ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 26, 1882.

VOL. XX, NO. 30.

Workshop on the Farm.

The aggregate amount of money and time spent by farmers for getting things done by other people which they could do themselves is very large. know that the tendency of the times is to interchange work of all kinds, and the rule, to a certain line, is a good one; but the habit of running oil to somebody else for every bit of repairing needed on a farm is both useless and extravagant. Every farm ought to have its own worshop where everything could be done in that line which does not absolutely require a skilled mechanic. In the course of a year there are many little breaks and tears which any ordinary person could mend well enough. There are some who have no mechanical talent at all. Such, of course, must have help; but even these need a work-shop, for there is generally some one about a good farm that can turn his hands to simple matters of

In the shap a supply of common tools ought to be provided, such as a pair of saws, one for ripping, the other for cross-sawing, a good chopping ax, a hatchet and hammer, a square and measuring line, a scratch awl, and an assortment of nails and screws, a screw driver and riveting hammer, a steel punch, a chisel for cutting iron, and two or three for cutting wood, a few buckles of different sizes, awls and needles for repairing harness, lances, probes, syringe, etc., for treatment of diseased or wounded animals, strap iron for splicing hoops, leather for re-pairs and for straps, and such other articles as will readily be suggested by any ingenous mind.

If a line, trace or rein is torn or cut, it may be re-paired in the shop while the team is eating. A plow may need some little change to improve its running, and nobody knows so well what it is as the plowman. Let him do himself what is to be done. It may be but a wooden wedge or the tightening of a bolt or rivet. The wagon often needs a little straightening as a false spoke, tightening up a few bolts or staying an axle. The farmer can do this necessary work in most cases. Covers for stack or bins are often needed, the grain sacks becomes torn or mouse eaten. Let them be repaired in the shop and not fill up the rents with hay or corn cob plugs. There are a great many things which can and ought to be done on the farm, which most of farmers now-a-days pay some body eise for doing. There are many times in a year when a little exercise of this kind would be not only profitable but pleasant.

But there is another view of the matter which we regard as of more force than what has already been regard as of more force than what has already been presented. A workshop on the farm is a great attraction for boys. Not one boy in a thousand that does not enjoy mechanical contrivances. It is as natural for boys to like to work with tools as it is to eat apples before they are ripe. If there is a work-shop on the farm the boys soon learn to do all their own repairing, and on rainy or stormy days when they are not needed for outside work, they are found in the shop doing something that ought to be done, or experimenting on some machine of their own.

Aside from all other benefits this is a very valuable one. Here the boys may spend many hours in the passing of a year profitably, even though they do not perform ten cents worth of really useful labor for the farm. Their time is occupied, their minds are enployed, they are cheerful, and they learn the use of tools. When they see a mechanic at work on any thing, they watch what he does and how he does it and the first time they have leisure at home they apply the newly acquired knowledge in some practical operation. What a good place the workshop is for this kind of boy-training.

The workshop has another advantage. Where it exists on the farm things generally are kept in better order. There are not so many old buckets and tubs going to pieces; there is not so many broken har going to pieces; there is not so many broken har-ness, broken wagon boxes, plow handles, and tooth less rakes. When anything gets out of order, it is soon fixed up, and everybody about the premises understands himself to be a committee of one to keep things in order.

We know that on new farms in a new country, workshop cannot be among the first things provided but we believe its importance and value are suffi-cient to justify its establishment at as early a time as

Cornespondence.

Artichokes.

To the Elitor of the Kansas Farmer:

Having seen an article in last weeks' issue of your valuable journal respecting Jerusalem artichokes, ta ken from the Iowa Homestead and written by Mr. Charles Aldrich, I have this to say for the benefit of your readers who wish to try the experiment of growing them; that they are most likely like Mr. Aldrich to find a great deal of prejudice against its cultivation. I have been told by most every one that it will take possession of my place, and I will never get rid of it. I only wish I could make their predictions bona fide fact, as I find they are the most profita ble one crop that can be grown and a certainty of producing a fair crop when the seasons are not se favorable for other crops. I have no animals on my place, such as cattle, horses, mules or sheep but what eats them with avidity. I found that my hor ses did well on them; my sheep all last winter would scratch up the tubers after they had eaten all the stock, and eat enough to keep fat on them; conse quently I consider they are the most profitable crop that a farmer can grow for the following reasons First, they yield and grow abundantly when the sea sons are not favorable for other crops; second, all kinds of farm stock does well on them; third, they require no care as they need not be plowed up only as required, as frost does not injure them, conse quently they require no storage and there is always enough left in the ground to seed it for the next crop, natter how clean they are gathered.

Hoping this brief article may be the means of ben efitting those who have no knowledge respecting this very useful and profitable plant or tuber, I am THOS. HOWIE.

yours respectfully, Vinita, Cherokee Nation.

Please remember that until January 1, 1883, his paper can be had for \$1 a year.

The Great Question.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Rates of freight are not fixed with reference to what is

remunerative rate to railway companies; but upon the basis of what will the commodity bear and stimulate its production?

The above is a quotation from a letter signed by Jay Gould and Hugh J. Jewett, and sent to the "Hepburn committee" of the New York legislature when they were investigating charges against the management of the railways in that state.

This is an honest statement, made by men, strong enough in all the power which in this world of ours, unbounded wealth confers upon the possessor to tell the truth. The naked truth unadorned, though to the ears of most of us unpalatable. How does that statement sound upon the hearing of the tired toilers upon the prairies of Kansas? How does the principle therein announced affect the humble tillers of the soil of our own glorious state? It must really seem when you consider the affects upon the whole people of the application of that principle to transportation in this country of ours, that there is press ing need of another and newer Declaration of Inde-pendence. Once we were the toiling minious and slaves, subjects of hereditary rulers, and of laws made without our consetn, and enforced against our protest. Laws which levied taxes upon our sub stance and swallowed up all but a pittance. Now we are bound hand and foot, at the mercy of a soulless corporation; we say corporation in the singular,

for when it comes to robbing the people all are one.

The full significance and effect of that wonderfully candid statement in the operation of its principles when applied, bears more hardly upon Kansas than on any other state or community in the nation. We are centrally located between the oceans; essentially an agricultural people and state. The surplus pro duction in grain or stock seeks the seaboard for mar-ket; must always be so, or what is just the same in effect, prices at the seaboard cities will control all the intermediate markets. We are not, nor will Kansas ever be a manufacturing state; we are beyond any contradiction, the granary of the western and middle states.

"Rates of freights are based upon what a commo dity will bear and stimulate its production." Farrs of Kansas, how like you the picture? Gould and Jewett and all the managers of railways sitting down in New York, knowing the price of grain and meats, taking that as a basis, fix the returns to you for your labor and self denial; fix the price of your productions in the residue left you after the charges for transportation shipping and handling are taken out; they never have yet, and upon the basis set out by Gould and Jewett, they never will leave more than a pittance just sufficient for the prolonging of the merest existence of yourself and family.

Men, who in their lust for gain have become cor-morants, fix for you the remuneration which you shall receive for your labor. Has not the time come for a new declaration, that "this government is of the people, for the people, by the people?" We think it has; now is the time; see to it, farmers of Kansas, that your representatives in the next legislature are men heartily and honestly in sympathy with you, in your effort to remove the oppression of consolidated capital in railways. Now is the time for your meet-ings; hold them in every school house in Kansas. As the farmers—producers if you will—constitute the majority of all political parties, let each and every one demand of his party that such men as are in full sympathy with your efforts to right these wrongs shall be elected

Turn your attention to the coming party convenions soon to be held in the state; see that your dele gates are men who will vote and work to commit your party to that policy which has for its object the control within this state to the full extent of the power of the people, of each and every railway cor-poration within the jurisdiction of this state.

Don't let any Chinese tom tom pounding, or the attle of the prohibition drum attract and thus distract your attention for the main question which is the control now of railways. There are numbers of aen who are prominent in the "prohibition racket that don't care a "rap' about "the other fellows "joined the cowd to raise dust," and in that way to obscure every other ques-

Our valiant Governor-who now prances before elect audiences in other states, neglecting his own, when first elected had a just appreciation of the question of railway control, and thought it of sufficient importance to devote to it what in our humble judgment was the best portion of his first message to the legislature in 1879, that part which urged that body to take some action to control railways, fixing rates of freight and fares. In 1881, he had fallen so much under the influence of whisky-its effects up. on others, I mean-that when called upon to make his recommendations to the legislature that year, he entirely overlooked that most important question of transportation. Here is a sample of that agitation to raise a dust to blind the people.

Prohibition is firmly engrafted into our constitution tion; it is a part of the law of the land; it cannot be tricken therefrom except upon a representation of wo-thirds in both branches of the legislature and their action is subject to a revision by a majority o he people. Let it rest. Take up the railroad quesion which is now of infinitely, more importance to he people than any, yea, than all others.

