas., \$30. Mary Lad, M. Young, Hickman's Mill, Mo.,

Queen's Duke of Lakeview, _____, \$85. Queen's Duke of Lakeview, _____, Deb., \$110.

Wiley Countess, R. C. Mackswell, Independence, Mo., \$105.
Colonel Day, A. Garrow, Dunbar, Neb., \$105.
Duke of Appleton, H. Wood, ———, \$95.
Faith's Duke, same, \$80.
John W, same, \$95.
Claggett, same, \$90.

Claggett, same, \$90. Dooley, same, \$75. Felix, same, \$115. Rockbridge Duke, same, \$75. Nicholas, same, \$85. Young Fortune, same, \$75. Col. Butterfly, same, \$70.

Young Hector, same, \$70. Young Kaifer, same, \$85. June Rose, E. A. Osborne, Coffeyville, Kas., Juniper Water Rose, same, \$100.
Juniper Airdrie, R. E. Richards, —, \$225.
Paterick, W. Askew, Kansas City, Mo., \$125.
Juniper 2d, H. C. Garner, Richmond, Mo.,

Juniper, same, \$125. Juniper Airdrie Rose, same, \$120.
Juniper May, R. E. Richards, ——, \$130.
2d Josephine N, L. W. Level, Kearney, Me.

Spencer, J. Spilman, Walker, Mo., \$95.

A Hereford Bull, same, \$295.

A Hereford Bull, G. D. Alexander, \$270.

HEATH.

The Stock Anterest.

The Breeds of Swine.

JERSEY REDS, DUROCS, ETC. There are in the United States at the present time considerable numbers of swine of a reddish or sandy color, of widely varying characteristics, known by the various names of Jersey Reds, Red Berkshires, Durocs and Saratoga Reds. They are in the hands of a tew breeders scattered here and there, some of whom claim that there is no essential difference in the swine of that color, and that the name by which their own are designated is the proper one for all; while other breeders are positive that the reds they have are properly named, are of a distinct variety and vastly superior to any other, of whatever name, breed or color.

It is known that for about sixty years sandy colored hogs have been common, in fact quite numerous, in Southern New Jersey, especially in Salem and Burlington counties, where they are esteemed highly; but where they originally came from or how they found their way to this country no one seems to have any positive knowledge, though there is a tradition that they are descendants from early importations from England of the old-time unimproved Berkshires. In some neighborhoods they are (or, at least, were a few years since) bred of a uniformly dark-red color, and in others of a much lighter shade and frequently spotted with white. Parties who are raising hogs known to be descended direct from the New Jersey stock, call them Jersey Reds, and generally insist that any other alleged red hogs are not worthy of consideration. They resemble, in many respects, swine described by writers sixty or seventy years ago as being common in Russia and Poland. Statements have been made in the public prints that a portion of the red swine in this country were from some Russian importations made by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, when United States Minister to St. Petersburg (about 1862), I wrote him to ascertain their truth. He writes: "When in Mexico I saw the 'Spanish' red hogs everywhere, and was much pleased with them: James B. Clay, Esq., son of Henry Clay, when Minister Resident in Portugal (about 1848) imported some, calling them Spanish hogs, and gave me a pair. I distributed the progeny far and wide The Spanish hogs had no doubt spread into the neighboring kingdom of Portugal and were carried into Mexico by the conquerors. The Berkshire reds and Jersey Reds are no doubt the same, and the name ought to be 'Spanish,' if they are so, but there may be other reds.' Gen. Clay also says: "There was, a long time ago, a scrub or common hog here, sandy and red-spotted, but it is hardly possible for such land sharks to have improved to this extent, though the Spanish hog has greatly increased in size in the last twenty years." He mentions one breeder, at least, who still kas them in their purity, in Madison county.

Mr. H. A. Moran, of that county, says the red hogs, extensively bred in Madison and Garrard counties for several years, are smallboned, compact and thrifty, closely resembling the Berkshires in form and habit, and that some of the Jersey Reds have been crossed with them, which many farmers think an improvement, the Jersey Reds giving more length and size; also, that many of the produce of the old red hogs of Kentucky, crossed with the smaller Spanish hog, have been sent to Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and other Western and Southern States.

In the opinion of some the red hogs in America are mostly from a stock known in England years ago as Tamworths, described as hardy and prolific, but slow in maturing. One recent riter in the west says, "It is admitted by those best informed that Jersey Red, Duroc, Saratoga Red, etc., are but local names for the ancient Berkshires of England, where they were called Tomworths." The National Swine Breeders' Convention, in 1872, reported that their positive origin was unknown, but agreed upon the following as the characteristics of good Jersey Reds. They should be red in color, with a snouf of moderate length, large lop ears, and small head in proportion to size and length of body; they should be long in the body, standing high and rangy on thin legs; bone coarse; heavy tail and brush; hair coarse, including the bristles on the back.

So near as I have been able to ascertain, the Durocs and Saratoga Reds are a branch from the red hogs so common in New Jersey, that have been bred in and about Saratoga and or more, and perhaps given a somewhat improved form and quality.

It is probably beyond a doubt that the best of the red hogs are possessed of some excellent qualities that may be found to combine well with other breeds, and they are in one way and another being brought into considerable public notice; but their reputation seems certain to densely occupied. Add to this fact, the signifsuffer much from extravagant and absurd statements and claims made for and about them by speculators and breeders.

A leading breeder of the "Jersey Reds" says: "We have recently introduced a magnificient imported animal, the only importation of this kind of stock made for many years;" but does not intimate where from; and so far as I can learn none of his would-be customers can get from him any response as to where this magnificent importation is from. The same party says: "One of the best evidences of their popularity is the frequent attempt of various parties all over the country to confound the Jersey Reds with the Durocs, Red Berkshires, Sarato ga Reds and various other breeds." One breeder of them, who calls his Jersey Reds or Durocs, claims they can be nearly wintered on

prairie hay, "which they will eat like so many sheep." They are also advertised as "mange proof" and "cholera proof;" and, in fact, as possessing all the good qualities lacked or existing in any other breeds, be they black or white.

Such statements may be the means of selling limited number of pigs to the novices in swine the man who raised him—the more fastidious raising, but will only tend to disgust men who buy the flesh of the beast that sold to the butchhave practical knowledge of what constitutes genuine merit, and the reaction that is sure in time to follow will be difficult to overcome. There is abundant room for them if they are ssentially superior to the better knewn breeds.

While some of those I have seen possesses merit, many do not, and they are at present as widely dissimilar in character as are the stories told of what they are and where they came from. Only years of careful, judicious breeding can give them the excellence of form and finish, with the smallness of offal, common to some other breeds .- F. D. Coburn, in Breed-

No Fear of Getting Overstocked .-Improved Meat Product.

The fear of getting overstocked, and glutting he market, has loomed up before many men like an apparition, keeping them back. We have failed from year to year to realize how insatiable and pressing the demands of an increas. ing population are. Many intelligent Englishmen feared their country would become overstocked with cattle, swine, and horses, but what have they seen instead? a population increasing with a rapidity that may be compared to the increase of a bee-hive. Hungry mouths multiply in the face of the fact, that hundreds leave the country upon every outward-bound vessel. Yet, notwithstanding this constant and enormous exodus from her population, with the further fact that her acres are largely devoted to growing meats, we have been witnessing the unlooked-for spectacle of ships steaming toward the British Isles loaded down with cattle, sheep, and swine, on the hoof, and in the quarter. And still the cry is for more. It shows very clearly that their farms, though taxed to their utmost, are totally inadequate for keeping up a supply for their own population. This has but very little of the appearance of our acres getting verstocked.

It is with meat supply as with railroads. The belief, a few years ago, was, that railroad building in this country was being overdone, and that there would be neither passenger nor freight traffic for half the roads completed and under process of building. Results have shown these fears to have been groundless, as increasing population and increasing farm products have fully kept up with the iron rails, and it is no unusual sight to see roads that, a few years ago, were in a condition of total inefficiency, and in bankruptcy, or verging upon it, now entirely unable, especially at certain seasons of the year. to do the business which comes to them. Take either of the western states as an example, and it is not difficult to see what extended surface a growing population requires. There are whole states, and portions of states, which were, a few years ago, in a wild, untilled condition, not even used for grazing purposes, that are now marked by lines of railroad, and dotted with elevators and shipping pens.

In place of there being a surplus, though wheat and corn and cattle seem to spring up as though spontaneous, there are buyers for all, and money held for investment in these commodities is idle. There are not enough fatted cattle and pigs at any season of the year to absorb the money held for investment in these. Profit is the word. Wherever a profit or commission can be made in the handling of stock or grain, there is sure to be a man and a set of clerks for every opening of the kind, and the acres in our new states and territories are not being opened fast enough to make the increase of live stock sufficiently rapid to meet the demand of investors and consumers, taking into account the steady and healthy demands, under

the present ratio of increase. Take the city of Chicago alone as an example, where the consumption of meat goes on hourly, and is rapid. So far as the main use of meat is concerned it is made up from cattle ent, he will have frequent immigrations from that are fed from one and a half to five years. thence. It will be seen that the period occupied in the production, as compared to the rapidity of consumption, is so greatly disproportionate, that to keep pace with the demands of the inhabitants of such portions of the globe as look to our own now. This can easily be done by dropping the western states and territories for their supply of beetles into a vessel containing water and a litmeat, our stocks of feeding and breeding ani- tle kerosine oil. As the perfect insect does Montgomery counties, N. Y., for thirty years mals must be increased. The very large and constant evaporation from the surface of the ocean is only adequately supplied by the thousands of streams which flow to it. In this case, the amount given off remains the same, because the surface does not increase; but the surface covered by human population is all the time extending, and at the same time becoming more icant one, that we are renewing our exertions to improve the quality of our meats, and, in proportion as we do Ithis, observation shows that meat consumption increases.

There is one peculiarity about flesh production. With all the avarice and ingenuity of man brought to bear upon the flesh of the oxi there is no mode of breeding or feeding by which he can make a shoddy product of this. The more we breed and feed with the single purpose of making profit through converting his carcass into flesh, the better his flesh becomes as an article of food. Improvement through breeding and feeding increases the flayor and nutritive properties of meat at the same time. Let us take courage from this fact, and bow to the ox, not as the Egyptians, who worshipped him, but to the flesh-making ox of our are apt to think the time thus taken lost, but

day, whose meat no avaricious speculator can when the farmers' millennium comes, there will lower the standard of. Rich and poor shall probably be drinking in every field, supplied alike be fed from the unadulterated flesh; and while the poor man eats the meat of the beast stream. In the meanwhiletime "lost" in doing that has been sold to the butcher at three cents a pound on the hoof—he having previously eaten his own head off while yet in the hands of er at six cents, having previously made a profit to his breeder and feeder. It is easy to conceive how a man may be overstocked with the kind first named, but no man within our knowledge has ever been overstocked with the lastmentioned sort .- National Live Stock Journal.

Classification of Hides.

As many of our farmers are interested in the sale of the hides of animals which are slaughtered or have died, the following classification, established at a recent meeting of the Boston and Chicago hide-dealers, will be found of interest:

A deduction of fitteen per cent. is made on or more horn scratches, each four inches long, or one scratch twelve inches long.

The following is the regular classification dopted by the hide-dealers:

Green Hides .- Hides just as they come from he animals, never having been salted.

Part Cured Hides .- Hides that have been alted, but not long enough in water to be thorughly cured.

Green Salted Bides .- Hides that have been alted long enough to be thoroughly cured.

Green Kip .- All veal skins running from fifteen pounds to twenty-five pounds shall be classed as veal kip. All long hair and thin skins running from eight pounds to twenty-five pounds shall be classed as runners.

Green Calf .- All veal skins running eight ounds to fifteen pounds. Deacon Skins .- All ealf skins under eight

ounds shall be classed as deacons. Dry Flint Hides .- Are thoroughly dry hides

hat have not been salted. Dry Salted Hides .- Are thoroughly dry

nides, having been salted while green. Grubby Hides .- Having one or more grubs.

All dry kip and calf shall be classed the me as hides. All hides shall be, free from salt, dirt, meat, dung, horns, tail-bones and sinews, and before being weighed all such substances shall be removed, or a proper deduction made from the weight; and when the head hangs to the hide by a narrow strip it shall be cut off; also when the head is not split in the center it shall be made straight before being weighed.

All bull, stag, tainted, grubby, badly scarred cut, scored and murrain hides, both green and dry, shall be classed as glue stock. In dry hides, moth-eaten, sea-burnt or weather-beaten shall also be classed as damaged. All kip and calf, both green and dry, shall be trimmed the same as hides, with the exception that the tailbone may be left in calf skins.

All green-cured hides of sixty pounds and over shall be called heavy; and all green cured hides under sixty pounds shall be called light hides. All dry hides twenty-five pounds and over shall be called heavy, and all dry hides under twenty five pounds shall be called light hides .- Review.

The Colorado Potato Beetle.

This potato pest was troublesome last year; the excessive heat of the fall months being favorable to their rapid increase. Hence a larger number than usual hybernated during the winter. These are now appearing in large numbers, and can be found around the hills waiting patiently for the advent of the developed stem and leaves.

While the larva of this insect is sluggish and never leaves the plant on which it is hatched, except in quest of more food, the perfect insect can make considerable journeys by means of its ample wings; choosing caim warm days for its flight from farm to farm. Such being its habits, if one farmer is active and watchful, and destroys every bug that visits his potatoe patch, if his neighbor is careless and indiffer-

Every beetle that is destroyed this month and the next will prevent its increase, as the fecundity of the female insect is wonderful. Hence the necessity of collecting the insect eat the foliage, they can also be poisoned by sprinkling the leaves with water in which London Purple has been mixed—one heaping spoonful, to four gallons of water-This mixure is as "dead a shot" as Paris Green, without being dangerous to animal life.