Railroads buy newspapers. They purchase the best brains in the country to manage cure the services of the brightest and shrewdest minds among the professions. They do not stop there, but do secure the influence and services of the sharpest men among the producers themselves. Be wary, above all be active and vigilant

A suggestion about holding a mass convention in each congressional district to nominate men to go to Washington if elected, who are to take up this matter has appeared in the FARMER of a late date. It won't do, Washington is too remote. First show that there is a sentiment here in favor of these great reforms: then following the natural course, it will reach Washington. Go to work here; go to work now: never was there a fairer cause: one more just and right; self-protection is a law of nature; the pro ection of its citizens in life; existence, liberty and

property should be the first- theme to engage the labors and bring out eloquence of the leaders among the reople.

Messrs, Walker and Stebbins, of New York, gen-tlemen who are recognized as standard authority upon all matters connected with railways, and especially upon matters connected with their operation, unite in the statement that upon all trunk lines five eighths of a cent per ton per mile is a rate amply remunerative to railways for all expenses and fair profits connected with the transportation of freight, Compare that rate with what you pay, and you will see that Jay Gould and Jewett were at least frank and candid men and told the whole truth.

Alfalfa And Other Grasses

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

My experience with alfalfa and tame grasses: saw an article in the FARMER of July 5th, written by Dr. A. M. Eidson, of Reading, giving my experience in growing alfalfa. How he got the information is more than I know, as that is nearly exactly opposite to what my experience really is.

Four years ago I concluded to try if alfalfa would grow in this state, being very desirous to know, as I had often read of large crops grown in California and England and other countries. I procured one peck of seed, said to come from California; I sowed it in Aprilion about three-fourths acres of land; soil a flint gravelly ridge with a clay and gravel sub-soil, so hard that I could not plow it in some places over four inches deep, very poor soil for such a crop; but I had no other land that I wanted to devote to permanent grass. Adjoining it I sowed the large red clover; the alfalfa and clover both came up In August I cut it for hay; it was in bloom about 8 inches high; the clover was about the same height, but produced the most hay. I fed it to my sheep and cows; they ate very greedily, seemed to like the alfalfa as well as the clover; I also fed it to my horses and they ate it with a relish. In September the after growth of alfalfa was 4 to 6 inches high, and as I had a field of tame grass adjoining that I was obliged to pasture with a flock of 250 lambs; they had to pass from the corral over the alfalfa patch; they stopped and picked every leaf off; they were kept in the field until feeding time; so you will see the alfalfa had a pretty hard chance to live the first year.

The next spring it came up very early, but the land being poor and the season very dry, it grew about 1 foot high and went to seed; I cut it and made a small stack of it intending to save it for seed. The clover adjoining produced the most hay. In September I turned in 300 lambs to cat the after growth of meadow and alfalfa, and I found that they fed on the alfalfa as long as there was any green left more than they did on any other part of the meadow; and before I noticed what they were doing they had eaten up nearly all of my stack of alialia that I had saved for seed, when they had access to a stack of oats near by that tney could go to at pleasure; I kept the lambs in the field until mid-winter; they fed on the oats stack and green feed in the meadow and did fine, but what was my surprise in going over my field to find they had eaten off the alfalfa and clover so close they had killed it nearly all. I found I had lost more in value than would have bought corn to winter my whole flock or 1000 sheep; but experience dearly bought is the best. My meadow is a

Right years ago I sowed grass seed with oats; the seed was a mixture of timothy, orchard grass, blue grass, large red clover, with some white clover; the first year it made a very rich growth; the grass seed should be sown by itself. The next year I cut from 2 to 3 tons per acre; the grass and clover stood over three feet high and very thick; this was on very poor land, but part of it was manured. The blue grass made a thick sod on the ground that was would recommend if a person wished to make a blue grass lawn to manure very heavily and sow blue grass and red clover, keeping it cut often so the clo ver does not go to seed. In three years you will have a solid sod of blue grass. Since the lambs killed ou my clover and other grass, my field is a solid sod of blue grass. Now my experience is, orchard grass is the best grass for Kansas; the large red clover is the only variety fit to sow in Kansas; it will produce three times as much hay per acre as the small, com monly called the medium, will, and it blooms in July, the same time as timothy and orchard grass does; whereas the small variety blooms and dies in June and does not grow but 6 to 8 inches high in this state when the large grows 3 to 5 feet. I believe we can grow great crops of grass in Kausas, but we must take more care of it: never let stock on it in very dry weather when it is so dry that it does not grow, and never when it is wet and freezing and thawing. I intend to sow more alfalfa as I think it will be s

very valuable forage plant sown on good ground and properly cared for; it is no better than clover, but has a great advantage, being a perennial plant and growing larger and stronger with age.

Mr. Editor, if you think this is worth space in you valuable paper you are at liberty to publish it.

GEORGE R. MANN.

Farmers in Politics. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Most farmers think, or at least act as though politics was something that they should let severely alone, except to vote the ticket placed in their hands by their party "bosses," and if one of their number nappens to get a different idea in his head and claims that as this is a representative government, that the farmers should send men from their own ranks to represent them, and should come out position, he is likely to be ridiculed and all kinds of fault found with him, and fail to get the support that should rally around him, while some wily lawyer walks off with the prize.

The farmers of this congressional district will this privilege of making choice between one of their own number and a lawyer who has been tried and as

many believe found wanting.

We have many farmers here who are loud to how against monopolies and railroad charges. There has been a call issued for a mass nominating convention

Cherokee county—Corn in first class condition. No bugs. Wheat will make 25 bushels per acre. Flax against monopolies and railroad charges. There has been a call issued for a mass nominating convention

Cherokee county—Corn in first class condition. No bugs. Wheat will make 25 bushels per acre. Flax and oats fine. Fruit crop good.

Montgomer County—Corn is very good. Harvest

are opposed to monopolies and believe that railroad charges should be regulated by just laws are invited Yet we shall find that most of those very same "loud howlers" will stay away and treat the convention with contempt, and why? Because forsooth the call was issued by the greenback party instead of the party which owns them

That convention will nominate two farmers representatives, yet they will be defeated, and for no other reason than that they are greenbackers. How long! Oh, how long will farmers act so inconsistent, Hutchinson, July 17. C. BISHIR

Farmers' Convention.

We learn from the Secretary that the next annual neeting of the Farmers' Alliance which will be held at Junction City, September 6, 1882, will probably be the largest convention of farmers ever held in the state, as there are 356 subordinate Alliances in the state, each one entitled to one delegate. Besides these there are the officers of the State Alliance and many other influential farmers who will be in attendance. There will be many important questions discussed at this meeting, among them the subject of co-operation in buying and selling. In many parts of the state district and township co-operative stores are being started and many of the members think that the State Alliance should establish a state agency to purchase goods and dispose of the farm pro ducts of the different co operative stores. This will afford an excellent opportunity for consultation up on the general subject of transportation, and also the propriety of holding a delegate convention of Kansas farmers to consider matters of a political nature We hope these things will have the consideration which their importance demands. Time is rapidly approaching when our working men must come to the front. The farmers comprise more than half the population of the country, and it is to make money out of their labor that nearly all other kinds of bus iness is done. They have a right to speak, and wher they do speak, the world will listen.

Annual Meeting of Farmers' Alliance.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer. Office of the Secretary of the State:

Farmers' Alliance, Topeka, Kas., July 20, 1882, Notice is hereby given to the members of the Far-mers' Alliance that the annual meeting of the State Farmers' Alliance will convene at Junction City on Wednesday, September 6, 1882, at 4 p. m.

Article No. 9 of the State Alliance constitution to which we respectfully call attention, reads as follows: Each subordinate Farmers' Alliance shall at their last meeting in August of each year elect one dele-gate to the State Alliance. The name and address of said delegates, together with the per capita tax must be sent to the Secretary of the State Alliance as soon as practicable after elected.

We would also call attention to by law No. 4, which

A per capita tax of 10 cents shall be assessed on all male members of each subordinate Alliance, to de fray the expenses of the State Alliance, said assessment to be made on the day that the delegates are elected to the State Alliance.

Subordinate Alliances in counties that have a county organization may at their county meeting elect three delegates to represent them in the State Alliance, provided that their per capita taxes are all

paid up.

By this plan of representation the expenses will be much less than to send one delegate from each subordinate Alliance.

The following counties have a county organization: Reno, Jewell, Barton, Mitchell, Clay, Cloud, Harvey, Phillips, Ness and Ellsworth. Respectfully W.S. CURRY, Pres.

L. A. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

Crops Along the K. C. F. S. & G.

From the management of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, we have a brief report of crops along that line. They say:

Kansas has raised many good crops of grain, but at no time has her yield been anything like the present year's. Small grains have been secured, and never did the earth yield forth more abundantly of cereals. Wheat is threshing out from 20 to 35 b els to the acre, and outs will average 40 bushels. The hay crop is immense, and rough feed of all kinds will be had the coming winter in the greatest abundance. Fruit is plenty, and the earth and heavens never before yielded forth such returns to the husbandman's labor. We have just received reports from along the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, which traverses the eastern border countle of Kansas and a number in southwest Missouri They are of the most gratifying character-picture the future in the brighest colors. Chinch bugs have disappeared, and the timely rains have worked a wonderful change in the corn prospects, as compared with a month ago. The following are the reports:

Johnson county-Corn is very good. Wheat will average 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. Oats and flax

ood. Fruit crop good. Miami county-Corn is doing well. Wheat will rield 25 bushess to the acre. Flax and oats fine.

Linn county-Corn is promising. Wheat has been harvested, and the crop will make 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. Flax and oats very good. An abundance of fruit. Labette county-Corn in good condition. Wheat

is yielding 25 bushels to the acre. Oats good and fruit an average crop.

Bourbon county—Corn is looking splendid. Wheat has been cut, and will average 25 bushels to the

acre. Flax and oats were never better. Fruit crop good. Crawford county-Corn prospects were never more fall very likely do just as stated above; they have the flattering. Wheat good. Yield put at 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. Oats and flax good. Fruit abun

dant.
Cherokee county-Corn in first class condition. No

to be held at this place August 21st to which all who in full blast. Wheat will yield 25 bushels to the acre. Flax and oats splendid. Fruit prospects the best for MISSOURI.

Bates county—Corn good. Wheat a fine crop; will yield 30 bushels per acre. Oats and flax good. Fruit erop good.

Barton county-Corn looks very well, Wheat rop good; will yield 20 to 25 bushels per acre. and flax promise more than an average. Fruit crop large

Green county-Corn very good. Wheat crop fine; will make 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Oats No. 1 and fruit promises an abundant crop.

Short Betters.

SMITHLAND, Jackson Co. Harvest is done in this county. Corn is laid by and threshing is begun, but the yield is not as great as some thought it would be; from 20 to 25 is the highest I have heard of. We are having plenty of rain now which insures a good corn crop where due diligence has been given and corn is clean, but some fields are lost by weeds. Stock is doing well and there will be more grass for hay on the prairies than at first supposed. Apples, peaches and pears are abundant; so are potatoes and vegetables in general. But few hogs fit for market: stock thin from there being but little corn

BARNES, Washington Co., July 17. After a series of wind and rain storms with hall accompanied, we now have fine weather. On the 11th hall and wind completely destroyed all crops on several sections in the vicinity of Greenleaf, this county. All fall grain cut and yield good; wheat 18 to 25; rye 20 to 29. are being cut, are extra good. Stock of all kinds except perhaps stock hogs are doing well. King corn still promises everything wanted; old corn down to 50 cents. Here is a good location for a dealer in general merchandise.

MILBROOK, Graham Co., July 17. Having seen nothing from this section of the country for some time I thought a few lines might not come amiss. Our wheat and rye are harvested and are good crops; wheat I think perhaps will average about 20 bushels per acre; some put it at 25, but I think it too high. Corn, sorghum, etc., are looking very well; are growing rapidly and a good color. Early potatoes a fair crop. The grass is very good and stock of all kinds is looking well. We have two creameries in operation in the county; the Fountain creamery, located about 5 miles southwest of this place, is averaging about 90 pounds of butter per day of excellent quali-ty; the price paid for cream is 15 cents per pound; the price of butter in the market is very low at present, but I believe the business will prove to be a suc-F. P. LUCAS.

Cherokee County.

[From our Special Correspondent.

Leaving Kansas City on the morning train I passed through the eastern counties of Kansas on the Kansas City, Ft. Scott, and Gulf railroad to the Indian Nation

The wheat harvest is now in the stack or fast being threshed, yielding bountiful returns for the industrious husbandman. There is a great deal of oats and flax, which is being cut, but most abundant of all is the corn crop which is now in tassel and is doing extremely well as this section has been favored with plenty of rain. Everything is in first-class condition and has the appearance of an old settled and prosperous section of country. It is strictly an agricultural region with very little unimproved or land; on all sides you see nice residences and ample barns, farms well fenced, orchards bending low with fruit. Live stock is not so numerous, but is on the increase, and it is to be hoped that these farmers will provide themselves with good stock, for the land is too good to raise "scrubs" of any kind. I had hoped to see more thoroughbred stock in this old settled portion of the state.

Baxter Springs is one of the renowned pertions of south-eastern Kansas, for it is here that the Chaly-beate Springs bubble forth health giving fluid in abundance, which is said to be a superior and successful medicine for the ills of mankind. I must say that it was the pleasantest mineral water to drink, or bathe in that I ever tested. The springs are covered with a small pagoda and a very fine bath house is erected and every convenience made for the weary traveller. Baxter Springs is having a small building boom and the place will soon be a popular resort as there are many things of interest near as well as the charming scenery; in short, "it is a big thing" for Cherokee county.

This county has now a population of 25 000 and is settling down to a permanent farming country, with the exception of the lead and zinc mines in the south east part and coal mines in the north-east part of the county; these mines paid \$200,000 to the employes the past year.

The returns show about 2400 miles of fence in the county as follows: board, 16 819 rods; rall, 125,011; stone, 2,388 rods: hedge, 502,565; wire,115,979.
The live stock numbers 5,500 sheep, 18,889 swine,

11.707 cattle, while the number of screep of cereals are 8,270 of flax. 14,702 acres of oats, 28,804 acres of wheat and 71,361 acres of corn.

The vicinity is having an industrial boom and consequently the sober citizens are happy and the KANSAS FARMER will receive more substantial encouragement in the way of numerous subscriptions than ever.

In the Union Telegraph Building, corner Dey st. and Broadway, New York, 600 operators and clerks are employed, being divided into relief gangs, so that the work never ceases. A large portion of this force is composed of young women. The best operators receive \$115 per month, and all work entirely by ear

Of nine hundred and eighty women who are this year pursuing the higher courses of education in St. Petersburg five hundred and twenty-one study physics and mthematics, and only four hundred and seventeen literature; six hundred and ten are of noble origin, and seven hundred and seventy-four profess orthodox faith,

JULY 26

"Five

"Five "Why Ah, n You a And i

tom and all

with

full

eno to f to k till

pre coo fine

wa:

par suc bef

toe

bu

ar

an jar

wi

co

pr do cu

I sin

pe wl

The De Soto Adventure.

A Lecture read before the Knoxville Lyceum. BY COL. WM. A. HENDESRON

To illustrate what an idea may accomplish, I take one of the most beautiful epochs of history, It glitters among the golden memories of Spain. I speak not of Spain to-day. Torn, and bled, and prostrated in this, her old age, she reels and staggers to her fall. Whether the throes which are in the pathway of her near fature are those of death, or those of new birth, no one can tell.

But of glorious old Spain. What memories emblazon and halo her career through the past. To the student of history, her name is like the title of a favorite story-book to child-

I speak of the Spain of three and a half centuries ago-the first nation, upon whose do minions, that austere monarch, Charles (of Germany the Fifth, of Spain the First), the greatest depositary of municipal power on earth was threatening his uncle, Henry VIII, of England, into silence, holding Italy in subjection, routing and ruining France, trying with might and main tolquiet the irrepresible tongue of Martin Luther, convening Diet after Diet to determine ecclesiastical questions, for the discussions of which the people of that day appear to have been morbidly hungry. While other monarchs were replenishing their coffers with taxes wrung from unwilling people, he was building and filling Castles de Oro with the spoils basely wrested from the Incas and Montezumas of the New World. I speak of the land of the olive and the vine—of the paintings of Murrillo-of the literature of Don Quixote with the blessed Sancho Panza-of the devotion of Loyola-of the language of music and of love-of the gay cavalier and the dark-eyed, bewitching signorita; amidst ail which, and in spite of all which, sat, grim and dark the Spanish Inquisition.

It will be remembered, but will never again be realized, that for centuries and centuries everybody, and subtle of intellects, lived and died in the beleif that the earth was flat; and, strange to say, no body appears to have Let the average Yankee mind of to day once adopt that idea, and it would never rest till it investigated, on scientific principles, how far the flatness extended, and what sort of a fence was kept up around the edge to keep children and stock, especially the latter, from falling off.

The ancient Spaniard was vain of the Pillars of Hercules erected on their western borders [preserved on their silver coinage], on which was the inscription, "Ne Plus Ultra"-"There auspics of Isabella the grandmother of Charles, a new world, as it was called, had been found, and all Europe gossiped and effervesced over it for about one hundred years without knowing much about it. The idea could not be comprhended in our day, unless we were to imagine some reckless adventurer had found a far-off pathway to the moon, and deluged us with the wealth, and specimens, and wild rumors from that unknown world.—Charles tore away the first word of the national geographical motto, and left it, in higher vanity, "Plus Ultra"-'There is more beyond."