This insect's devastations in past years has seriously shortened the crop and materially affected the price of potatoes. It becomes us farmers therefore to be vigilant now so that we may be blessed with an abundant crop of this excellent tuber, which during the past winter has been esteemed a luxury in nearly every home.—J. W. R.

Watering Horses.

One thing in the treatment of work horsse in hot weather we are disposed to deprecate, viz.: the custom of watering them three times a day and no more. It is simply cruelty on the part of man toward his beast, to compel the team to plow or mow from early morning until noon, or from noon until night without allowing it the privilege of a refreshing draught It is inconvenient, many times, to water the team during the forenoon or afternoon, and we

from some elevated spring, or from a running good, even though it may be in behalf of the dumb animals, is well "lost"-it may be regained. Could they speak it might be to say that they would like to be treated, in the matters of times for food and drink, somewhat as we—their wise masters—are accustomed to treat ourselves.

Bees as Fertilizers of Flowers.

It is a well-known fact that bees fertilize fruit blossoms by mixing the pollen, thereby making the fruit trees and shrubs produce more and much better fruit than they would without the visits of the bees.

Honey is the purest and most healthful sweet known to man, and should be used in every family in place of the great abundance of adulterated sugars and syrups. The management of bees improves the mind and enlarges the power of observation, and when properly cared all branded native hides; also, a deduction of for liberal returns are realized for the outlay. fifteen per cent, on all native hides having two There has been great progress in apiculture in the past few years, so much so that an apiarist of 10 years ago would be decidedly behind the times if he has not kept pace with the progress that has been made.

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

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

CHEAPEST BIBLES # Hver Furnished Agents.
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The handling of growers clips a specialty

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Our Pibles Contain 2,000 Pages, 2,550 Illustrations. Extra
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JERSEY BULLS DROPPED IN 1881.

13 of Highest Quality are consigned by MR. THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER, ountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J., to the forth ing auction

Sale of Jersey Bulls. At the American Institute Building, New York THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882;

Five are by imp. Carle, 5559 (whose three-year-old son Nero won First Prize over all Jersey at the recent Spring Show of the Royal Jersey agricultural Society). They are from the following drams, viz: Imp. Northern Queen 11962 (kdaughter of Amy La Grise): Cocotto 11958 (First Prize over all Jersey in 1880); imp. Mignome 11959 (dam of Farmer's Pride); imp. Coomassie 24, 11969 (daughter of Coomassie, the most famous of island owns); and imp. Sultane 4th 19560 (by a son of Coomassie, out of the dam imp. Sultane 2d, that made for Mr. Messchert at the rate of 23 bis 8 oz of butter per week). One is by Duke of Carlington 2460 (son of the famous butter cow Eurotas), out of imp. Belle Dame 11951 (two of whose imported daughters sold at auction last December for \$590 and \$755). Seven others are by choice sires, out of such cows as imp Brunette Hammond 7284. Faraphirase 10254, Lady Signy 6698, etc. All persons familiar with Mr Havemeyer's herd will at once reconize the fact that many of these bulls are from cows of superb and almost unrivated quality, selected at any necessary pricelas the very cream of the Island of Jersey and this country. Having always declined to name prices for private sale, the maximum quality of the hord is represented in this consignment, which will be sold without limit or reserve. For Catalogues, ready about May 18, address PETER C, KELLOGG & Co.,

Sheep for Sale

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

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

Threshers Send for catalogue and price in the World. Send for catalogue and price in the World. RIMKHART BALLARD & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen during the month of July, 1881, one ligh bay three year old MARE, white strip in face, one on nose, white feet, some light colored hair near root of tall, and on withers. Branded figure 5 on left shoulder, When last seen ver Lake. The above reward will be paid for R. B. STEELE, Topeka.

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216 Kansas Avenue, Topeke, Kansas.

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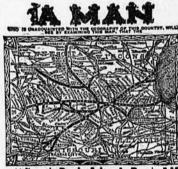
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Resort. Passugers leave Kansso City, York
Scott & Gulf Raliroad at 8:60 A. M. have but one change of
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Rich Hill, Carthage and Pierce City, Mo. To Fayetteville,
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Express train leaves Union Depot, Kanssa City, at 5:30 p. M.
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Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest his connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNE-APOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANAS CITY, LEAVENORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAIJA, the COMPART OF THE WARD AND ADDISE.

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that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitobs and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope. The

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. No transfers by Carriage I No missing connections in No dudding in disentilized or unclean care, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

rough Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee reapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points: and connections at all points of intersection with other

Minicapolic Connections at all points of intersection what was close connections at all points of interesty to every place of importance in lows. Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Biack Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Biack Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Kewada, California, Orgeon, Washington Territory, Oborado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements resgarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who fornish but at tithe of the comfort.

Does and tackle of sportamen free.

Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

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1 have about 1200 high grade Merino Sheep for sale. About 400 extra wethers, balance Ewes and Lambs, including 16 thoroughbred Merino Rams. Will sell Wethers and others in separate lots. Flock averaged about nine pounds of Medium Delaine Wool. Sheep on ranch 2 miles south of Middleburgh, Neb.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

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LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

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

















ALL HAIL TO THE GLAD HARVEST APPROACHING,

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

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER

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

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

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

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The Best Buggies in the Market for the Money.

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

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

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

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THE STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WACON OF THIS COUNTRY. We keep S different styles in stock. Outlasts any other. Outsells any other. Gives the best satisfaction. Write for prices. Also, 8 styles of Half Platform, 3-Spring and Side Spring Wagons.

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The Eureka Hedge Layer. osage hedge seed:

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

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

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

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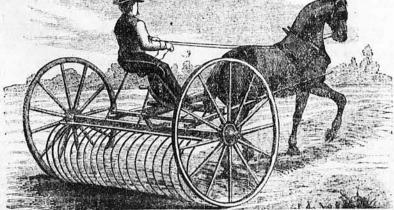


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Binghamton, N. Y. For free Book about his \$80 FIVE-TON Wagon Scales?-Freight paid by Jones, He makes all size Scales.

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

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Now Ready The American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopedia of Live-Stock for Agents, & COMPLETE STOCK DOCTOR for My Board and Bees William Bees and Bees William Bees and Bees William Bees and Bees William Bee concerning Bessels, Breading, Breaking, Training, Sheltering, Buying, Selling, Profitable Use and Co to which they are Subject—The Causes of Each—Row to Know II and what to Do give the Company of the C

people. Bellow, IONACHAN PERIAM and A. H. BAKBE, V. S. A grand Charles, Low Agencia make money, 650 Illustrations.

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A New Illustrated Catalogue, just issued fully describing and illustrating MORE THAN ONE AND A New Illustrating MORE THAN ONE CHURCHER, HUNDRED STYLES OF ORGANS, with net PRICE LISTS and circulars, will be sent free to any one destring them. Creating we wile should buy or rent any organ without having seen these circulars, which contain much useful information about organs.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 12 expire with the next issue. The paris all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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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 line. post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

New Advertisements.

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

Frank and Jessee James; Son of Man; Minnesott Ohlef; \$30 a Week; Stock Farm for Sale; Breeders Cards of Z. D. Smith, C. M. Gifford & Son, and B. F. Doran; Well Augers; Engines and Separaters; Barnes, Florist; Coal Tar for Chinch Bugs: Money at 7 per cent.; Strayed; Sheep Wanted; Wool Notice; Strayed;

Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, died at Eureka Springs, Sunday last.

Cherries will soon be ripe in this region, and peaches are as large as hulled walnuts.

Rains and floods and cold weather have destroyed crops in some parts of the country. Kansas is blessed.

Chich bugs are reported in every section of the state, but they have done no injury to crops up to this writing.

Walter Brown & Co report Kansas woolgood fine, selling in Boston at 27 and 30c, and ordinary fine at 24 and 26c.

The past week has been continuously cool somewhat retarding the growth of corn, but it has saved much in chilling the insect plague

A friend sends the FARMER a sample head of wheat from Harper county, and he says they will hardly have room enough out there for all the wheat.

The Supreme court of the District of Colum bia has decided that there was no error in Guiteau's trial, and that he must be hanged June

The late Brewers' Congress at Washington appropriated various sums of money to defeat anti-liquor legislation in Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas.

Don't forget the salt remedy for chinch bugs catter it wherever they are in growing crops It will not cost much, and it is said to be very good as a preventive.

When tree peddlers tell you that their trees are borer-proof because they are grafted on any particular kind of stock, ask them what they take you for; and if you buy from them, blame yourself when you learn your little lesson of deception.

We have reports from every portion of the state. Stock of all kinds is in excellent condition. Wheat never looked better. Much corn has been worked twice. Fruit is abundant. Were it not for the anxiety about chinch bugs the farmers would be supremely happy.

The 10th volume of the Short Horn Record is now ready for delivery. It contains 700 pages of pedigrees of the most approved Short Horns in the United States. Price \$5 by express, or \$5.25 postage prepaid. Address, L. P. Muir, Paris, Ky.

From a circular received from the State Agricultural Department of Illinois, we learn that the condition of the wheat crop in that state is good generally. On drained lands it is in excellent condition, though on others, it is more or less injured by wet weather. Chinch bugs are numerous, but have done no serious damage yet.

Reports from all parts of the state are of the most encouraging character. Fruit is abundant wheat in head, and never was in better condi tion; corn is being worked and is growing luxuriantly. Chinch bugs are reported presen in force in many localities; but Kansas never yields to chinch bugs, nor to principalities nor powers until the last corn stalk is gone.

To those of our readers who desire to borrow money, and who know enough not to mortgage their homes for anything, we recommend Mr. F. Crandall, of Topeka, whose card headed-"Money at 7 per cent," appears in another place. We have known Mr. Crandall for nearly a dozen years, and know him to be thorough

ly honest and reliable. He is a safe man to deal with. He will neither lie nor deceive.

The attention of our readers is respectfully directed to the letter of J. O. Young. Upor receiving his letter, the editor asked him about the posture and appearance of his cow; the condition and appearance of her eyes and horns whether she swelled, or strained, or exhibited symptoms of stupor or pain. Mr. Young replies that her horns and eyes were natural, and she assumed no unusual position; she did not strain, nor swell, and showed no symptoms ex cept her incessant licking and biting her hinder parts. We incline to believe it was a case of vegetable poisoning, or erysipelas, as she had been on grass only two days,

.... More About Railroad Passes.

If, when we wrote our short article, April 19 on Free Passes, we had used two inches of space n denouncing the free pass business as robbery, bribery, and general corruption, it may be that our dogmatism would not have called out a sin gle response from any of our readers. As it is, however, we have two good letters in as many weeks and we hope more will follow. The prospect is fair for a general discussion of the subject. The letter of Mr. Henry, on our first page, is well worth reading and studying. Its earnestness and sincerity are apparent in every

It is discussion that brings information, and we are never prepared to act on any important matter without information. If our article will stimulate the people to a thorough discussion of the general subject of railroad passes, it will have done much good, notwithstanding the fact that it merely touched the subject, and was not satisfactory to such of our readers as suppose that we approve of the custom of issuing free passes to some persons. [There are two typographical errors in our first article; but that does not affect the sense if the reader takes the whole article, and construes it according to the general tenor and spirit.—EDITOR.]

Now, we desire a full, frank and fearless discussion of this whole subject; and while we prefer, always, in an argument, to make our position appear as conclusions from what has gone before, and would rather do so in this, it appears that our readers would be better satisfied to have the last first; hence we will give them our opinion on the subject in hand now, and then we can go on with the discussion af terwards, remembering that it is not freight transportation, nor discriminations, nor, indeed the transportation question at all, that is now before us; but it is the giving of free rides on railroads to certain persons and withholding them from others--free passes. That is what we are writing about, and only that.

First, then: The KANSAS FARMER believes that every public roadway, whether it be a common highway for general travel and con venience, or a canal or navigable river or lake or a railway, belongs to the people. The people require the opening of the way for public convenience; they pay damages to persons sustaining injury, and compel submission when there is opposition. The people have a right to open; and they have a right to close any or all of these roadways, except, only, that no person shall be deprived of all outlets.

Second. The only difference between a com mon road and a railroad, in reference to the subject in debate, is, that the railroad is given in charge of particular persons to keep in repair and to use for the public benefit, to receive their compensation from tolls, tariffs or fees for carrying the people and their property over the road; that a railroad company has no more right to decide who may, or who may not, travel over its road than any private individual ha to decide who may travel on a common high way; that a railroad company has no right, in any sense, or from any cause, to charge any person more than it charges any other person for the same or equivalent service; that, unless i carries all passengers free, it has no right to carry any passenger free.

Third. That the custom of issuing passes for free rides is wrong in any and every possible view of the case, except, possibly, on public oc casions where all the people who come, might be carried free; that this custom has grown into a dangerous evil; that it develops dishonesty in many cases, and crime in some; that there is, and can be no good argument in its favor, and that it ought to abolished utterly.

That, surely, is plain enough for all to understand without danger of misconstruction. It will doubtless be asked why then, do we not denounce the receiving of free passes. This is our answer: The custom is in vogue; free passes are issued to some persons; those persons are not a whit better than other persons; and we have no quarrel with any of those other person because he gets a pass when passes are going It is a scramble for free rides, and it is growing to be a disreputable scramble: but it is opening the people's eyes to the enormity of the whole nauseating business. We do not approve o free lunches at saloons; but while free lunches are going, Tom has as good right to a free lunch as Jim or Bob. If a poor fellow is hungry and fills his stomach from a table that cost him nothing, we don't see why we should make mouths at him. Better abolish the free lunch business, and then these hungry watchers will not be waiting for them. As long as some are fed, all are entitled to similar privileges. We may be wrong in this, and we do not say we are right; but we have never felt like scolding any one for acceping a free ride when other people were getting them; and we freely confess that we would not write a line in favor of the principle of receiving passes. We don't say it is right, or that we favor it. We only say that, while the whole thing in itself is wrong, still, when it is operating, one man is just as much

entitled as another to a free ride.