It was in this period that the life of Ferdinand De Soto was cast. He was born in the city of Seville in 1500, eight years after the New World had been found. In this New rod of time wears shorter and shorter as we use it. He was contemporary with English aus a thousand years vo unger than that singular sect who have always been fight- was and also of that to come, and A agost ing and always been dying to secure religious toleration and equality for others, while they themselves would never consent to commune with them.

He was born in one of those hot beds of he felt the pinching want of money, his boyhood was spent around the Castle de Oro in his city, into which Charles gathered Ameri-Egypt. In person, he was tall, dark, and musa meed of praise from the physical contests so common in that day among that chivilaric people. At seventeen years of age, he attracted the attention of a nobleman, by whose assisttence he attended college six years at Saragossa. Of the extent and thoroughness of his education, we only know that the few writings left by him are finished and scholarly productions. He was driven to have a fixed purpose in life, and from his career I would teach two ideas: A fixed puspose will win, and there is no necessity to wait to be driven to success. Seiza the purpose, and make it your own; it is as free as the air of the king's highway. His fixed purpose in life became the accumulation of money, forced upon him by his surroundings. In addition to the natural tendencies of that age, the immediate cause was the following: Like most of the enterprises of this rife-I mean the good enterprise-there was a girl mixed up in it. He became attached to Donna Isabel. Her father was rich, and a nobleman and, of course, the alliance was refused with disdain. He did'nt go hang himself nor did he do worse, go to writing mournful love sonnets He determined to overcome the obstacle and hat pathway led him to the New World. Let me pass hurridly over the next few years

of his life; and the means by which he gained, women of Castile! God-speed thy patriots with primarly, his object. As accepted service un- kerchief, with the blast of the bugle, and with der his would-be father-in-law, who was appointed Governor of Darien, in Central America; commanded a body of horse [then an unknown mode of warefare to the natives], and was finally assigned as second in command to that cut-throat and assain Francis Pizzaro, and was in the campaign against Peru. Some historians call that campaign "a glorious conquest," but even at that time it was a disgrace to the profession of arms. As to De Soto's participation in it, suffice to say he did most of the military work while he was most constantly in open insubordination to the purposes of his base-born commander. It consisted of these: A few hundred men mostly wellmounted, penetrated into that country of dazzling wealth with offers of peace. They invited the inca to a friendly conference, when they basely made him a prisoner, and compelled him to issue orders of their dictation to his obedient subjects. After they had rifled the country of what valuables were within their reach, Pizarro fixed the ransom of the inca at enough gold to fill the prison he was confined in as high as De Soto could reach with his sword Orders were accordingly issued and the gold was supplied. De Soto was sent upon an expedition, and seizing the occasion of his absence the inca was, "as a military necessity," basely murdered.

De Soto, unwilling longer to affiliate with the robbers, abandoned the enterprise, and returned to Spain. This was in 1534, and he carried with him no less than half a million in bullion-in to-day's currency, five or six million. He had been gone about sixteen years, and his fame had preceeded him home. He returned to find he was a hero. Charles V. received him in splendor. His Isabella's father Don Pedero, had lived such a villian that he had devoted most of his estate to the repose of his soul in death, and as his prosperity began, hers declined; but at last the obstacle had been surmounted, and the marriage took place.

He had been poor, and had been suddenly raised to wealth and honor, and, as a conse quence, his style was ostentatious and his living expensive. Charles made him a Marquis, been troubled over that knotty problem. and helped him dispose of much of his Western gold. In two years the immense fortune began to show signs of decay, and the old pur pose became new-born with him.

At that time all that portion of the New World north of the Gulf of Mexico and west of the Atlantic Ocean was known as Florida. With in that domain, but at what precise spot was unknown, was understood to be a country called "Eldorado," where the commonest utensils of life are said to be of gold. But the gold of Flordia differed in one important particular is nothing beyond [Spain]." But under the from that of Mexico and Peru, which made it less sought after. Every rumor had it that it was jealously guarded by a warlike and vindictive people. Every effort to capture it —and there had been several—had come to grief. As De Soto was situated, this was his was delighted with the propisition, and accepted it. He heaped honors upon his hero, and made him Governor of Cuba and President of Florida.-Where intended to locate his capital is not mentioned, but the center of his dominions would have been somewhere near Minnesota's darling Duluth; and Proctor Knott, in apotheosis of that city, forgot to mention the past possibility of that honor was within his domain, and within it according to the well-World, to look back to 1500 is a long time ago defined law of nations. And while, like Membut to Europe it was but as yesterday. With phis, East Tennessee never had his presence individuals and with nations, the measuring- upon it, unlike Memphis, we have never adanced to claim that honor.

By the terms of the commission, the king thors with whom we have all been familiar was to receive one fifth of the booty, the counfrom childhood; and though he was older than try was to be taken posession of for Spain, the the Methodists, the Congregationalists, and the natives were to be gathered into the fold of the Presbyterians, yet he was about the age of Episco | Catholic Church, and the soldiers who were to do it had the promise of the life which then

The news went forth, and Spain fermented with enthusiam and bustle. From court to cottage, the common theme was "De Soto and Florida',-"the land of the flowers and the flower of chivalry." Recuit s came from every pride, an old family with no property. While degree, and, if accepted, were enlisted. Many sold all their possessions to enable them join the expedition. Portugal poured forth some enterprising spirits, among whom was one who can gold much as Joseph garnered the wheat of lived to chronicle the expedtion, and to whom I am indebted principally for the facts I now cular, and bore away many a prize and many detail. Twenty-four priests were arranged to go, to make good Catholics of bad Indians-s task not vet thoroughly accomplished. Finally, in the April sunshine of 1538, while good old Mother England and classic, but then effete. Italy, and slow but sure old Germany were busying themselves with their internal domestic concerns, and while the unknown Indian lived and loved upon the far-off shores of the unknown but beautiful Cootela [in modern tongue called the Holst en], all Spain gathered to the sea-shore to witness the departure of her petted expedition. What a scene of gayiety was there! Ten ships of the line ride gaily at anchor in the little port of San Lucar. All is alive with the bustle of preparation. The gay cavaliers gather, burdened with, all of the pan cpoly of war and bedecked with plumes and the insignia of rank. Matron and maid, who had riven many an embrace and tied many a loveknot, give their smiles and their tears—tears at the departure, and smiles for the promised return with riches and with honors. The cowled priest threads his solitary way amid the bus-

tling throng. The last ceremony has ended; the last word has been spoken. Donna Isabel has kissed her first good-by to her native land, and the suil fills to the western breeze. Gaze on, O

salvas of artillery, while those ships bedeck the westesn horizon, and then wend back to your homeways to wait and to hope.

Conc'ude l next week.

Two Articles From the Ladiees Dep't' POTING PLANTS.

After a silence, protracted more by necessity than choice, I resume my correspondence—not just where I left off, but where it will be appropriate to the season. Let me first speak of the care of pot plants, for however much ground we have to be used as a flower garden, there are some plants and among them some of the finest, that must be kept in pots through the year; among these may be mentioned the cala lillie. If any plants are not yet in bloom, place the pot in a larger jar filled with water so as to keep the pot under water: let it remain there during the blooming season; you will secure not only a ranker and richer foliage, but larger and more perfect bloom, and you will increase the size of the bulb for next years' bloom; when the flower is done blooming remove the pet from the water and place it upon its side in some shady, secure place for from four to six weeks, then take the pot, turn it upside down, strike the edge on some solid substance and the entire ball of earth containing the bulb will fall out; then carefully remove the earth from the bulb; if smaller bulbs have formed, break them off carefully, repot them in fresh earth and in new pots or an old one that has been thoroughly cleansed. Don't use pots that have been painted or glazed; give them water until the leaves appear, if you are anxious for early bloom, you may consign them at once to their watery bed above described To such as have not seen it I would recommend the variety known as Richardi; the foliage is dark green spotted with white; it is a strong grower and good bloomer; flowers the same as the old variety. MRS. S. S. STEVENSON. Wyandotte.

CALVES, BABIES, CLOTHES, ETC.

I am glad the ladies are taking so much interest in one another, and the FARMER; they are making it a yery interesting department. A few weeks ago a lady asked if calves could be fed on anything but new milk, I think; the way we raised a nice calf last summer was this: we only had one cow to provide milk and butter for a family of four; we fed the calf new milk a week, never allowing it to suck any; then we gradually changed to skim milk, mixing warm and cold sweet milk together, fed that until the calf was six weeks old, then gave it all the sour milk it could drink, and it ran in oats stubble and corn field to get green feed. The calf don't look now as if it had been knocked on the head with the churn dasher either. It is the best way to raise them if one has to keep their cows picketed or in a pasture; but if the cows run at large on the prairie they will not come home at night as well as if the conquer Florida at his own expense. Charles calves are allowed to suck, especially if the cows are young.

Mrs. Walters, many thanks for your talk about the babies; your advice is good; please favor us with more letters on this subject, for I suppose as long as the world exists it will be an interesting topic. As we are talking about the baby perhaps I can help some one to an idea about making the clothes for a small baby. I have just put my baby into short clothes, and the way I made the skirts was this: I took the flannel and cut gored slips very much like a hemise body, and fastened with a button on each shoulder; I like them much better than he old way of fastening to a waist to button behind, as it can be changed if necessary without changing the dress, and it is loose and always falls downward and covers the bowels, if a child is being tossed about or carried.

Mother, your recipe for good boys is excellent; how many boys are started wrong, and as they grow up and become fathers themselve they think they must be harsh with their children for their fathers were harsh or stern or fault-finding with them, and so they must as a matter of course be with their children. They do not stop to think whether there is any other way to deal with a boy only to make him obey what is told him to do, or not do as the case may be from fear of punishment alone. A boy even a very small one, will do a thing for his father or mother if they know the reason it is needed to be done so, quicker than from fear alone, and all be happier for it. Parents need to be firm and decided, but kind; but the most important thing of all is to teach them to respect you by being worthy of respect, and by respecting them, for just as certain that love begets love, so respect begets respect, and it is not natural for even a little child to thoroughly love its parents where it does not have a proper respect for them; it is a hard case to make a child or grown person either obey with love and respect wanting. -

I wish that Florence would tell us what price she paid for her oil stove, also, can she heat irons to iron with it; please tell me all about it so we will know whether we want one

I tried the chalk mark and then watched the ints; it looked as if they thought it was for their special beautification, powdered themselves in it, and called all their mates to come some one send another remedy.

Americus, Lyon Co. w and MIGNONETTE. FOR SALE.

A TIMBER CLAIM on Crooked Creek, Ford county, Kas. Living water the year round, creek runs through the claim over half a mile, abundance of good fish, plenty of wood for fuel grows on the place, 2 Kanssa houses and wagon shed, 25 acres broken. 25 miles south of Dodge City, on main road to Elliott, Mobeotie and Tassosa. Price, \$500. A bargain.

HORACE W. BURNS, Crooked Creek P. O., Ford Co., Kas.

Miss Violetta Swearenger, of Anderson, Ind., has been invited by the county commissioners to deliver an address on behalf of the tax paying women of fadison county, at the laying of the corner stone of the new court house. August 1.

An effective medicine for kidney diseases, low fe vers and nervous prostration, and well worthy of a trial, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell, of Massachusetts, is in Tebraska lecturing and organizing, having been sent by the American Woman Suffrage Association. She meeting with flattering success.

Mrs. Mary McGill is the proprietor of the cas., Independent. She publishes a daily and a week ly edition and has been very successful with the paper during the several years she has been the propri

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN's IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength 'daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. Mary E. Brasheas.
173 Presimans.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 288r.

Christiansburg, Va., 288r.

Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I dried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet few, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.

J. Kyle Montague.

Heart Disease,

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa,

Dec. 2, 1881.

After trying different physicians
and many remedies for palpitation
of the heart without receiving any
benefit. I was advised to try Brown's
Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that
gave me so much relief.

Mrs. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, Brown's Iron BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

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

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN. which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep. Dip in he world. Send for circulars, price list and testimo-

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, ... 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill

Short Horn Cattle and

Berkshire Swine. COTTONWOOD FARM.

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns number \$2 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls, My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 838; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422 and Queen Victoria 7366. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE.

1,070 good sheep for \$3,000 if sold soon; 400 good eeding wethers; balance ewes, from lambs to 4 yrs. old. Averaged 6 pounds of wool this year. Address ROBERT KEMMERER

Stock Farm for Sale.

Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from county seat and, competing lines of raffroads, 225 acres in cultivation; 200 acres now in continuous control of the control of in cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter, 360 rods of stone corral fence. S. L. SHOTWELL, Eldorado, Butler Co., Kas.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM for sale in Woodson county, Kas. 600 acres all denoed, 200 acres in cultivation, large dwelling house of 12 rooms, haras, sheep sheds, out-buildings and tenant house, good wells, an abundance of running stock water, plenty of timber, geod range adjoining that will notice fened for years, 200 head of stock cattle, 700 young shapp mostly ewes, 50 head of horses, Will sell horses by the year cheap. Buck, cash; farm; part cash; harance on long time. Address,

Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kas

CHEAPEST BIBLES EVER FOR



1,400 SHEEP

AND A RANCH

FOR SALE.

WITH OR WITHOUT RANCH.

1400 Pure Bred MERINO SHEEP; also, a well located RANCH in Lyon County, north of Emporia, on Dow Creek, containing bottom and timber land. The place is well fonced, and has first class buildings, unlimited range near.

For particulars and full description address

J. K. Finley.

EMPORIA, KAS.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Four hundred and fifty head of Grade Merino wes, Perfectly clean. NEISWANGER BROS., Osborne, Kas.

Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAWES

Short-Horn Cattle

J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

Commission Merchants 141 and 143 Kinzie St. (Cor. N. LaSalle),

W.A. Allen & Co. (Successors to Tillinghast, Allen & Co.) References—Bankers and Merchants generally.

RHEUMATISM.

or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

SALICYLICA.

SURE CURE. ared by the European Medicine Co; of Paris and Leipzig.

Immediate Relief Warrented. Permanent Cure Guarenteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of
Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harnites in the Relishla Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical
Academy of Faris report 65 cures out of 100 cases in the Redays, Secret—The o Both of Recumulation and Gouty Patients.
Which exists have been a secretary of the Relief and Gouty Patients.
On treedip to trice. Indexed by Pysicians, Sold by all
Druggias, Address.

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

See that every box bears the name of Daniel Romme ole agent and importer,

Fruit Dryer.

For a good, durable and cheap farmers, FRUIT RYER, address D. STULZMAN,

DRYER, address drow

"Buchupaiba." o lia n

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, arinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult arination, kidney diseases, it, at druggists, Kansas Depot, McPike & FOX, Atchison,

TERE

CHAMPION Hay Rake



The CHAMPION Hay Rake is guaranteed to gather the hay from the swath, winrow or shock. Is simple in construction. Strong and durable. The hay is taken direct from the swath to the stack without the use of forks or manual labor. It does the work very rapidly and cheaply, and saves MONEY. Send for Circular and Price-list to

andors, B. GILLILAND, Monroe City, Mo.

"THE HUBBR" Engines & Threshers.



Locomotive, Standard and Straw Burning Engines.

FOUR SIZES VIBRATING THRESHERS.

o most perfect and complete Threshing Establishment in NEW FEATURES AND IMPROVEMENTS FOUND ON

EVERY DETAIL PERFECT. stely finished and designed. Nothing lacking to make Threshing a rapid, safe and easy task. Manufactured only, by HUBER MAN'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

Address T. LEE ADAMS, General Agent, Kansas City, Mo

no

8

e),

and

s of Re-lcal in 8 cid nts.

4.7

me

BOB

TT

lons ses,

ther aple y is the

for

0.

S.

es.

D ON

hio.

, Mo

IN THE MARKET.

Zadies' Department.

The Price of a Drink.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

'Five cents a glass!" Does any one think That that is really the price of a drink? "Five cents a glass," I hear you say; Why, that isn't very much to pay. Ah, no, indeed; 'tis a very small sum You are passing over 'twixt fluger and thumb; And if that were all you gave away, It wouldn't be very much to pay.

The price of a drink! Let him decide Who has lost his courage and lost his pride, And lies a groveling heap of clay, Not far removes from a beast, to-day. The price of a drink! Let that one tell Who sleeps to night in a murderer's cell. And feels within him the fires of hell. Honor and virtue, love and truth, All the glory and pride and youth, Hopes of manhood, the wreath of fame High endeayor and noble aim—
These are the treasures thrown away,
As the price of a drink, from day to day.

Five cents a glass!" How Satan laughed, As over the bar the young man quaffed The beaded liquor, for the demon knew The terrible work that drink would do; And before the morning the victim lay With his life blood swiftly ebbing away; And that was the price he had paid, alas: For the pleasure of taking a social glass.

The price of a drink! If you want to know What some are willing to pay for it, go Through that wretched tenement over there, With dingy windows and broken stair, Where foul disease like a vampire crawls, With outstretched wings o'er the mouldy walls. There poverty dwells with her hungry brood, Wild eyed as demons for lack of food; There shame in a corner crouches low; There violence deals its cruel blow; And innocent ones are thus accursed To pay the price of another's thirst,

"Five cents a glass!' Oh, if that were all, The sacrifice would indeed be small! But the money's worth is the least amount We pay; and whoever will keep account, Will learn the terrible waste and blight That follows this ruinous appetite. "Five cents a glass!" Does anyone think That this is really the price of a drink?