The effect of this pernicious system on public and private morality, we will consider in future articles, and, also, the best means of getting rid of it. We add now, only, that we hope our readers will better understand our railroad philosophy as we get better acquainted.

Cattle Raising, a National Industry.

The history of our stock interests in general, just as one remembers it without consulting books or special authorities, is an interesting one. Only half a century ago, when railroad building was done almost wholly in the brains of engineers and mechanics, the staid old farmers had their little flocks of sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs, and kept them on farms ranging from fifty to two hundred acres each divided into eight to twelve acre fields. They killed for ome use one beef and a dozen two year old hogs in the fall, and a mutton occasionally daring the summer. Ten to forty head of cattle, those days was a large herd for any farmer They fatted a couple of steers every year and sold them to the butchers. Out in the "Back Woods," which meant Ohio, traders gathered ue the fat cattle into droves, and took them on foot to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Soon Indiana and Illinois began to send off their droves of one, two or three hundred cattle are in favor of corporations running this counto the eastern markets, occupying a month or try. two on the way, and pasturing and feeding them on the road in the fields of the farmers. The last of those droves we now remember seeing was in 1844, though they continued to go ome years after that.

But railroads soon destroyed the drove business and took markets near to the cattle producing regions. About the same time, importations of foreign cattle by a few enterprising men, stimulated others to efforts in the line of improvement. Then a few persons, especially in the grass regions, began to make the raising of cattle a special vocation. This, naturally encouraged others; and when competing lines of railroad were built, western stock was taken to the eastern markets for less money than from many points along the line. This tended to stimulate the raising of cattle. Settlements extended westward and the railroads came with them. St. Louis, the great mart of all the trans-Mississippi region, soon became only a way station on the roste to New York, and this gave new life and value to the plains of Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas.

As late as 1850, stock dealers in western and central Texas, raised cattle merely as pastime and as an easy means of obtaining a livelihood. The writer of this article spent a lazy hour with a cattle man in southwestern Texas in July, 1850. On inquiry as to the number of his cattle, he replied that he could not tell within five hundred or a thousand; that he only sold what was needed to supply his family, and that was very little, and he let the rest grow. He was asked how he enjoyed that kind of life, to which he responded-"Oh, I get so dlazy."

It is not that way now. If our old friend is there to-day, he knows within ten head how large his herd is. He and others, in the same business, are sending out of that country more than a quarter million cattle every year. More than that. They are inclosing vast areas of and with substantial tences, and infusing fresh and better blood into their stock. In the Territory between them and us men are leasing large tracts of land, and putting fences around them for cattle raising as a continuing business

and they are taking in bulls of the best blood. Here in Kansas, we have stock farms of acres by the thousand, with barns and machinery for eeding. Our small farmers are turning their ttention largely to cattle as means of permagent profit on their fertile lands. In this young commonwealth we have many herds of as fine stock as can be found where the first importation landed. In Nebraska it is the same, and indeed all over the country.

With this wonderful development comes, a is always the case, improved methods of trans portation and preserving. We put up beef in caus; we have refrigerator cars and ships; we have a recent improvement in cattle shipping cars, we are getting legislatures to act in behalf of humanity to stock in transitu; and we are shipping beef to Europe.

The stimulus of this half century has raised the cattle raising business from a mere depend ency to a national industry, ene which the gen eral government as well as the state government is trying to protect.

The People and Congress.

We called attention last week to the fact tha one of the numerous candidates for Congres at that time, except one, is a farmer. Since our last issue we notice the name of S. S. Benedict of Wilson county, in addition to that of Mr Funston. He also, is a practical farmer, living on his farm, in Guilford township, Wilson county, and does a large part of the work him We know both Funston and Benedict self. well. They are now members of the Kansa State Senate. Benedict is serving his second term of eight years, and is chairman of the Senate committee on Ways and Means. He these gentlemen are universally regarded as honest, intelligent farmers, and we have no hesmember of Congress as the best man in the But it is a fact, nevertheless, that these mer

are not brought out by the farmers, of whom they are good representatives, and that reminds us to again warn the agriculturists that in these important public matters, they are invariably behind. One letter only has come to this paper, on the subject, and that from a neighbor o

Mr. Funston. But his name was in the papers before this letter was written. This, of course detracts nothing from the merits of the candidates; but it shows the carelessness and apathy of the people who are most interested in this yital matter. Now, when agriculture is rising into prominence as a political power at Washington, and when the great subject of inter-state commerce is getting fairly before the Congress it is very important that we have men there who know what the agricultural interests need and men who will work faithfully and intelligently in that direction.

Meetings ought to be held by the rural people all over the state, and committees appointed to examine and report on the positions of the candidates on all questions of interest to the farmers, and especially on the overshadowing subject of transportation, so that the people may be informed before it is too late.

A man who is not openly and fearlessly in favor of fair legislation to regulate rates of transportation of freight and passengers, has no business in Congress and ought not to be sent there. And the KANSAS FARMER now invites every candidate for Congress to give our readers a brief statement of his opinions on this grave subject. We care nothing about your politics, but we want the people to know whether you

Fine Stock Sales.

Nothing could better show the activity of the cattle industry in this country than the sales of nigh grade and thoroughbred cattle. Many of our readers can well remember, as Uncle Joe puts it in his story of GERALDINE, when a thoroughbred horse was a "big thing;" and it was the same with cattle. We remember when a Durham bull or cow was a sight worth seeing. Since that time good cattle have been increasing with wonderful rapidity; and a co-incident wonder is, that the desire of the people to own and raise good stock has kept pace with the multiplication of the animals. The demand has never been supplied, and it is impossible to forecast the time when it will be. Men, even now, will travel a thousand miles to attend a cattle sale. Cattle breeding is fast growing into a national industry; and hence, it is, that when sales of good stock are to take place the whole country is notified through the press The FARMER has been advertising these sales for some time. This week we advertise a se ries of sales in Indiana and Illinois and Missouri, and call the attention of our readers to them specially, because we believe there will be an exhibition and sale of some very fine cattle

All this shows the drift of the stock industry Our Kansas farmers are fast improving their stock, and these sales are great helpers. At Plattsburg, Mo., June 1; at Lexington, Ills., June 7; at New Windsor, Ills., June 8; at Cambridge City, Indiana, June 9. Look up the advertisements of these sales, and you will agree with us that good stock is advertised.

In Memory of Jas. A. Garfield.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland desire to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Comrade Jas. Abram Garfield, and ask donations from the whole people in sums not exceeding one dollar from any one person. This donation is to be made on Memorial day, May 30, through the newspaper press of the country. The editor of the KANSAS FARMER will receive and receipt for every donation sent to him for the purpose above named. Any number of persons may unite and send their money in one package, being certain to give all the names of the donors and their postoffice address, plainly written, so that there will be no mistakes in directing the receipts. Every donor's name is to be printed and placed in the corner stone of the monument. Anything from one cent to one dollar. Direct to W. A. Peffer, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas. Let Kansas remember the murdered chieftain.

The New Power.

Speaking of the Sellon and Volkmar battery the Scientific American says:

If all that is said of the new invention be true the storage by eletrical means is now reduced to commercial practice, and, as results, we may oon expect to observe some curious changes in the arts, habits, and wants of the people.

For example, anybody who chooses to put windmill upon his house or barn will be able, by means of the secondary battery, to light his dwelling at night, supply it with heat and hot water for washing and cooking, drive sewing machines, churns, washers, pumps, keep electrical carriages that will run anywhere about town without horses, do his plowing, draw mow ers, reapers, seeders, propel boats, and perform almost any sort of work that may be required. The rotation of the windmill, running day or night steadily or intermittently, costing nothing except repairs, will have its power stored up and held in the secondary battery, and by the touch of a button to be instantly delivered and put to use when wanted in the form of light, heat, or power. The battery forms in effect reservoir of force, which, when connected with an electrical lamp yields light, or with an elecserved two or three terms in the House. Both tric machine yields heat or motive power. Furthermore, the battery is quite portable, and may be placed in an ordinary carriage, giving moitancy in giving it as our candid judgment that tion thereto, like a locomotive. But there is either of them would make as good a working no boiler to explode, and no fuel or water to be supplied. Women and children may safely use

it. Every class of society, from highest to low est, every art and industry in the civilized world. will benefit by its adoption. These, we say, are only some of the indicated uses and advantages of the new invention, if all that is claimed for it, be true.

"Smith," said Brown, "there's a fortune in that mine. "I know," returned Smith, "I've put my fortune in it!"

This, That and the Other.

Money to Loan at 7 and 8 per cent. Interest.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is prepared to loan money upon strictly first-class business property in the larger cities, and upon vell improved farms within this state, to desirable borrow

rs, at above rate of interest.

No commission for negotiating a loan is charged, and no life insurance is required to secure a loan. The borrower, will, however, be required to furnish at his own expense a complete and acceptable abstract of title to the property proposed to be mortgaged, with the opinion of a local attor-

ney, satisfactory to the Company, upon the sar The abstract will be examined and the bo gage prepared by the Company's Counsel at the Home Office, and the mortgage recorded without expenses to the borrow-

All applications for loans are examined and passed upon by the Executive Committee of the Company at Milwaukee, after the property offered as security has been examined and its condition reported by the undersigned or some authorzed representative of the Company.

desired information and necessary blanks upon which to make application for loans will be furnished apon request made to the undersigued.

F. CRANDALL, Special Loan Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Three Exquisite Books,

Both in their contents and mechanical execution, are the Longfellow Birthday Book," the "Emerson Birthday Book," and the "Whittler Birthday Book," just published. Book," and the "Whittler Birthiday Book," Just published. The most striking and beautiful passages in the poeuss and prose works of the three eminent authors referred to are ar-ranged with great care on the left hand pages of these books. Two days are assigned to each page, and on the right hand pages, under each of the same two pages are given, in many instances, the names of distinguished persons born and the scord of memorable events occurring on that day, especally persons and events celebrated or characterized in the paragraph on the opposite page. This gives a peculiar val-ne to the books. On the right hand pages a blank space is left under each date for the autograph of friends born on that day, and for such memoranda as one wishes to make. Each of the books has a fine portrait of the author and twelve choice illustrations. The volumes are bound in cloth, beautifully stamped, and are sold at one dollar each, and they may also be had in flexible calf or seal binding elegant enough to satisfy the most exacting taste-for three llars and a half ariece. They are published by, and can be obtained, of Houghton, Missin & Co., Boston, Mass.

A proper remedy for a young lady who is short of stature is to get spliced as soon as possible.

Afflicted with weaknesses pecular to their sex should bear in mind that Leis' Dandellon Tonic taken persistently will effect a permanent cure. It contains the phosphates, round and other tonic and food principles, the lack of which causes female troubles. A bottle will cost but \$1.00, and it is composed of the identical remedies a competent physician composed of the mental would prescribe in such cases.

Animals like sport as well as other folks. In the South it

Brain and Nerve.

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

A reason given why a piano was not saved at a fire was be-suse none of the firemen could play on it.

A Card.

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

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

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

According to Spanish historians eight centuries of warfare lapsed, and 3,700 battles were fought before the Moorish kingdoms in Spain submitted to Christian arms.

Don't Die in the House.

mice, bed bugs, reaches, vermin, fires, ants, insects. 150 per box. "Does poultry pay?" asked a stranger of a city dealer.
"Of course." was the reply, "even the little chickens shell

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed

in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, a Nervous Debility and "Il Nervous Complaints, after having Nervous Beauty and in Account of the second naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block,

The original name of the city of Albany, when founded

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, dis-ased discharges, cured by Bachupaiba. \$1, at druggists. Cansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas The ancient Pueblos were the only aboriginal people

of glazing their pottery.

Home Questions. TO THE SICK AND DEBILITATED.

Is it worth while to endure penal torture every night from wakefulness, inability to sleep, nervous prostration, etc., when you can be immediately relieved and permanently ared by so agreeable a remedy as SAMARITAN NERVINE?

Does it pay to be compelled, by debility and largeor, to bandon active business when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up and the whole system can be restored to a cealthy condition by a course of SAMARITAN NERVINE?

You nervous dyspetics, why approach the dinner table daily with a positive discust for all that is savory and delictors, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest food is preated by the use of .

SAMARITAN NERVINET Is it wise to live in this bright world as though it were a imageon, constantly miserable and discontented, when the case of epilepsy, nervousness and hypoch sured in ninety days by such a pleasant and wholesome

SAMARITAN NERVINET Can it be possible that any person of a nervous temper ment will run the risk of apoplexy or paralysis when he c one and regulate the nervous centre

an exhilirant as

SAMARITAN NERVINET Is it not a species of moral lusanit for any merchant, mechanic, farmer of traveler to be without the best known

antidote against disease,
SAMARITAN NERVINET Considering the harrassing and depressing nature of the functional derangements to which the woman is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feebler sex should resitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases by

the general operation o SAMARITAN NERVINET These are questions of deeper interest than any of the po-litical dogmas of the day, and those whom they concern are invited to give them something more than a passing

Gossip About Stock.

A herd of Texas horses was in Independence last week for sale.

A. L. Houghton, Manhattan, sold a colt the other day for \$250.

The Wellington Press says: Within a week the following herds were shipped from Texas to Caldwell: Four hundred and fifty stock horses, principally mares, shipped by Mr. Bennett, Bastrop county, Texas; four hundred stock horses, shipped by Messrs. Stafford and Murphy, of Victoria county, Texas; one hundred and ninety stock horses, principally mares, shipped by Joe Peck, Gonzales county, Texas. The stock came through in good shape, and is for sale at reasonable prices.

Sumner county wool growers' association held a meeting the 13th inst.

A state convention of the Short Horn breeders of Missouri, meet at Sedalia, Mo., June 7th, to consider the question of the National Herd Book. A large amount of stock has already been subscribed.

The Hamiltons are happy. Their \$7,500 Airdrie Duchess cow dropped a roan heifer oalf last week, by their imported bull, Grand Duke of Geneva,

W. H. Embry, Harper county, recently sold fourteen fine bulls to Pryor Bro's.

Samuel Dickerson, near Peabody, sheared his sheep-about 450, and the wool will net upwards of 4,200 pounds.

S. B. Cheeney, Ford county, recently sold his sheep, numbering 3,500 head at \$2 a head, and \$1.75 for the lambs.

The Panhandle says that several tests have been made and they prove that sheep do not flourish in the Panhandle country.

Ripple Brothers brought a drove of 200 Texas horses to Dodge City last week.

A kerd of 1,800 beeves were driven through Ford county a few days ago bound for the Platte

country. D. M. Berry, Chase county, has added 1,280 acres to his farm where he has some 500 head of high grade cattle, also some Herefords.

W. A. Harris, of Lawrence, a leading Short-Horn breeder, recently purchased three more Short-Horns for \$1,730. He paid \$1,100 for Imp. Baron Victor.

A Farmer in the Cabinet.

The bill, introduced by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to make an executive department of agriculture, and give its head a position in the cabinet, recently passed the House by a vote of 172 to 7. The bill divides the department into four bureaus: Products, including botany, chemistry, and entomology; Animals; Lands; Statistics. The first is to be in charge of a pra . tical agriculturist, and the second in charge of a veterinarian. Whether the bill will pass the Senate, of course no one knows; but we can see no reason why there should be any opposition to it in that body. Surely, in this country, where more than half of the people are engaged in agriculture, their interests are entitled to the highest consideration. We shall watch the vote closely when it is to be taken, and will try remember all the negative voices.

No More Anodynes.

A gentleman who procured Compound Oxygen for his daughter, writes thus of the effect: "Improvement was steady and rapid, though chloral was still used to procur sleep, but in smaller and smaller does. The continued us of Compound Oxygen soon gave her healthy and refreshing sleep, and all anotypes are abandoned." tise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DIS. STARREY & PALEN. 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HORN SALES

A series of Sales of highly bred Short-Horns will take

SMITH & JONES,

June 8-A. J. STREETER & SON.

NEW WINDSOR, ILLINOIS.

June 9-HENRY MEREDITH,

CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA.

We sell ten straight bred, Revick Rose of Sharons, several Boan Duchesses, Waterloo J's, Harriets, Fanny Vanmeter, Young Mary's, Miss Washington, Young Mary's and other families.

This sale of ours will comprise the top of our herd. The animals are remarkable for individual excellence. Send for Catalogues, to New Windsor, Illinois.

Stock Blooded

FOR SALE. To reduce stock, about 200 Short Horn cows, full

blood and high grade, none less than 36 full blood, They are from one to three years old. Most of them in calf by full blood bulls. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at reasonable prices. Also a few good fall blood Bulls,

As good a herd as can be found anywhere. Inquire at the farm 2 miles north of Chelsea, Butler Co., Kas., or

Dr. M. L. FULLENWIDER & CO.,

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

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

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

OSAGE OPANSE, CANE SEED, R.100 COPN, KING PHILLIP CORN, EARLY WHITE CORN, St. CHARLES WHITE CORN, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots. HEDGE PLANTS. Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season.

DOWNS & ALLEN, 173 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

applying to H. Asabrook, Mound City, Mo.

M. 64IFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of the state of the stat

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

Cattle and Swine.

SMALL BROTHERS, Hovt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

DURHAM CATTLE, Merino Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and the cuttre stock on C. Pugsley's farm for sale. Address

11. V. PUG-LEY, Independence Mo.

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

best breeds in III. and Ohio. H. B. Scott, Schalm, and E. Guild, capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, J. Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT HONN CATLLE, JERNEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

DIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles cast. Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey R d and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor, CRANE. DURHAM. PARK, MARION.

specialty. DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor,
A LBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION
A COUNTY, KANSAS, Breeder of Short-horn
cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always
low Send for Catalogue.

Cattle and Sheep.

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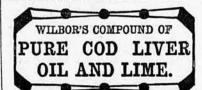
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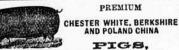
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POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

From the undersigned on Sunday April 16, one sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, star on forehead, white collar m-rks, left hock en'arged, dingy white feet, pacer. Had on leather headstall, le ther hobble and rope halter. Also one small sorrel horse, star in forchead, white collar marks, nut size lump on left side near shoulder, high back. Had on leather hobble and rope halter, Reward will be given for the return of the animais or any information leading to their recovery by F. H. McKINLAY, West End Grocery, Topeka, Kas. My Short Horns are of the "Ro-e of Sharon," "Flat Creek Marys," Josephines, "lianthas," "Harri-ts "'Clarkavilles" and other good families, headed by the "RENICK" "Rose of Sharon" bull 629s, "Cordelia's blake" 2088

My Foland Chinas are not excelled in the west-for eize, quality and purity of blood. My breeding stock for 1882 have won over 80 premiums in the last three years. I have the "Black Bess," "Perfection," "Moorish Mad," and other good families. Have 150 choice pigs, from three weeks to five months old for sale, of toth sexes. Pairs sent not akin. Have some sows which I will breed at a fair price. Write, A light brown Mare about 10 years old dark mane and tail, both hind feet white, has one shoe before, a star and light blaze in forchead, is light, 3½ miles east of Topeka. A suhable reward will be given by A. EVANS.

DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of forty varies, choice pouttry; have taken over two hundred premi-t four faus this season. Kew blood introduced erec-rom the best yards in the country and from imposses. Sent for catalogue.

Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs. My birds are of the Keefer . Essex & Pitkin straims. Eggs, 13 for \$2 00. Chickens for sale after Sept. 182. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kan.

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THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE

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Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAVVES. Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, course, War

Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle, I have consent the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and #27 sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 500 has for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and catves.

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Mr. J. E. White, Hutchinson, "Kas: Dear Ser 2: have been greatly encouraged from the reports acceived all over the state, but I am confident sace Scotch Dip will give more uniform satisfaction assess, your customers this year than last, as I have spased no pains to produce an extra quality. Yours truss. THOMAS SEMPLAS.

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E. A. Smith. Prop. Lawrence, Kansas. Trothaghorses and pure bred Jersey cattle for rate. Stallion season of ALMONT FILOT Islandavid bay stallion 164 hands high, weighs 1,200 pounds; care and near hind pastern wnite; foaled Juno 21, 4824, bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Steaday Almont, he by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, record 2:14. First dam Lucflie, by waccander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 480-ord 2:14; second dam by Pilot, Jr., sire of Lady Russel, the dam of Mand 8, record 2:10%; third dama superior road mare owned by D. Swigert, Ky., theooghbred Terms, \$25 to insure.

Wanted. - Sheep

peka. Price, \$21 per acre. Time will be give part if desired. Must be young Ewes. Address Price, \$21 per acre. Time will be gaven an

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GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER XIII.

Wandering carelessly about the country to look at it and study its features and possibilities, I ascended one of those long, sloping elevations so common in that region. At the lop I came in view of a beautiful landscape. My position appeared to be central, risen in the middle of a valley. All around me, as it seemed, ran the timber of Possum river. It was rich in the brilliant foliage of May. The prairie was green with the untrodden grass, and ornate with number-less wild flowers, many of them of rarest beauty and delicacy. Their fragrance filled the air, and the passing breez continually brought fresh sweetness. From my point of observation the surface rounded and sloped regularly down to the river, and then rose again on the other side, in irregular surface swells running back into a high ridge of rock-crested hills. The river swept around in a great circle, making a tour of ten miles and coming back again to with in a quarter of a mile of itself, and, passing around a pre-cipilous bluff, was lost. My position was such that the bluff seemed to push the river over against the other timber and thus appear to make a complete circle. To the northward, on the other side of the river, a little valley ran out toward the hills, and in its center, as I could see with my field glass, was a little stream channel lined with scattering trees. Following up the stream, I could see a spot of yellow resembling ripening wheat, and another spot of deeper green than the prairie grass. Still beyond these, I thought I could discern a little streak of smoke which seemed to ascend from the hill. The thought occurred to me that it might be the farm of some romantic ploneer; and I wondered who would come alone into such a wilderness to make a home, and what kind of a looking creature such a man would be. So I turned Billy's head that way and we started over loss and satisfy we consisting. ever to see and satisfy my curiosity. We happened to strike the river at a fordable place and we crossed without difficul

I was not mistaken, for there, just at the ridge, lay a field of golden wheat waving in the breeze and another of corn waist high. I stopped, looked and studied. Here, on the spen plain, where but yesterday the buffalo played, and the only implements of husbandry we the Indian's bows and arrows, was a white man's farm. The advancing tide of sivilizing forces had already rolled this far in the wake of receding barbarism. The valley grew narrower as I ap-proached the hills. But there, between the fields the streamlet came out of another little vale farther on. It was there the smoke had issued. In that little basin among the hills was a young orchard, a wheyard, a garden, a little thatched barn, a little farm house, and one of the most picturesque and beautiful springs of clear, cold water running out in a sheet five or six feet wide from a great over-sanging rock. It was a lovely place. I was struck with the taste and neatness of everything which man has placed there as well as with the natural beauty. The bright lustre of the vines and trees, the luxuriousness of the growing regetables, the general cleanliness of the place, impressed me with the belief that the man who lived there was not born or reared in the Missouri or Osage bottoms, But there is the man now, coming out of his little barn,

carrying one child in his arms and talking to it, with two little fellows, one on either side, walking along and holding on to his overalls.

"Mellot" I called to him, approaching to within a satisfactory distance,—"Neighbor, what has caused your hiding away in this wild region alone to be the companion of owls

"Woll, now," said he, "you just get off that horse as quick as ever you did in your life, and come in; and after we've had some corn dodgers and venlson, I'll tell you all about

Then he handed up the baby to me-"that is Jo," he said then he gave me the next older—"This is Jennie," and then be threw the third up behind—"That's Charley. Now give them a ride and then come up to the front door, while I go

I did as commanded, very much to the delight of my lit-

and tell the cook we've got company."

How costly they did live in that delightful little valley.

How costly they did live in that delightful little valley.

"This is not Missouri, Joe," the good little wife said, as I siamounted. "We're free here, and have plenty of room and do you know, not one of us has ever had an hour's sick-ness since we've been in Knasse? And this little valley, I just think it's the prettiest place on earth. We call it Spring Valley, and we've named the creek Spring Creek, and our place is Spring Valley Home. I wouldn't give one quarter-section here for a whole county in Missouri." And the cheerful, contented woman talked and told me more in a minute or two than her husband could have done in an bour. How direct and terse a woman is when her soul is in ber words and actions.

Linux show you our garden," she said, and we all went out and looked at the thrifty vegetables growing, the flowwas and clean walks. Everything was next. There were beez, cabbages, onlone strawberries, gooseberries, carrots, Norsailes, cucumbers, squashes—I don't remember what more, glossy and vigorous. In one corner were sprouts of sottonwood, maple and Lombardy poplar growing fer transplanting in the fall, and for "new neighbors that come," "This is all my work-mine and the children's," she saidonly Charley broke up the ground for us."

Then she showed me the grape vines, and the apple, ther

ry, plum and peach trees, and the little cedars scattered ere and there about the grounds, and the maple and cot lonwoods and catalpas which were ten or twelve feet high with great, long shadows—for the sun was just going behind

Then she said she had almost forgotten herself, and supper and away she tripped into the house, and Charley and

went to the spring and down to see the wheat and corr On the way down he explained the plan of his farm and couse grounds, using a stick for a pencil and the ground for aper. He was going to lay off the lower ground in ten-cre followith below. acre fields with hedge fences around all of them, and he would have walks about the house, and shade and orna-mental trees 'just as fast as I can get them set out, and I sho't going to bite of more than I can chew, either. If I can cultivate ten acres and do it as it ought to be done, I am sure of better returns than from twenty-five acres not half worked. I plow deep, manure well, plant early and keep my ground ciran. The good Master will do the rest. Now, there is a field of wheat-ten acree, that will turn off be-tween three bundred and fifty and four hundred bushels. The ground was plowed twice, eight inches deep the firs time and six inches the second. In the fall I sowed the ground in rye, when it grew about a foot and a half high in the spring I plowed it all under, then crossed plowed the first week in September and drilled the wheat into the fresh ground. You see we've been here three years last fall, and hat corn, a ten-agre field, will not fall short of seven hundred and fifty bushels. That ground had wheat on the year before, and as soon as the wheat was removed I plowed the ground, swed buckwheat on it, and when the buckwheat was big and fresh, I plowed it under about nine inches deep. In January following I stirred it about six inches and the first week in April I planted the corn, covering with a hoe. You don't see any weeds, or crab grass, or cockle burns there. And see my hedge. I brought a bushel of seeds with me and raised my own plants. I laid out the hedge rows in the fall, plowing shallow, leaving a deep open furrow in the middle; then in the winter I ran the alow leak and forward a few there in the middle entire. In January following I stirred it about six inches plow back and forward a few times in the middle, goin plow back and forward a few times in the middle, going down as deep as found so as to let the loose ground get the frosts and leaving a deeper furrow than before. It was nice and mellow planting when the time came. After the plants were set out I plowed the ground back to then as deep as the team could draw the plow. I propose to change my crop land every year-never putting the same kind of seed of the same ground twice in succession. Let us go and see my barn yard. You see I plowed shallow three or four fur-rows around the spot, then cut up the sod in pieces and laid them out of the way; then plowed deeper the place from which the sod was taken and piled up the loose dirt on the inside like a breast work and covered it with the sod. Se

what a nice sod fence that is. In that enclosure I save all re the stock can make with all the hay and straw the can eat and waste. I know this soil is rich, but many improves the best of land. After this year I intend to manure at least one field besides the garden every year, and thus have enough left for laying about the trees, for muching, and to kill out the wild grass. And by the way—do you see our blue grass up there? That's Sarah's work."