Mercy Hides the Future.

[Suggested by a passing storm.] Oh! the world's so full of pain and sin and sorrow That I wonder how we ever laugh at all; Could we oft lift the veil that hides to-morrow. Our hearts would fail before the stroke would fall

Each day is meted out with kindness tender Our measure, whether happiness or woe; Each day is gilded with the sunlight splendor. The clouds that tempest driven come and go.

Our saddened hearts could ne'er a smile have lifted, To greet the warmth and gladness from the sky; Twas Mercy kept the veil from being lifted, While Hope still bears us upward as time goes by. M. J. H.

CANNING FRUIT-CHICKENS. My fingers are scratched and stiff from pick-

ing berries, so I don't feel much like writing. I have been canning gooseberries and raspberries; I use jars, bottles, and bright peach and tomato cans, (no rusty ones.) I cook my fruit and fill can or jar, then let boil slowly to make all air come to top, then, after standing awhile without boiling it will settle; fill up again even full. I take a piece of cloth, old muslin, large enough to tie over jar or whatever I am going to fill, lay cloth on a piece of tin or sheet iron to keep wax off of stove, and melt sealing wax till it will spread over larger surface than top of jar, raise the cloth and lay over the can with the wax side next to fruit, lay paper over and press down all around the edge before wax cools. I used to put on two waxed cloths, but find it unnecessary except for large jars that the wax might get cracked easily; I have used paper instead of cloth to put wax on. The success depends on the fruit settling thoroughly before sealing and the can being full of fruit, not water on top; if much water it is apt to crowd out when the cloth is put on. I expect to can up lots of blackberries and peaches, and I want to try sweet corn. Shall put up tomatoes in jars and jugs; nearly all mine spoiled in tin; bottles with small necks I break off by burning a string saturated with turpentine around them not letting the turpentine touch any place else; they are nice to put berries or iam in.

Make your chickens more comfortable these hot nights by sprinkling the chicken house with cold water; I sometimes add lime and copperase if clear water they will enjoy having it sprinkled over them. My chicken house is pretty tight except screen wire on windows and door; have to shut on account of minks, raccuons, etc.

I see Mr. Heath speaks of the spider louse; I don't know what it is, but I do think kerosine would get away with them. I use oil of pennyroyal to keep mosquitos away; try it when you go fishing or bathing.

With love and good wishes for the "Old Reliable;" I close this scribbled sheet. S. S. S.

ABOUT CULTURE OF BOYS.

When my first letter was com leted, Mr. Editor, our boy was in his first trousers. That is a very interesting period in a boy's history. He then begins to show a spirit which will shape his course in all his after life. His bright, cheerful face, his important look, and his imperious strut with this first suit is only the dawning of what, in later years, is seen when he acknowledges the attentions of women and the admiration of men. Love, honor and fame bend the lives of men, and draw out the hidden forces just as these little trousers make the boy "feel big." Let us stop just a moment here to talk over what is meant by those two words "feel big." Have you ever thought these few suggestions. about how a boy-a little, helpless boy, feels

his heart as nature prints its feeling on his honest features, when the words are spoken in derision or contemptuously? A boys' heart is a tender thing. The least touch of pleasure or of pain communicates its power to the eyes cheeks and chin in a moment of time. A word, a look, a gesture, will instantly set at work all these silent forces. And when that little heart aches, the poor boy has no way to explain or defend himself. His blush or his pallor is his only speech, and he hides himself away, sorrowing, without power to understand. He only knows that injustice has been done him and he bears it in silence, but it is seed sown in fertile soil. Just then, if he could have a little real sympathy from her who is best able to give it, a motherly caress, a kiss and a stroke of the hand, how the load is lightened. But that offensive thrust—"he feels big"—did a great deal of harm.

A boy is a man in miniature. What is in the man was in the boy; and we all know that these little defenceless wards are often subjected to insults that would set men to fighting. What I want, most of all at this point, to impress upon the minds of my readers is, that children, at this age, should be treated as young immortals, with the utmost justice and kindness. Their feelings should never be wounded by insinuations that offend the natural pride of personality. Making fun of children is dangerous sport. These early wounds never heal over in this world. Unfair, unjust, contemptuous treatment at this period is cruelty extreme. We can all remember the little heartaches of our childhood, and the memory of them will never depart. Some pains are necessary and do good; but they ought never to come from thoughtless conduct of parents or others.

This spirit of self-importance must be nurtured, shaped, encouraged or checked as may be best, but the boy must know nothing of the educating process. Tell such a boy that he is down, and his estimate of your judgment is not kind. He don't know how to express himself, to him. If he needs bending a little this way or that, bend him, and fasten his mother and study him; talk about him between yourselves when he is asleep, and use the nature God has given him to train up into a good, well round-Some trees start out ill shapen and so irregular as to be anything but what we would desire, But nature gave it a vigorous stock, and we may shape the head to suit ourselves by judicious training of the branches.

At this period, the boy is too young to be a debater. We must learn his inner nature by wholesome and nutricious, not of an exciting its expositions in action. By what he does, if or stimulating nature; next when your little he is not hedged about by unnatural restraints, we learn what he is. Then we must educate that as we would have it. This does not mean that parents shall be foolish, or over indulgent. It simply means that they should treat the child fairly, and not burden him with unnecessary pain of any kind. Government does not

generally include cruelty. I think we ought to treat our children with the utmost possible consideration at this stage use of mlik as a food and drink, with plenty of in their lives. We ought to be truthful, never neighborly, respectful feeling, so that the boy will come to us for advice, for information, for it is of the quantity which a child eats of which thrust him away when he comes. Let him teel that he is a very pleasant companion for us, healthy growth, they from this cause will bethat his presence is pleasing to us, and never be considerate and firm with their children, they rarely have trouble with them. Some other which neglected often leads the little life from

ALUM OR NOT?

Not long since some of our sisters objected much against using alum, especially in bread; yet when a nice cake is needed, women now adays think it cannot be real nice without baking powder. Now are you not aware that there is fully as much alum in the powder as anything else? besides it has many other ingredients as much worse than alum as you can imagine. Now if you will use 1 teaspoon of soda and 2 of cream tartar mixed into your flour you will have just as nice victuals as with your powder and far healthier. The above proportion is the same as 3 spoons of powder; I am very much against alum too. Others cannot make a cake without using from 10 to 15 eggs, several cups of sugar and butter etc.; now the one that can cook with the least and vet make nice victuals I call the best cook. If you want a nice yet economical receipt for cake here is one, try it: 1 cup sugar; 1 cup butter, ½ cup corn starch, or ½ cup flour, ½ cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 cup flour, whites of three eggs, fruit if you wish; beat your eggs until real light and stir in last. I had this for the fourth of July, frosted with cocoanut, and it was pronounced splendid.

Then another lady claims that salt does not keep butter. Now, if she will make two rells and salt one a little and the other real salt (not awful salt) and set them away, I think the one she puts the most salt into will keep the longest; have you ever tried making into rolls and putting them into strong brine?

Some one suggested we have a poet among us; I think that would be nice. I hope whoever is will make it jungle; I dislike this poetry that is so dry. Hope you will not think I am trying to be critical, since I have made

We are sorry to learn that our kind Editor

when people say he feels big? Did you read is soon to go from our midst to an eastern clime; hope he is not sick of Kansas. Success to him and to all of us. MAGGIE.

[Maggies's information is not reliable. The editor of the FARMER left the "Eastern clime" nearly thirty years ago for good. He expects to remain among his Kansas friends for lo, many years yet.—EDITOR, himself,]

CARE OF BABIES.