And he talked, and walked, and explained until it wa getting well nigh dark, when the little people came bound ing, helter skeller, toward us, the baby, poor fellow, tod dling away behind with both hands up and trying to run. That meant supper. Didn't that dried venison, cooked i

That meant supper. Dant that dried venison, cooked fresh butter smell good? Aye, and it tasted as well.

"Only three years and a half," Sarah said, as she pour my coffee, "and don't you think we've done well?"

In reply, I repeated the old lines:

"A little farm well tilled,

A little wife well willed," etc., and then devoted my attention to the first good cup of coff

I had tasted in a long long time.

"Your coffee reminds me of my mother," I said, and the appreciative response came—"Could'nt your mother make good coffee, though? I remember well how sine made it, and I followed her rule in preparing this for you,

"Jo," asked Charley, "what will you give me for my in

creet in Missouri?"
"Anything you mak," I answered.
"A gibbe came over here last week and took the claim outh of me, down the creek, and I can buy it from him for four hundred dollars. I'd give fil that I have in Misseur for that claim. He'll be back in ten days again."
"Make your bargain with him then, and I'll have the money here for you in a week."
The trade was made without further debate, and after sup-

per we began to talk of my interests "over there," for Sara was impatient to learn how things were running in that 'horrid country.'

During the fall, winter and spring last preceding the war, my houses, and some of my best trees, together with most of my personal estate, books, stock, etc., were destroyed by bushwhackers, and when the news of Cole Camp came, Charley and his family left hastily for Kansas. That much they, as well as I, knew and remembered, Hence, in response to Sarah's questioning, I related that— "After returning from the army I found Peter still in

ssession. He had managed to play good God and goo devil and keep between wind and water, saving his team and the log cabins we had built, but all of my stock, and all the fences had been destroyed. The cultivated lands had grown into weeds and briers, and the place looked like an abandoned plantation. Peter had breathed the Kansas air and was anxious to leave there, and was trying to dispose of the land he had in Missouri. I told him to select his claim in Kansas and I would pay its cost, taking his Missouri land in pay. So he is out here somewhere now. I induced five families of Ohlo and Pensylvania people—soldier families to go and buy the lands adjoining mine, and they helpe me repair my fences and get things in order again. The cultivate all my fields now. I have restocked the place cleaned up the grounds, and an collecting material to build a new house and barn. A white man can live there now, and some day Missouri will rank among the best states of the Union. The trade I have just now made will leave me again the owner of all the original tract."

While we were thus engaged in conversation, I observed that the children were gathering up some books, pictures and toys, and that they were anxious I should see them So, rather absent-mindedly, I confess, my hands reache out for them, and I was soon immersed in literary labors A dozen or more child's books, with highly colored pictures and horses, cats, llons—a whole library of natural history of brilliant design and elaborate description. Then there were wagons, carts, sleds, even one steam engine to be heat-ed by oil or alcohol. Jo, the little scamp, was as busy as the rest, and they were rather crowding him out of the game; so be marched off deliberately, though somewhat ir regular, and after failing over the cat two or three times he succeeded in gathering that frail creature in his arms ead downwards, of course, and the hind legs and tail rub bing about his face, and with great effort, as was eviden from his excessive grunting, he brought the inverted animal to me, grinning, as he looked victory in my face with the utmost complacency. By way of excusing "the boldness of the children," Mrs. Whitney explained: "We talk about ou so often that they almost knew you at sight."

"Children are never hold unless they are trained to be so by their parents or others. They are naturally the best be-haved, and most polite persons in the world,"I replied, "The man or woman who knows how to respect a child will dways have its confidence; and the confidence of a boy of girl is the best example of faith in all human life. It is absolute and perfect. It never deceives or betrays."

This part of the programme concluded, Jennie and Rober -Rob they called him-brought their arithmetics and slates, neat and clean, with marks in the proper places, and showed me where they were working. Papa was teaching them, they said, but sometimes they came to pretty hard examples and Papa bad to scratch his head to get the answer ampies and rapa and to scratch his head to get the answers. They had all the "hard ones" marked so they would not forget them. Rob had not gone very far, but he knew how to find the cost of a bill of goods and make the change, Jennie was away over in Percentage, and she said she just couldn't understand it. Wouldn't I help her?—"there, do that one, please," pointing out

No. 8.—A man sold a horse for \$125 and gained 25 per cent If he had sold him for \$99, would he\(\text{he}\) have gained or lost

and what per cent?
"Yes, I want to see that done, too, said her father, movin

"Yes, I want to see that done, too, said her rather, moving up his chair. That puzzles me some. That per cent, business isn't quite plain to my mind, yet."

I explained that percentage is reckoned from a recognized base, and that in mercantile or money transactions the cost price is the base, and that is always one hundred per cent, or one hundred hundredths. Whatever per cent, is gained is that much added to a hundred, and whatever per cent, is lost is that much subtracted from a hundred. When the man gained 25 per cent. he had one hundred and twenty-five per cent, or one hundred and twenty-five hundredths and as that was \$125, one liundred per cent, must be one hundred dollars; if, then, he had sold the horse for \$90, or ninety hundredths, that being \$10 less than \$100, he would

have lost; and as ten is just one-tenth part of a hundred, his loss would have been ten hundredths or ten per cent. We discussed that and other matters relating to the chil-dren's studies until they were tired, and kissed us all good night, and then their father and mother told me how the were training their children; that they supplied them with toys and pictures and books, and interested themselves in their little sports and tried to interest them in graver mut-ters as they grew old enough to help or think they wer, nelping; that they believed, and so acted, that children has as many rights as grown persons and more; that they ar entitled to all the good will, kindness and instruction parents can bestow; that they are equals, not inferiors, in the family; that they are useful and entertaining, not unisan ces and pests; that home ought to be made specially pleas ant and interesting because children are there; that things learned at home will never be forgotten; and that with a stock-in-trade of good training from the home circle the innocent pleasures of after life will be that much added and surrounding wickedness will rarely destroy a life s started and braced. They played with their children whe they were young; they taught them to work at anything they could do or try to do as they became older; they had them help in the garden planting lowers and seeds; then in the yard and orchard, they helped about pruning the vines and trees; their attention was often directed to the growth of things they had planted or helped to plant; in short, they were taught to understand, as Charley expressed it "That this is our home; that we live here; that these things are to be done well, for our comfort and pleasure; and that we, all of us, are interested, and must work together; that everything they do is helping the general work along. We never scold or complain about accidents. A child rarely wants to do wrong; and whee it is old enough to know that property ought to be taken care of, it never wilfully destroys anything. A child is no more to blame for breaking a dish o a hoe than a grown person is, and is no more justly deserng censure. The great point," Charley continued-"la te start the little ones off as conscious helpers, training them to believe that we are all equally interested; that they have just as much right here as anybody else, entitled to just a much respect; that what we have is ours, not mine, only A family is a little republic. It needs government—must have a head, but the government must be controlled by law just as much as the citizen. Sarah and I started out to live together. We are responsible for the existence of these children, and if we don't make them useful while they are with us, they will be useless to themselves and to all o' and we will have an unpardonable wrong to answer for But aside from all that, in training them well we make them better, but fit them for happiness and usefulness in after life, and we make our ourselves better and our home

This was the first lecture I ever heard on the training of

children, and it was so interesting that I gladly listenes un-til the speakers saw proper to close.

I had studied this man and his wife when I lived with

them in Missouri. They seemed to have been made for

Sarah thought Charley was the best man in the world and was not affaid to any so; and his opinion of his wife was based upon the theory that there was only one best woman in the world, that one was Sarah. He was klud and attentive, anticipating her wants and supplying them as much as possible, assisting her in the heaviest parts of her work, bearing all possible burdens in the care of the children; and he gave her to understand that whatever she did was just as nearly right as it was possible for anybody to do. He regarded her as his wife, becoming such at his special solicitation; he believed that a wife is a life companion, not a ser-vant, or a convenience merely; that when a man removes a woman from her friends and old associations and takes her to himself it ought to be done on the purest motives after due consideration; and when done, that it ought to be s large part of his business in after life to make that wom happy. So believing, he showed his faith by his works, and made every reasonable effort to insure comfort, contentment and peace in their little family. And Sarah was just as good as he was. With a woman's intuition and tact, she not only knew her husband's weak and strong points, but made the best possible use of them in welding their lives together. They were both economical und studious in their habits. They wasted nothing. On the farm Charley was careful to make some use of everything, and saw that no loss was occasioned by carelessness. He had a place for everything and kept everything in its place. He was not peculaative. He made so uncertain ventures. He was not itching all the time to borrow money and invest it in some new enterprise. He saw his way through before he started. He paid his way, and kept out of debt. In the house the ne careful economy was seen. Neatness was apparent in all that was there. Sarah was not always scrubbing, no art that was there. Sarah was not always scrubning, nor savening, nor washing; yet she was tidy, and so was her house. The floors were clean, their little furniture looked fresh, the fragrance of the bed clothing was a standing advertisement of a good housekeeper. She was a good cook, and that is a recommendation for any wife. Good bread and well cooked meat are conservators of the peace. She knew how to make many dainty little dishes, and could us scraps in their preparation, so that with a little of this and a little of that she would prepare a palatable soup, roast, or essert; everything was used, and her victuals were good And Sarah was not always engaged in hard work, either She so managed, I don't know how, as to have a little tim She so managed, I don't know how, as to have a little time almost every day, to read. And she was fond of reading. Her early advantages were not good in this respect, but they were as good as those of her husband. Farmers in that day and place, took little interest in books. They generally subscribed and paid for one newspaper published in the subscribed and paid for one newspaper published in the county town, a little yellow sixteen by wenty-inch sheet, and read that and the almanac on Sundays. Charley's father had taken the American Statesman for years. It contained about as much matter as one page of an ordinary country paper of to-day, and that as dry as a last year's straw The Statesman, and the English Reader compose about the literary material on which the family was to be about the iteraty insterial on which the tainity was to be educated. But when Charley grew to be fifteen or thereabouts, he invested little sums of money which he had earned doing odd days work for the neighbors at times when he could be spared from home, and by selling rabbit and musk rat skins, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigs, etc., which he was permitted to raise, in books. These books—travels natural history, blography, poetry, etc., little, cheap work of that kind, fed the boy, and he grew on them. He han nobody to talk to about what he read—nobody that care bout it-except Sarah. She was always always intereste in Charley's books. She read them every opportunity sh had. And they grew up together, interested in books and cach other. When they were in Missouri they had perhaps fifty or sixty volumes of useful books, on such subjects as afford matter for sensible views of things in general, and for forming rational opinions upon politics, religion and social life. It was their habit to read to and for each other as occasion offered, so that what one read the other heard; and this habit of interesting each other soon extended into other hings. Whenever it was at all convenient they worked to gether. In setting out or pruning plants, preparing and planting the garden, dressing or airing flowers, and many planting the garden, dressing or airing flowers, and many similar labors, they both helped. This brought them into still closer sympathy, because it developed differences in taste, and thus they had opportunities for comparison and experiment. Indeed, they were always together except when necessarily apart. It was a treat to see them walking about the premises Sundays and evenings, stopping—one to pull a weed may-bo, the other to loosen a twig or straighten a branch, remove a stick from the way, or anything which required but a moment's attention. And they were slivays required but a moment's attention. And they were always interested in each other's work. What one had to do th other lent good will if not labor in its execution. So the always knew what was being done and what it was intende

Thus, from early life they had been living as nearly alike as possible; and now, in this new-made home; with addi-tional responsibilities upon them, I found the same happy

hopeful contented lives growing stronger, better and wiser as the great field of work came near to them. The land office was an important institution in those days Any town was fortunate to have it. They had one in the city of Bagdad, and as it was not more than a hundred miles from Whitney's place, I rode over there. I had heard of Bagdag, but this was my first visit to the city. It was an old town for Kansas, ten years old, perhaps, and had some good houses in it. There might have been fifteen hundred or two thousand people resident in the town, and so many visitors came because the land office was there, that it had the appearance of a very busy place. People from other states went to the land office to inquire about the country, to look up vacant lands, examine government surveys, etc.; and then, persons were there in great numbers making entries and paying for their homes

I said the Land Office was in the vity of Bagdad, In Kansas, any town of more than two hundred inhabitants may be incorporated, and then it is city. The Land Office was in a large frame building with a dozen rooms. The office proper occupied only two of the rooms. What was done in the others might be inferred by the in riptions above the doors, on the doors, and on the walls beside the doors. Arronners at Law; Claim Agents, Money to Loan; Filing papers made out here; Morigages drawn in this room; Titles examined; Abstract of titles; Money cheap; This way for cheap papers; Notary Public; etc., etc When a sleepy man from the country came in with his wit-nesses to "prove up," he suddenly woke and began to stare about the halls and by-ways at the signs. Of course the and office, where the government business was done, was not in the first room, nor in the second, nor the third; no ndeed, in plain view anywhere. That was not necessary; and then General Shortbeard and Col. Kneehigh, Register and Receiver—(they had both been in the army and were good Republicans-) were accommodating, courteous ger tlemen, of modest, retired habits. They rather preferred to be as far as possible removed from the snorting populace. So their offices were found at the rear of all the others and just enough to one side to be out of sight. When the people who had business there came into the ball, they naturally ooked in at the first door and inquired for the Land Office They would be proportly informed in tarms of the greates politeness by a gentleman of broad conscience and clean shirt that—"This is not the land office; we only make out your papers here."

'Well, that's what I came for," this stranger, most naturally would say.