After so long I will now finish my letter which I promised some time ago. I do not nesitate to say that more than half of the sickness to which our little ones are subject to is in the majority of cases caused, not so much by any intention on the part of the tender loving mother to neglect her offspring, as is due to a want of the proper knowledge of our physical needs and the laws which pertain to our life and health. In the care of the little ones which God has given to us to brighten our homes and gladden our hearts we should study to do all in our power to render them strong, active and healthy; to do this we must know something of the needs and necessities of our body and those of our little ones. We are to live in accordance with the laws of life and health, and bring up our little ones upon a plain and simple diet with regular habits, there would not be so many empty little cribs and aching hearts as are now to be found in almost every neighborhood. It is as natural for a little babe to be well as it is for the little lambs of our flocks. God who is all love never intended that little children should be sick and suffer, but it is natural for them to be well, and it is our duty as parents to keep them so. To do this we must study their needs, watch them carefully in every way possible, strive to acquaint ourselves with a knowledge of their simplest wants that we may be able to meet the demands of their nature. Nature is in itself simplicity. In the first place the baby should be cared for in the most simple way, both as to a proud little rascal and he must be dressed food, clothing and rest; nearly all of the diseases which our little ones are subject to between the age of 1 to 5 years of age is caused but in his heart-language it is all made clear by over eating of such things which are not healthy nor proper for a child to have. We must remember that its whole life and health father about him as stakes to grow by. Don't and its future happiness besides is now in our scold him and beat him and shame him, but hands and keeping; should we neglect its healthful training now, and by any ignorance on our part let it grow up to manhood or womanhood with a diseased body and a poor ached character. Such a boy is much like a tree. ing dispeptic stomach, I do believe we shall in some way be held accountable. We must remember the stomach of a little

child is very tender and is easily made sick if once that organ becomes effected. First then I would say to the mother, let your diet be as plain and simple as possible, but let it be one is large enough to begin to eat, cultivate in it a taste for plain, simple diet; never give it a taste of tea or coffee, and discourage the use of meat almost entirely until the child has at the at let of 18 least teeth sufficient to eat it which usually is not the case until near three years of age, even then I would disapprove of pork, either salt or fresh, but beef, mutton or fish and chicken once in a while, and that sparingly; encourage the fruit raw and cooked, with graham pudding, deceiving them. We ought to cultivate a oat meal pudding, and gems with plenty of plainly cooked vegetables in their season. Next, assistance and sympathy, as naturally as he I would here speak, for should the tender little does in cases of danger. We ought not to digestive organs become over-taxed with more work to do than is simply needed to sustain a come afflicted and refuse to work; hence the false to him. If parents are truthful, kind, child is fretful, feverish, with sick stomach sour and vomiting with running at the bowels time I may take up the subject again if you earth away. This state of things can be avoidhave room for me. MOTHER. ed by being careful of what the little one eats; never let it for once acquire the habit of eating between meals; this is a most ruinous habit and if once acquired is very hard to break up; but let the little one be taught that it cannot be well and healthy if it is always eating, and let the older ones set a better example and the child will be very easily satisfied. A weaned child should be fed regularly at least five times a day, three regular meals and at 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock it should have a cup of bread and milk, or piece of bread and butter until it re fuses to eat its midway meal, which my little girl child did at about 18 months old, and from that time on she has never eaten between meals only when I am visiting and she sees others eating; but enough at this time or I fear I shall J. P. WALTERS. tire our good editor. Emporia.

> KIDNEY-WORT HE CREAT CURE RHEUM ATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleaness the breadful suffering which only the victims of Rhoumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease

worst forms of this territories on quickly relieved, and in short time perfectly CURED. PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

44 Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE UNION HORSE-POWER WITH LEVEL TREAD Largest track (7 in.) wheels, NaBods and Chilled Bearings Guaranteed to produce more power with less slewaton than any other.

Also manufacturers of the Parameter. Also manufacturers of the Promium Farm Griet Mill, Sand for Descriptive Catalogue.

W. L. BOYER & BRO., PHII ADELPHIA, Pa.

Advectisements.

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address Strisson & Co., Portland, Me. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. \$ 72 A WEEK. \$12a day at home easily made, Costly Outfit free, Address True & Co., Augusta. Me

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outflet free, Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Me.

30 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos.

30 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos.

40 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos.

50 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos.

61 chromos 10c. AGENTS WANTED. Low Prices. EXTRA CARDS pay: Outfit 10c. 20 samples, terms, etc., 20.

62 ch. VICK, Tuscola, Mich.

BIG PAY For introducing Buckeye Churn. Address Buckeye Churn Co., Republic, Seneca Co. O. BEATTY'S GRGANS 27 stops, \$90. Pianos \$297.50. BEATTY'S Factory running day and night, Catalogue fee. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 40 Large New Chromos, no 2 alike with name 10c NASSAU CARD CO., NASSAU, N., Y.



to For several years we have furnished the alrymen of America with an excellent arti-cial color for butter; so meritorious that it met the great success everywhere receiving the and only prizes at both Internati y Fairs. But by patient and selentific chemical re-ture have improved in several points, and

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

Frand, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

FFEWARE of all imitations, and of all their oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

Folly ou cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.



F. M. WEAVER & BRO General Agents, Kansos City, Mo.

Attention Swine Breeders

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured. Our herd having won 35 high class premiums at leading Fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1850 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 525 Bs., and two averaging 67. Bs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1851 won \$24 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Salle boar Sovereigo Duke 3819 won \$15 at three of the leading Fairs in the west, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great \$1. Louis Fair.

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

Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROLLINS & WALKER.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bosecks, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and triends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Discusses of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy. Gravel. Diabetes, and Incominence and Retention of Urine.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side Back, or Loins, General Debitty, Famile Discuss, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Dissase, and all Complaints of the Urino Genital Organs.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy section, removing the causes that produce Billous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Pries, Etc.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels will, speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will see perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the only cure for all kinds of kidney diseases.

HUNT'S REMEDY is priviley vegetable, and is a sure

cases.

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

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

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists.
Send for Pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Frices, 75 cents and \$1 25.



Queen THE South FARM MILLS For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use.

10,000 IN USE.
Write for Pamphlet. Simpson & Gault M'fg Co. Successors to SERAUR MILL Co. CINCINNATI. O.

VICTOR ONE DAY.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Ticks and all Parasites that CARBOLIC infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sul-SHEEP DIP phur, etc.

CURES roo limited with water white a rivillation of the control of the c

ARMERS auxious to make money, and men chance by applying at once for control of territory of Manning's

ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo pertraits of Mnud S, and Iroquois, and Iroquois, and Iroquois, and Iroquois, Bees, and Dogs. Norty 1100 pages over 400 theoretions. Write for opinions of aminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Trans 80-Address HUBBARD BROS, 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.



Farm for Sale.

One of the best Stock Farms of 720 acres in S. E. Kansas situated in Everett, Woodson county, Kas. 180 acres in cultivation, 110 acres timber, all under fence, close to R. R. station; 12 acres of orchard; as good buildings and water facilities as any farm in the state. Range for 10000 sheep. Poor health cause of selling. Price \$13,000. Inquire of JAMES J. DAVIS,

Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas.

STARTLING **DISCOVERY!**

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Frommon Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, ctc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cane, which he will send FREE to his follow-sufferers, address J. R. BUEVES, 43 Chatham Ca. N. V.

Farmers Read This.

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

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly News

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper pub-lished. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,

WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas.

CANCER. OFFICE, 202 West 4th St.

New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent Drs. GRATIGNY & NORRIS, Box 598, Cincinnati, O.

Farmers are Mechanics in many wanys and need a Mechanical Journal. The Carcinaati Artisan is valuable, and the only 50-cent a year mechanical paper in the country. Send 10 cents for sample and club and premium rates. Address W. P. Thompson, Manager, Cincinnati. Farmers are Mechanics in many wanys and need a

1838 | 1882 5,000 KIEFFER'S HYBRID 50,000 In Nursery. Being the fruit, I have the original trees procured from the original trees and extended to the from the original trees and extended the original trees are trees and extended the original trees are trees and extended the original trees are trees as a supplied to the original trees small Fruits, Trees, Plants, and Vines in variety. Catalogue free, WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.

NOYES' HAYING TOOLS,

FOR STACKING OUT IN FIELDS OR MOWING AWAY IN BARNS.



are now in use.

Anti-friction Hay Carrier,
Wood Palleys, Floor Hooks, etc.

Send for circular and designs for tracking barns to
U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,
Factory and General Office, Batavia, Ili;
Branch House, Kansas City, Mo.

Champion Hay Presses. A TON per HOUR.

Run by two men and one team.

Loads 10 to 15 tons in car.

tons in car.

GEHRT & CO., 216, 115 and 220 Maine St., Quincy, III.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLECE

The 23d Wainter course begins September 26, 1882. This is the largest Homecopathic Medical College in the world, with unequaled clinical facilities. Women admitted. Material for dissection abundant. For catalogue, address 18. HOYNE, M. D. catalogue, address 18. HOYNE, M. D. catalogue, Address 18. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill,

VASSAR COLLECE. Poughkeepsic, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catslogues sent.

Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, . . . PROPRIETORS,

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

Mr.

proble

smiles ler w

and in

Dame but hi

their

of ext

the la

Kans

smile

emy a

hopp

turns

that 1

ever

deade

ries g

Na

he ne

carel

ward

of pl

of w

barn

ever In ture'

not.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar 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 lotterles, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for each cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 28 expire with the next issue. The paper is all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time patd for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

At one dollar a year this; the cheapest paper published in the country.

T.T. Daily, of Leesburg, Stafford county, Kansas, wants to take charge of sheep or cattle for some stockman.