"Have seats, gentlemen, and we'll make them out in minute or two—blanks all ready make them out in a minute or two—blanks all ready for filling in. Name, please? and these are your witnesses?—names, please? now, the numbers of your land? Ah, sir, you have selected the best location out that way, That's a mighty good country. I own some land there myself. By the way, why don't you fellows invest in stock more,—that's the best country in the world for stock, best kind of range. There's no use to tall about the scarcity of money, if you are a little short. Why you can borrow a thousand dollars I dare say in the next room on this very quarter section of land you're going to deed. If I was going to live there, you bet your boots I'd have stock all over that range. Why, John,-John-pshaw what's his name !- John Shallabarger, six or eight miles be rond you came in here a year ago and borrowed three hun-tred dollars from Gol. Greedy, and now he har a nice bunch of cattle." And so his tongue would run, while his pen was wratching over the big blanks until they were ready. Then they were duly and solemnly signed, the accomsttorney, with pen pointing the particular places and li

"That will cost you five dollars," and the bewildered m ys over the five dollars, and asks where he must go now.
"At the end of the hall, then to the right," the polite gen leman would reply, and immediately enlarge upon anothe Timethy Doolittle and his witnesses walked in to prov

up and deed his land. But Timothy was not covered al over with greenbacks. He knew a thing or two, however He passed me at the door,
"Is this where they prove up?" he asked.

"I think that is what they call it," was my reply "Well, now," he said, "I ain't got money enough to deed my land, and they say a fellow can get all he wants here."

"I think that is true—all he wants and more "Are you the man 'tendin' that part of it?" "I am a stranger here, but-"

"This way, stranger; here's the room you want," said the clean shirted man's clerk, and the three went in. I follow-

stean surrica man's cierx, and the three went in. I followed them to see that part of the game played.

"Your mame? Ah, yes, Mr. Doolittle—ah, ahem! Captain Greedy, this is Mr. Doolittle, from Grundy county

He has a little business in your line."

"Glad to see you, Mr. Doolittle. Have a seat, sir. These, I auppose are your neighbors." Be seated. Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

"I want to borrow money to deed my land."

"How much do you want? Is it Indian land?"
"Yes; Osage land,"
"That's a dollar and a quarter an acre. How much land

we have you? A quarter

"Yes, a quarter section." "Then-let me figure. It'll take five dollars to get the pa ers made out-that's five; then ten dollars for the mortg -that's fifteen; then two dollars for the acknowledge —that's eventeen; then two dollars for the acknowledgement—that's eventeen; then four dollars to the land officers, the Register and Receiver,—that's twenty-one; then one dollar to the clerk for making the proper entries, that's twentytwo, and five for recording—that's twenty-seven; and twe

seven dollars is what you want. How long do you want it?,
"On, about a year. What's your interest?"
"Money's down a little, now. We are letting it out this
week at forth, personal decease." eek at forty per cent. advance.'

"What do you mean by advance?" "Why, we want the interest now so as to save the trouble

of collecting it in case of your death or other accident.
"Then, what'll the whole thing be?"
"Three hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty cents."

'Make out the papers." Then the machine started. One man made out the deed-

ing papers which the officers' clerk ought to have prepared; another made out the mortgage, that the lender should have furnished: another took the acknowledgment, and then the land officers received his papers and took four dollars that they were not entitled to; and a note for three hundred and exercise. ired and seventeen dollars 80-100 and a mortgage on big ome to secure payment were left with the sharks, and he and his witnesses retired feeling rich.
"I had money," Doolittle said, as he walked away, "but and his witnes

I'm going to lay it out in Texas cattle, and they'll make

In going to my tout in Texas cattle, and they'll make more than forty per cent. I'll bet you."

I stood around an hour or two studying the system by means whereof this skinning business was done. At least fifteen different persons went through the machine while I was there, everyone leaving from ten to eighty or a hundred dollars in the robbers' hands. I then and there saw the beginning, and afterwards saw the end when the poor fellows homes were taken from them to pay the interest those vil-lains bound them to promise. If ever there was open, bare-faced, and polite robbery among men, one could see it

Grundy county, where most of these parties came from had been organized about a year before. It was rapidly filling up with new people, and I rode over to see it. The county seat was Trafalgar, only two days ride from Bagdad. Things were very primitite over there. Having no law, they were a law unto themselves. One of their courts was in section in the timber of Murder Creek as I passed. Two your men, I supposed about twenty-one years of age, were or trial. They had been amusing themselves stealing horse and cattle from their neighbors and the stitlers objected to it. So they were here to be dealt with according to law They were asked if they were guilty, to which they responded negatively. Then two witnesses were examined, and they testified that they "caught the boys with the horses,' that they, the witnesses owned the horses, and they particularized time and place.

The evidence was against them and it was clear. Their

The evidence was against them and it was clear. After attorney, a blue eyed, modest, firm looking young lawyer of not more than twenty-two years, made a speech in their behalf. And it was a good, manly, lawyer-like effort. He characterized the proseeding as lawless. There was no warrant, he said, for snatching men up without judge or jury

and"Hold on thar, young man!" called out Jerry Saudbot-

tom, who had just removed a cob plep from his tecth in or-der the more clearly to express himself—
"Hold on a bit; yer a pretty smart boy, but that kind o' talk's wasted hyer. We're a trying the boys, an' don't you forget it. Trot along with yer speech now, but be kind o' tender on this hyer iny."

rouget. From song with yer speech now, but be kind of tender on this hyer jury."

"I know what you are doing," said Mr. Vandermyer, continuing his address—"You are meditating murder. You call yourselves a jury. The law says you're a mob; and if you take the lives of these young men you will be murder-

"Thar, now, that's 'nuff; you kin sit down," Mr. Sand-Stone volunteered to say, advancing to Vandermeyer's front.

But the lawyer was cool and determined. He looked full into Sandbottom's eyes, his teeth closing tight and his lips

pening with a slow, contemptuous effort. "Keep your hands off of me, sir I have a right here. am here to defend these men, and I am going to do it. I tell you to your faces you are a mob, and have no right—" but two strong hands from behind fastened upon the neck of the speaker, and he was hurried off the ground and put under

Then the business proceeded. The jury of twelve, having heard the evidence, pronounced the boys guilty, and sen-tenced them to be hauged forthwith.

The court room was the shadow of a large cottonwood Its branches ran out from the trunk in convenient form for swinging, and over the thieves were hanged.

(To be continued.) swinging, and over them were thrown two ropes on which

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The Love of an Honest Man.

There's many a thing that the maidens wish As they journey along in life,
As they take their part in the busy world,
And share in its cares and strife;
Perhaps they wish for a costly house, With furniture spack and span— But to crown the whole, they care the most For the love of an honest man,

Yes, pretty maiden, where'er you are, In palace or humble cot, Whether your life is fair and bright, Or trial and care your lot, Whether your name is Flora May. Or homely Mary Ann, You will be in luck if you wish that love-

Or, a malden may prize her diamond set, Or dresses of latest style; Or, inhabit a house of costly build. or, innant a nonse of costy buile, with carpets of velvet pile;

But the greatest blessing to woman's life—
Let her gain it while she can—
From her golden locks, to her slivery hairs,
Is the love of an honest man.

BEATRICE COMES. MR. EDITOR.—I am much interested in the Ladies Department, and as "American Girl" welcomes all, I beg leave to join it. Corn is mostly planted, but far mers complain of a poor stand of early corn. Gardens are looking nice. We are having very windy weather now. I would like to say to "Wild Rose" that I live in southern Kansas, and like it very much; I think any one can do a great deal better with small capital in Kansas than farther east, and I suppose with large capital also. I would advise you to come in the fall it you intend to live on a farm, as it is necessary to commence spring work quite early here.

I heartily agree with "American Girl" as to that temperance camp meeting; select a good place, and let's have a temperance boom.

Some one please tell me how to make a pretty tidy. I will send a receipt for cooking oat meal: Two cups fulls of oat meal, one table spoonful of salt, put in a quart tin pail and fill three-fourths full of water. cover close and set it in a kettle; stir two or three times when it first commences to boil,

If this does not reach the waste basket I may write

MULBERRY.

MR. EDITOR:-"Aunt Maria" called me but I failed to hear her gentle voice until yesterday. Now, Aunt, you and I do not wish to pay money and put labor on anything that is of no value to us if we know it. and when we have tried anything, we are able to decide for ourselves at least. My objection to the Russian mulberry is, they are homely dwarf trees, poor fruit and no timber tree, as compared in every respect to the native ones. I have both growing in the same row.

J. C. H. SWANN.

CHICKENS.

MR, EDITOR,-After reading our last KANSAS FAR-MER I concluded it was my time to tell my lady friends how I am getting along in the poultry business, as this is my second year in Kansas. I never before took much interest in chickens till I came west. I often wish I had nothing to do but to raise all kinds of poultry. I have kept five dozen all win ter and spring, and think they have well paid me for my trouble. My hens are part light B's and Buff Cochins. Have gathered an average of twenty five to thirty eggs a day all the winter time up to this writing. I have also sold \$18 worth besides setting 180 eggs and using a great many for the table. have at the present time about ninety young chickens; expect to have some guineas and also some young turkeys soon. I will tell our farmer sisters how I will try to raise them: If I can get the corn meal I will bake corn bread mixed with sour milk. and soda to raise it; think it much better than raw meal with water. As corn is very scarce in this part of the country I use wheat and rye mixed and soaked well before feeding; besides I give all refuse from enjoyment he would receive from the music. But table. In winter I make corn meal mush for them, it is in the retirement of home that I wish my subtable. In winter I make corn meal mush for them, with plenty of sour milk to drink. I don't think I will have the cholera among them, unless it is going to be a very wet summer.

Everything in the garden here is looking well just

now. Our farmers say all kinds of grain is looking well so far; can't tell how long it will last. We are expecting good crops generally in this part of Kan sas. I will close for this time as it is my first writing for the K. F. Harvey county. MES, J. A. ELIOTT.

WANTS INTORMATION.

Mr. Editor; -Can any one give practical directions for home cheese making? I would also venture to ask if any lady correspondent would undertake to instruct the ignorant lones week by week, or month by month, upon the necessary preparations for win-ter, preserving meat, fruit, pickleing, etc. It would so help those who are strangers to Kausas. If my thoughts on "Rights of Women" are too prosy please say so and no more shall come. English Woman.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STITCH.

MR. EDITOR:-At South Kensington, England, some ladies of the nobility have established an art school in which all styles of needle work, antique and modern, are taught. One or, two of these stitches hav taken quite a hold upon the affections of the embroidery loving women, and for the want of a better name each is called "South Kensington stitch." It will thus be seen that the article "a" is the appropriate one to use and not, "the," since there is m than one stitch belonging to the South Kensington school. The stitch, however, which has gone abroad in printers' ink as the South K. is nothing more than ck stitch, the stitches being made to fit in between each other with no special regularity, except to produce perfect shading. The outline of the de-sign is stamped and must be perfectly even when worked, but the interior of the petal or leaf is to b filled in according to the shape, and shaded to the taste, or the pattern if there be one to copy. English crenel is the proper working worsted for this stitch. This is taken from Butterick's Delireator and is in answer to an inquiry for the stitch a short time ago. MRS. E. W. BROWN.

KANSAS GRIT.

MR. EDITOR:-I guess my six weeks have come to say a few words for the eagerly looked for FAR-MER. I would like to say to "Wild Rose," of Pa, that we think southern Kansas is the place yet. We camhere four years last October, and would not leave Kansas, for where would we go to? I will try and tell you what we have done. We came through in ns. We had two wagons, six horses, and eleven head of cattle; and when we stopped Pa had \$20 in money, seven persons in the family, no corn, hay or provisions; but he had two hands and two boys, and they went to work. We women have made butter and eggs: 1880, butter, \$46.40; eggs, \$31.86; total, \$77.76, 1881: butter, \$43.70; eggs, \$31.08; total, \$74.73. We had five cows to milk, had seven dozen hens, mixed with the common and the Brahmas We are milking five cows this spring; expect to milk seven. We have sold, so far this spring, of butter since January first, \$28.16; eggs, \$9.85. Our chickens have had the cholera, and we have lost several dozen. The average price of butter this winter and spring has been 25 cents per pound, 18 cents to-day. This is the greatest place for produce yet. There was not a great deal of shipping done until the past year. it was all home consuption. Now sister W. P., this

s only part of what I want to say about Kansas. Ithink if go-ahead people would come (they are coming) in here it would be the state of the Union for all her drawbacks. My Pa was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; he says Kansas stands ahead so far. We came here from northeast Missouri; we lived in Illinois quite a length of time, but we like Kansas the best. Our health has been splendid except the chills and fever, but that is always expected in a new country. We are renting now, but would like to buy a farm; we are working for it. Well I'm afraid of the "waste basket," so I think I will close; but before I do I want to say I am satisfied and like Kansas well. In behalf of the Farmer we look anxiously for the time for it to come. "Geraldine"is good

READING.

Mr. Epiron.-I am much interested in the Lo dies' Department. I,like "Cousin Han," (I don't like to call her that, but I don't know any other name) find it a difficult task to get some of the children in-terested in useful reading. Some of our great writers say there is no better safeguard to a good character than the love of good books, and we as parents should constantly endoavor to impress their minds with the importance of useful reading. We mothers have no more important duty than to teach our children to be good, useful, truthful, and self-controlling. Good books and papers will aid greatly in this work. We should place them in their hands for their own; ask them to read to us, and we should read to them; talk about what we read. If our task is hard we must be the more diligent. I would like to hear from others on this subject.

We are having plenty of rain the last two weeks. Crop prospects flattering. Some are done planting corn. Cultivating commenced. We raise our own sweet potatoe plants; on the second of May we set out 300 plants, and have that many more ready to Some of the farmers here are going into stock raising and in consequence several wind mills are put up. I must say a word about ironing. If sheets, coarse hand towels, and even under clothing for every day use be hung up stairs on the line and then folded as soon as taken down, no ironing is required. The tired housewife can spend her time more profits bly reading or talking to the children.

MRS. J. M. SHAYLER.

MUSIC.
"He that hath no music in his soul, Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."
When the proposition was made to start a Ladies Department in the KANSAS FARMER to be furnished with literary matter by the women of Kansas, I fear ed it might end in partial failure; not that I doubted their ability, but knowing the lives that pioneer farmers wives have to live, I supposed that other cares and labors would necessarily crowd literary duties into the back ground. But I am agreeably disappointed. The response I consider grand for a begin ning of two months. And while everything pertaining to the home life, religious, moral, social, literary, domestic or pecuniary, should have its full share, the subject at the head bf this sketch has not been mentioned—music. What charms are contained in the word. Music hath power to sooth, and calm the yeary soul, and draw it into nearer communion with its Maker. Music hath power to appease the ferocious nature of the wild beasts of the forest, and enchant the heart of the lover. Music has been used to express great joy since the days of the Prophetess Miriam who used both song and instrument to express re-joicing and to return thanks for the safety of the Is raelites and the destruction of the Egyptians. The power of music was also invoked by the Prophet to drive the evil spirit from the King of Israel. David's hours of rejoicing and praise were accompanied with ongs and music. But we must leave the poetical mystery of the past, and pass over time, space, and circumstances, incomprehensible to the common mind, to the prosaic present, which means in this case, the farmer's families of Kansss. The church has long since felt the power of divine music. How many careless, indifferent and perhaps doubting souls have received the power of divine love by the loquence and reasoning powers of the minister of God, who had been drawn there by the hope of the ject to receive the most attention. When music oc cupies the mind, evil thoughts disappear. The child that is singing or humming a tune at its work or play is seldom angry or indulging in malicious thoughts, or plotting revenge against another. If parents could only look into the future and see the dvantage of interesting their families in something in which there is or can be nothing of a debasing nature, they surely would try harder to furnish them with a musical education, and instruments (graded in cost and quality according to pecuniary circum-stances.) Once get your children interested in home amusements, and they will soon draw around them a circle of congenial spirits, small though it may be,

PIE PLANT. MR EDITOB:—Pie plant is very nice cut in inch lengths and dried. I string it and hang it on the outh side of the house. To cook it, wash and put in a tin basin, that will go in the steamer easily; it will cook in a few minutes. It is much nicer steamed in a green state; can be cooked over potatoes if they are oked with their jackets on. Put it into the steamer without any pan to hold it. Equal parts of pie plan uice, elderberry, and best brown sugar make a nice jelly. Heat the sugar, put the juice in the kettle (porcelain is best) boil it 15 or 20 minutes; have the ugar heating in the stove: it is best to heat the ugar for all jelly.

The hours of absence in doubtful company or amuse

ments will be lessened; the happiness you had ex-

clevated, and expand into a nobler and purer mor-

ality, and soon an air of general improvement will

be enhanced, and their minds will gradually b

If those that are troubled with milk that tastes of onions and weeds will let the calves have the night's milk, and make the butter from the mornings milk, the butter will not taste of the weeds. A every one that makes weedy butter can have two cream jars, and sell the butter from the night's milk.

Why do so many complain about the morning glories? I do not have a bit of trouble with them spreading, nor Bouncing Bet, either. If Jerushs Clem will send me her name, postoffice address and a stamp, I will send her some tame flower seeds, as I lave not planted quite all I have.

Hartford, Lyon Co. Mrs. Delia B. Cripper. MIGNONETTE IS HERE.

MR. EDITOR:-May I join the circle of workers for the Ladies' department? We have taken the Far-MER for some time, but I think it better now than ever before. Some of you ladies claim to be good bread makers; but I notice that you all specify in your directions to have good flour; so I suppose you buy your flour, and always both the second flour. buy your flour, and always have the best. I would like to have some one tell what we are to do to make white flakey bread out of flour made from wheat grown last year, that was prematurely ripened by the bugs and drouth, for this is the kind of flour hun-

flour. My experience is to mix the bread very stiff and work a great deal at first mixing. Can any one tell me what will kill the small gree insects or lice that get on house plants? sprinkling with sulphur with only partial success As there is call for plain recipes, I will send one for cream pie and one for ham pie which are both good. Cream pie: Fill a piepan with crust, and then

dreds of farmers' wives have to cook with. The di-rections generally given do not work well with this

sprinkle in 2 tablespoons (heaping) of sugar and one of flour; fill up with rich cream; grate in nutmeg or flavor with lemon if you choose, put on an upper crust and bake quickly. It is best to bake in forenoon and have for supper as it is not good after it has been baked long.

Ham pie: Take a deep pan and cover the bottom with thin slices of ham; sprinkle with flour authors.

with thin slices of ham; sprinkle with flour quite thickly; then a layer of thin sliced potatoes; sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper, add a part of a cup of sweet milk and one of water, or enough to come to the top of the potatoes; set on the stove and let it cook a few minutes while you make a crust just like discult dough to cover the dish; gash it in several places and cover the dish; bake about half an hour.
It will do to bake it entirely, but it takes longer and the crust is apt to get too hard before the potatoes are done, although it is good to omit the potaote

Well, for fear of that waste basket and every one' well, for fear of that waste baset and ofer, one impatience, I will stop. But ladies, keep up the good work and don't let this part of the paper get neglected even if it is getting the time of year farmer' wives are overcome with work. We can help one another wonderfully in more ways than one.

Interesting Scraps.

-Cocoanut fibre makes good paper.

-The electric light companies are consolidating -Monkeys have fears of snakes just as mer have.

-In many original languages the name for five means a hand. —In Europe fifteen hundred thousand tens of sugar are produced annually from beets.

—The number of milch cows in the United States in 1880 was 12,442,137, and the number of sheep was

The new cable connecting Germany and the United States was completed, April 12, and mess were sent.

-The average annual consumption of cheese in the United States is four pounds to the person. In

England it is six.

—Dr. Robert T. Cooper, an Irish physician, is of opinion that there is an intimate relation between the ears and teeth of humans. -The association of American Railway Superin

tendents is considering a common system of signals to operate on all roads in the country. —The Welland canal, which carries boats past Niagara Falls, has been deepened, so that now yes-

sels with 24,000 bushels of grain may pass. —A viaduct is building across a canyon of the Rio Grande 525 feet long and 254 feet high over

which the New Mexico and Arizona railroad is to run. -There is a place in Colorado where the earth crust is only two feet thick, and under it is clear water where sightless fish abound. Corn is cultivated on the surface.

-The average January temperature of the coldest two places on earth—northeast Siberia, and the archipelago north of the American coast line—is 55 legrees below zero.

The new secondary electrical battery of Sellon and Volkmar points to a wonderful revolution in lighting, heating and motion. The inventors pro pose to light and heat buildings and move all kinds of machinery, from a family carriage to a ship engine.

-In former times, a rich Chinaman, when he arrived at the age of forty years, purchased his coffin; and every year that he lived afterwards he added three times a heavy coat of paint to the coffin, so that, if he lived many more years, his coffin was

The Lunny Bart.

----Circumstances do most assuredly alter cases A man who had a horse to sell was asked by a gen fleman who invaded his stable what he asked for

"That horse," was the reply, "is a very remarkabl nimal. A child can drive him; he's as tame as a kitten, and was never known to shy. I will sel him for one hundred and fifty dollars." The stranger took out from his side pocket a mys

terious looking book and put down the sum the man "Do you want to buy that horse, my friend?" th

stable-keeper asked. "Oh, no,", was the reply, "I don't want to buy any horse; I am simply the tax collector, and I am round

appraising property."
"Oh, ah, yes, I see, Well, in that case, I may well confess that I have exaggerated matters. That horse, if I were going to sell him, is all I have de scribed him to be and well worth the price I ask. But as a horse to be taxed he is old, spavined, a bad pected to enjoy in the company of your children will kicker, vicious and not worth a penny more than

> to a gentleman he over "Pray, said Mr. took on the road, "will you have the complaisance to take my great-coat in your carriage to town?" With pleasure, my dear sir; but how will you get it again?" "Oh, very easily," replied the modest applicant, "I shall remain in it."

-The following good advice was given by the —The following good advice was given by the president of an agricultural society on presenting a silver cup to a young man who had won the first prize at a ploughing match. "Take this cup, my young friend," he said, "and remember always to plough deep and drink shallow."

A maiden lady said to her little nephew, "Now Johnny, you go to bed early, and always do so, and you'll be rosy-cheeked and handsome when you grow up." Johnny thought over this a few minutes and then observed, "Well, aunty, you must have sat up a good deal when you were young."

Advectisements.

NO MORE

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or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

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Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmiess and Retiable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical
Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 assess within 3
lays. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisson Uriokacid
which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Fatients.
Il a box; 6 boxes for §6. Sent to any address, free by mail,
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See that every box bears the name of Daniel Rommole agent and importer.

For Sale.

200 bushels Flax Seed, free from Rape.

R. B. STEELE, Topeka, Kas. WANTED

A good experienced Shepherd. Apply to J. J. DAVIS. Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas.

Rake.



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

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Proprietor and Manufacturer. Monroe City, Mo.

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one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & OO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. 2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS.

or sale la quantities to suit purchasers, Special in lucements on car lots.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraiser—t, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete des___ion of said strays, the day on which they were taken usy: eir appraised value, and the name and residence of the table to the KANASS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three succeetive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANASS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office of the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$0.00 to \$60.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie for not posting.

for not posting.

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st
day of November and the 1st day of April, except when
found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

a stray.

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

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

the the same by possing with a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollare, it finds be stray shall be valued at more than ten dollare, it shall be advertised in the Karsas Farmers in three successive numbers.

shall be advertised in the Kanaas Farmes in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be oldered. The stray shall be delivered to the old the proving the stray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete titleshall vest in the taker up.

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for the week ending May 10.

Strays for the week ending May 10.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Avery of Clifford tp., on the isth of April, one bay horse supposed to be 20 years old, shed in front, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

Chautauqua County—C. M. Knapp, Clerk,

HORSE PONY—Taken up Apr 18, by E. N. Horton, Sait Creek tp., one pony horse dark bay for brown, about 7 yrs old, smooth built, right fore foot white, hind feet both white, has white spot in forehead and mail white spyt on nose; has dim brand on left shoulder, mane has been roached; right eye is what is called a glass eye; valued at 20 Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John S. Bader, April 10, Milford,
one black horse pony about 5 yrs old and 14 hand high
marks or brands visible, valued at #25. Kingman county-Charles Rickman, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up the 24th of April, by Samuel Yeager, tagle tp, I beifer, light roan, left hip branded but not vis-ble, valued at \$17. Marion county.-W. H. Hamilton, elerk. CALF-Taken up by J M Holcomb, in Peabody tp, on the 9th day of Apri. 82, one seer calf, 10 or 12 months old, col-rhite, with red spots on leg. head and neck. No brands or marks visible. Volued at \$15.

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending May 3. Harper county.-E. A. Rice, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up the 22d of March, by N. T. Small, tohwille tp., 1 horse, 15 hands high, dark bay, harness arks on shoulders and sides; valued at \$40.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

NY-Taken up the 6th of April by Mary McClenny,
rkie tp, 1 three year old mare pony. Iron gray or roan,
it 14 hands high, derk name and tait, legs dark to
s, no brands, valued at \$22.

Riley county—F. A. Sohermerhorn, clerk, aken up by James Harper, in Jackson tp. April 29, 1882-black pony mare, with star in face.

Shawnee county-Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. MARE—Taken up to Ralt. A. Frederick, April 6.1 sor-rel mare, blaze in for heart, right bind font white, 2 or 3 fresold, valued at 22, Wyandotte County-D. R. Emmons, olerk.

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

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

S favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in SOUTHWEST KANSAS

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Consisting of nine exact imitation of United Scales Treasury Notes, and nine of National Bana Bills, 15 in all, of various denominations. As a rare means of detecting counterfeit money they are invaluable. Postal cards not answered.

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WAMEGO

A Run Over the State.

Blue Wood is a new town in Linn county. Chicken cholers is abroad in Ellsworth county.

Johnson county is to have a thrashers' association Farmers are carrying in three feet wheat to the

Butchers are paying five cents gross for beef in

The Ottawa Democras is clamoring for a creamery

Wheat is not doing as well on bottoms as on up ands in Hodgman county.

C, A. Dow, Lyon county, has a nice lot of carp growing in an artificial pond.

A number of Abilene rumsellers are under bonds to appear at the District court.

insane persons were taken from Wilson coun ty to the asylum at Ossawatomie.

The broom corn growers of Mitchell county pro-

pose celebrating the Fourth of July.

George Brown, of Girard, is nominated for a cadet

whip at West Point by Congressman Haskell.

The Illinois Irrigating and Water Power company is organized at Garden city, Sequoyah county. A hotel keeper in Osborne city has a dugout always

ready for guests in case of a cyclonic visitation Gray wolves are giving some of the farmers trouble son county, carrying off pigs and calves.

G. M. Goss, near Anthony sold out his range at an advance of \$3,000 and is getting ready to inclose an Sadgwick county has paid up all her railroad bor

tadebtedness and the Eagle thinks the investment is John Allison, Morris county, has one hundred and

forty acres of good corn growing and has plowed it the second time. A meeting is to be held at the editorial rooms of

the Topeka Times the 27th of this month to organize a district Farmers' club. Farmers along State creek in Sumner county com-

plain of being disturbed Sundays by personsshooting off guns and pistols, hunting. The Santa Fe company put on a fast train las Sunday. It runs at the rate of 35 miles an hour and

stops only at principal stat ons. David Cassidy, a respectable man of Thayer charged with forgery, extortion, and a general system of rascality, shot himself out of this world of size

The Abilene Chronicle contains a good lecture on "Foolish litigation," all because the editor was compelled to sit on a jury to try a case in which 75 cents

A thirteen years old girl in Coffey county had one of her eyes removed by two Burlington surgeons. The operation required four hours, and seven ounce of other, and two drachms of chloroform were used Liberty township, Cowley county, has 1255 acres o els of old corn on hand and her increase in popula tion over last year is 62. Her total population is

One of the oldest setlers of Reno county was recently found on his tarm dead, his head all broken up with an ax or some such instrument. No cause for the murder known, and no clue to the perpe

Two boys-14 and 18 years of age, in Mitchell coun 27, were at work together in a field. One of them was shot and killed by a discharge from a pistol they had, and the other is deranged because of the affair, and can give no account of how it happened

Condensed News of the Week.

Jinailpox at Concordia, Mo.

An anti-saloon meeting is advertised in Columbu One handred and eighteen business fallures last

The timber about Sparta, Wisconsin, is full of

Grop reports from most parts of the country are fa-Imports of silk manufactures in 1880 were upwards

CV \$33.000.000.

The army worm is active in Illinois, say the latest sports by telegraph.

company is to be formed in the United States to

sperate in stored electricity. A man in New York died from the effects of prick

my his thumb with a pin some weeks ago. Proguols, the American race horse, has ruptured

blood vessel, and will not be on the track soon.

A cyclone destroyed a mining camp in Indian Terri-

tory. It moved a swath through timber like a scythe An old wretch about 100 years old in Georgia beet

his wife to death with a maul. This was his seventh

The Cleveland strike is assuming a protre form. The employers have paid all hands up to date M'strike and the strikers have started a supply store. The Brewers' congress met in Washington. The pistement was made that the production of liquor Emi increased from 1,765,822 barrels in 1863, to 14,-

3.4 a meeting of miners in Des Moines. Iowa, sed favoring the establishment of recolution was passed favoring the establishment of weight of the silver dollar so that its intrinsic value will be equal to that of the gold dollar.

A convict named Farley at Jeffersonville, Indiana encaped from prison, changed clothes, went to the Governor and asked to be pardoned. The Governo twid him he must go back to jail before his reque could be considered, and he started back.

Foreign News Digested.

Panama is invaded by small pox,

178,557 barrels in 1881.

Breadstuffs are so scarce in Spain that it is proposed to remove all import duties on foreign articles in that line. The Turkish Porte is preparing twelve iron clods

for immediate use. England proposes to insist on maintaining the Klaidive's authority in Egypt.

Affairs in Egypt are in bad condition. The government seems to be divided against itself. Turkey protests against the appearance of foreign

war vessels in waters contiguous to her territory.
Giadstone introduced his arrears of reat bill. It provides that either tenant or landlord may apply to the Land Commission to clear arrears of rent, and it is not to operate beyond twenty pounds rental. The tenant must pay or make oath that he is unable to pay,and then the rent will be paid out of the Irish church fund, or from the national consolidated

Political Notes.

Ex-Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin is dead. The new court of appeals bill passed the Senate. The President signed the Tariff commission bili. War seems imminent among Pennsylvania Re-

A favorable report on woman suffrage has been The bill making agriculture a government depart

The approrriation bill sets apart one hundred mill-

ions for pensions next year.
Scanto and House Indian committees visited the

Indian schools at Carlisle, Pa. retary of the Interior will issue an order

to disarm all Indians found off their reservations. Gen. Beaver is nominated by the Pennsylvania Republicans as a candidate for Governor of that

Mr. Chalmers, recently unseated in Congress, is

going to inaugurate an independent campaign in Mississippi, The President favors mitigation of Sergeant Ma-

son's sentence, but no action will be taken until afte Guiteau's case is disposed of. The new Presidential count bill passed the senate and is recommended in the House. It seems to cover every point. The state tribunals are to settle questions of legality of electors and no vote is to be thrown out except upon an affirmative vote by both houses acting seperately. An appeal is given to the supreme court, but a decision must be rendered before the 4th of March.

THEMARKETS

By Telegraph, May 15.

New York.

The closing quotations on Wall street to-day were as follows:

MONEY. Money closed at 3 per cent, EXCHANGE. Closed firm at 4 88a4 89%.

GOVERNMENTS, Closed firm.

STOCKS, The stock market to day was dull, irregular and without features of importance. The closing prices were about the lowest of the day and showed a decline, compared with Saturdays closing quotations of from 1/411/4 per cent led by the North stern, Lake Shore, Denver & Rio Grande, N P, D L & W. Michigan Central and Louisville & Nashville hese stocks were also the most actively traded in.
FLOUR. Strong for spring and weak for winter

flour quiet; common to choice extra, 5 68a8 25. St. Louis.

FLOUR. Dull and lower; XXX, 5 25a5 40; family

extra, 5 00a5 90; city mill do, 7 70a8 00. Southern

70a5 80; choice to fancy,5 00a6 55. WHEAT. Opened lower, declined and close higher and firm; No 2 red, 1 823/41 331/2 cash; 1 241/4 June; 1 141/8 July; 1 103/4 August; 1 10 September; 081/4 for the year. No 3 do 1 241/6; No 4 do 1 12. CORN Slow at 76a771/4c, according to location for ash; 761/4c May; 741/4c June. 741/3c July; 731/4c August;

561/c for the year. OATS Lower; 581/48541/40 cash; July, 483/40; Au

gust, 37c bid. RYE Dull; 70c bid, BARLEY Dull; 80c at 10.

BUTTER Firm, creamery, 15a27c; dairy 17a22c.

Chicago.

HOGS There was no quotable change in the hog trade; common to good mixed fairly active and about steady at 7 00a7 60; heavy packing 7 65a8 10: light 7 00a7 60, skips and culls 6 10a6 80. Receipts,

CATTLE The market was active and stronger shipping cattle 5 50a7 671/2; mixed butcher's stock scarce and sold at stronger prices, 2 50a5 65; Texans 3 00a5 20; stockers and feeders fairly active at 3 50s

SHEEP The market was weak and only one sale at 6 50 Receipts, 300

Kansas City.

the offerings, though Texas steers, averaging 730 to 800 lbs, sold at 3 75a4 90; cows, 3 50a5 50

HOGS Market firm and a shade higher, quality generally medium and common; sales ranged at 6 30 a7 30, bulk at 6 35a7 10

SHEEP Market nominal WHEAT Market stronger; No 2 cash, 1 02 asked; June, 1 11 asked; No 3 cash, [99] 4a1 00; June, 90] 4c

bld, 921/c asked CORN Market weaker; No 2 mixed cash, 73)/cc. June, 731/c bid, 741/c asked; July, 731/c bid; No 2

white mixed cash, 82c bld, 83c asked OATS No 2 cash, 55c bld, 55½c asked EGGS Market firm; 17c per doz

BUTTER Market steady at 18a15c for good

Price Current reports:
BUTTER. The market to-day continued to rule fairly active with a very good demand from ship pers at 12a13c. The local trade made only moderate inquiry at about previous prices. Choice selection of dairy, 15a16c; choice store packed 18a14c; cul

ings, 9a10c. EGGS. Receipts large and market weak at 16a17c

CHEESE. Market steady. Full crears eastern,

14c; Kansas cream, fancy 11c per lb. POULTRY. Receipts of chickens fairly large and en. Old hens, \$2 50 per dozen; old mixed 2 25 per dos; ducks and turkeys not quotable.

HAY. Market firm with light receipts of strictly 13 00; choice, do 11 00; medium to good do 9 00a10 00 red, 7 00a9 00.

SEEDS. Millet, common 75a80; German millet

1 75; Hungarirn 95; timothy 1 25a1 75; clover 4 75; castor beans per bu 1 50 in filling orders higher pries are charged.

WOOL. Missouri and Kansas-fine heavy, un washed, 14a18c; fine light, 18a20c; medium fine 18c 20c; tub-washed, 38a40c; Colorado and New Mexican 14a16c: black, burry or spotted, 3a10c less.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son. CH - ESE—Per lb.
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.

" Medium.
" Common
NRW POTATOES—Per bu.
SCOTCH POTATOES.
SUGAR—A 9 lbs. for. I POTATOES.

— A y Bs. 107.

Granula ed, 8½ bs.

XC, 9½ bs.

C, 10 bs.

Brown, 10½ bs.

Berown, 10½ bs.

Berown, 10½ bs.

Boot, \$\overline{\psi}\$ b.

Boot ted Rio, \$\overline{\psi}\$ b.

When the control of the contro COFFEE-Hide and Tallow Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES-Green 8—Green
No. 2.
Calf 8 to 15 lbs...
Klp 16 to 25 lbs.
Bu 1 and stag
Dry filnt prime
No. 2.
Dry Salted, prime.
No. 2.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, c by Edson & Beck.

WARAT-Per bu . No. 2...

CORN OATS — Per bu, new, R Y E — Per bu..... BARLEY—Per bu....

THE STRAY LIST

Fat Stock on Foot. Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel.

(Continued from page seven.)

Strays for the week ending May 17.

Cherokes county—C. T. Veatch, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Oliver Rusk in Iols tp. April 24,
1 ligh bay mare about 18 hands high, long mane and tail.
Also one black mare about 164, hands high, long mane
and tail, both very wild; valued at \$36.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Clay Needham, April 8, 1 bay
pony mare 2 yrs old, with white spot in forehead; valued
at \$20. (Continued from page seven.)

Decatur county-E. W. Rathbun, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by K. Tacha, I strawberry roan mare yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$40. Harper county--E. A. Rice, clerk.

Linn county---J. H. Madden, olerk. COLT—Taken up by R. H. Jackson, Potosi tp 1 black tallion coit 4 yrs old, branded on left shoulder with letter ; valued at \$15.

Sedgwick county—B. A. Dorsey, cler't.

HEIFER—Taken up, 1 yearling helfer with the letter a
branded on the left hip and a piece of tin in the left ear Wabaunsee county-D. M. Gardner, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by George Sanner, Wilmington tp, April 24, 1 roan gelding, 9 yrs old, star in forebead, sad-die marks; value 850. GELDING—Taken up, 1 sorrel gelding 7 yrs old, letter J on right shoulder, lett blad foot white and saddle n right shoulder, left hind loot white and saddl narks; valued at \$75. GELDING—Taken up, 1 bay gelding 4 yrs old, one large loodwart on right side of head, valued at \$40,

500 Mersno Sheep and lambs on my farm 4 miles northwest of Soldier City, Jackson Co, Kas Also 75 fat wethers Will sell in lots to suit purchasers ANDREW SHEPPERD

PUBLIC SALE

SHEEP FOR SALE.

The Indicator reports: CATTLE Market firm and active to the extent of the offerings, though Texas steers, averaging 780 to

On Tuesday May 30, 1882,

We will sell at the Government Parm, adjoining the city of

LEAVENWORTH, KAS.,

About FIFTY HEAD of Short-horns, of very superi

Craggs, Bracelets, Young Marys, Ianthes, and other good families.

They have been bred with unusual care, and are in all espects one of the most desirable lots that will be sold this Six months credit on good bankable paper.

LEVI WILSON. L. T. SMITH.

MINNE

Wonderfully simple and perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves ALL the Grain and cleans it ready for Market. Runs easily, constructed durably, finished beautifully, least expensive, and most economical and SATISFACTORY nomical and SATISFACTORY MACHINE NOW BEST MADE. It will handle wet grain BEST as well as dry lit has no THRESHER flax and threshing THRESHER flax and timothy; cleans in USE both as well as wheat; requires in USE no change except the sieve. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine; can not be overloaded. It is both over and under blast. OUR CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT (new and very desirable.) SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse-Power. The ELWARD, the PITTS and the WOODBURY



SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.

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

ST. MARYS.

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO RARNED,"

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

A GOLDSTANDT & BRO.,

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

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

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

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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

1862 J. A. POLLEY. 1882



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

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

THE UNITED STATES MAIL It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained
The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS



SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMPY

Will furnish material; or take contract, for constructing a

SUBSTANTIAL, and PERMANENT

FARM FENCE

Material for 45c per rod and upward. Contracts taken at 60c per rod and upward.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRE SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO.

NORTH TOPEKA

Steel Barbed Fence Wire,

Using the noted Norwegian Barb, which is secured it a single wire, avoiding all doubling and twisting which splits and injures double wire.

Warmnied strength, 1.560 pounds.

Factory, 110, North Topeka.

C. R. PAINE, Manager.

"THE HUBER" Engines & Threshers.



Locomotive, Standard and, Straw Burning Engines

FOUR SIZES VIBRATING THRESHERS. The most perfect and complete Threshing Establishment is the field.

NEW PEATURES AND IMPROVEMENTS FOUND ON NO OTHER. EVERY DETAIL PERFECT. tely fin'shed and designed. Nothing lacking make Threehing a rapid, safe and easy task. Manufactured only, by
HUBER MAN'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

ddrem T. LEB ADAMS, General Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Stock Farm for Sale. Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from cour ty seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres in oultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of limber for shelter. 360 rods of stone corral fence.

CANCER. OFFICE, 202 West 4th St. New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent PREE to any address on receipt of stamp. Address, Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, Box 598, Cincinnati, O.

To all owners of 500 sheep or more You will con-sult your interests by sending your name and ad-dress to WALTER BROWN & CO., 98 Federal St., Bos-

RANK & JESSE JAMES

Coal Tar for Chinch Bugs.

Corn from Chinch Bugs THE LAWRENCE GAS & COAL CO.,

CHYAPEST FLORIST IN THE U.S.

During next fifteen days I will forward, prepaid, in lots of one dollar or over, cash with the order, to any address, choice named varieties of plants as follows: Coleus, Salvias, Ageratum, Dusty Miller Pansies at 5 cents each. Geraniums, double or sing e. or rose, or nutneg: Fuchsias, Dbl. Feverfew Dahlias or Heliotrope at 6½ cents each. Hoyas, Pelargoniums, or Mothly Roses at 12½ cents each. WM. H. BARNES, Brawer 45, Independence, Kas.

Topeka, Kas, Royal St. John. New Remington,

OTHER

MACHINES. **DUTTON & JOHNSON, Agts.,** Topeka, Kas.

NOTICE.

Coal Tar to protect the

Lawrence, Kas.

Stallions.

LOUIS NAPOLEON and IEONSUDE will stand Mon-day and Tuesday at Lucas' barn, North Topeka, the remaining time at Thomson's and Levi's stable on sixth St , Topeka. Be sure to see these fine young stallons. Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas.

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