Thirty odd millions bushels of wheat is not so bad for a 21-years old state. Kansas is the boss wheat state this year.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation to attend the Inter-State Exposition at St. Joseph, Mo., which opens on Sep-

We have received a copy of the report of the Farmers Institute meeting at Belleville, Ills., May 17 and 18, '82, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

The agricultural departments of Tennessee and Georgia have favored us with copies of that freights will pe raised August 1, immense their crop reports. In East Tennessee the oats quantities of wheat will be hurried in to save was damaged with rust. In all other respects the rise, the market will be glutted, prices will both states show up well.

Our last issue went out without change of date except at tops of pages. The date line shows July 12, when it ought to have been July 19. Persons who file the paper ought to correct the date, so as to avoid mistakes in future

Dr. Leis, manufacturer of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, renewed his advertisment in the FAR-MER this week, which we regard as good evi- gether in every school district in the state and dence that his medicine is gaining popularity. The Doctor says his Tonic is peculiarly useful in many diseases of women, especially those usually termed Female Weaknesses.

A camp-meeting in Hartzell Park, near North Topeka, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin Tuesday July 25. Many of our citizens intend to pitch tents and remain during the session. Mrs. Robinson, a very instructive and pleasant speaker and an effective evangelist, besides a number of eminent ministers will be in attendance. Our friends, the farmers, are all cordially invited.

Artichokes.

Some of our subscribers are very anxious to know how to cultivate artichokes—preparation crop. Won't some one who has had experience, his convictions, and if you doubt his honesty please answer through the FARMER. Also, the number of acres required for each 100 hogs: what is their value per acre compared with the same quantity of corn? which is the best variety, Jerusalem or Brazilian?

The Harvest Home.

Many of our older readers remember the old-fashioned "Harvest Home," which was a social gathering of the people after harvest in gratitude for a successful harvest. What could year than a joyful Harvest Home in every township in the state. A plentiful harvest has been our lot with an inviting prospect ahead. Surely our best feelings ought to be aroused.

Kansas After Harvest.

The immense wheat and oats crops of Kansas are safely harvested and stacked. Threshing has begun in every part of the state, and the yields are surprising. Our reports are better than those written in the first flashes of hope before the sickle started. Then it was prophecy only; but now it is the statement of known facts. The yield is better far than was expected. We have reports of large fields of wheat averaging all the way from 23 to 38 bushels per acre. Oats runs up to 90 and 100. The average will not fall below sixty, probably. The state has certainly produced over thirty million bushels of wheat.

Corn prospect is very encouraging. In southern Kansas it is earing in many places, and is in tassel nearly all over the state. Flax is a good crop and safe. Potatoes are doing well. Everything indicates a prosperous year.

The County Fairs will do a good thing by offering the Kansas Farmer as premiums It can be had very low. See our club rates.

Robbery of Kansas.

Plain language is always best. When one man, having, as he supposes, another man in bery in spirit, whether money is gained or not. The attempt is made, and it is the intent that constitutes crime.

Kansas is the victim of a proposed robbery whose extent is appalling. Our farmers had a million-and-a-half acres of land in wheat this year, and from every county comes up the report of twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty, even fifty bushels per acre of the best wheat ever raised. Let us put the general average at twenty-two, and that is only a little better than it was in 1878, when the average was twentyone. That gives us 33,000,000 bushels for our entire crop. Ten cents a bushel on this is equal to \$3,300,000; and that is precisely the sum of which eastern railroad companies to propose rob the farmers of Kansas.

It has been determined by the Southwestern Railway Association, which includes all the roads leading from Chicago to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph, to raise the freight on wheat, after August 1st five cents per hundred pounds from all Missouri river points, making the total charge 30 cents. The eastern roads have united in the advance, jumping up to 27 cents from Chicago to the eastern markets. Thirty and twenty seven are fiftyseven. This does not include any elevator charges nor re-handling; it is freight simply, and charged by the railroad companies. Neither does it include the cost of taking the wheat from the farms to Kansas City.

We pronounce this a most gigantic robbery, proposed theft of millions of dollars from men who have suffered untold hardships in opening up new farms in a new country. With all the disadvantages of settlement in a new country, ignorance of climatic conditions, insect ravages, spoliation of sharpers and political villains, the Kansas farmer has had a hard time. Now, when the darkness begins to give way, and the cheering prospect of better times dawn upon him, here come the kid-gloved autocrats of the railway and dip out of his bins fifty per cent of his garnered crops. Can language describe the enormity of this outrage? Is it wonderful that the indignation of the people should develop into powerful organizations to resist the infa-

This is not all of it. The grain gamblers are in the pool. They have large contracts to fill in August and September, and by giving notice drop to a nominal figure and these swindlers will grow fat in their purchases. Now, we are not alarmists, nor are our heads

turned by any sudden display of villainy. We

don't desire to excite public passion to the extent of rash or unreasonable acts. But we proclaim at the top of our voice to the people of GANIZE for self-protection. You are greater ly. Counsel coolly, wisely, but determinedly. Let the glimmer of your camp-fires illuminate the nation. Kansas began the war of freedom, but her work is only half done. Teach every ambitious man among you to respect your power; let it be understood firmly that no man can get your votes for any office if he is not fully pledged to do all in his power to aid in measures of protection against the power of these combined robbers. Consider well the candida-

cy of every man who may be proposed for the state or national legislature. If he is not sound and sensible on this subject, set him aside with- furrow wherever needed to let the surplus waof ground, quantity of seed per acre, method of out ceremony, no matter how good a fellow he cultivation-in short, all about how to raise the is. Take no chances. Make him pronounce let him alone. We cannot afford to stand by idly with our fingers in our mouths, and submiforever to be cheated out of our earnings.

Another thing. Don't throw your when away. We know many of you are in debt and want to pay out. But you can borrow money at 7 per cent per annum, and we candidly believe that wheat will advance 25 per cent or nore before next harvest. If you must have money, and wheat is below 90 or 85 cents, secure your wheat for safe keeping and borrow be could be more appropriate in Kansas this what money you must have if you can do it without mortgaging your homesteads. We don't advise risking the home to borrow money for anything. But don't give your wheat away, There is no danger of a perpetual glut. Let the railroads haul some other body's wheat until the market suits you. If you act on the line of these suggestions this extra ten cents will be taken off the freight by the time you are ready to market your wheat. If it is not, the way will be open through New Orleans to a better market. Every thing is with you if you are with yourselves and work in harmony.

Let the word go forth from Young Kansas that her farmers are organized for protection against the oppression of carriers and grain gamblers, and the echo will be heard in the halls of national legislation.

We do not feel easy to drop the subject without again asking our readers to think of the the ground, and "back up" to this second furmagnitude of this proposed robbery. Half-alozen men meet and agree among themselves o what extent the people may be robbed with impunity, and then proceed to exact that sum. The freight was too high before. To that extent they were stealing then. Now in a short plowed. Then pace off a land-and-a-half, that And when Sunday comes, while others rest chat of five minutes they solemnly agree to take

they were then charging at least forty per cent too much, but simply because our crops are good, and many of us are in debt and want to his power, demands tribute of him, that is rob- pay in wheat. We pray for a rising among the

Some Thoughts on Plowing.

The quantity of land not well plowed that is sown with different kinds of seeds is enormous Plowing is the most important work of the farm, and yet much of it is done very careless-Some years ago, at the country fairs, we had plowing matches to test the skill of plowmen. Now, the plowman gives way to the ockey. This is all wrong. At every fair, there ought to be something of the kind both as a stimulus to better work and to keep the matter of plowing in the front rank of farm work where it belongs. We believe that to be a good plowman is a much better accomplishment than to be a good accountant, salesman or commercial traveler, and we regret to see the decadence of interest in this fundamental part of the farmer's business. But, we suppose it is like politics and business generally. Once we had the simple purity of New England town meetings carried all over the Middle States and in the early New West. Then the people met and transacted all their local business themselves. But they are relieved of all that now by the candidate and street-corner politician. So with plowing and other useful features at the farmer's fairs. Horse traders and money changers have, in too many instances, pushed aside the genuine farmer and his children. It may be that the farmer is as much to blame as anybody; for, in his honest, good-natured way, he stands back whenever anybody else wants to

But we started out to write on plowing, and not to scold. Good plowing requires the stirring of the soil to a reasonable depth. It is not so important that the earth be turned over as it point by the experiment of addressing our readis that it be thoroughly stirred-loosened, for the easy work of rootlets. So far as plowing only is concerned, any instrument which would certainly and evenly loosen up the soil would be a good plow. But it almost universally appears that something more than that is needed. If there are high weeds on the ground, or corn stalks or other loose stuff, or if there is a rank growth of grass or grain to be mixed with the soil, these must be buried. The same is true of all barnyard manure. Continual cropping exhausts the richest soil. Something must be returned to the earth in order to restore her failing powers of production. Lime, gypsum, or other fine fertilizer may be mixed with the soil by stirring only; but for coarse materials the turning plow must be used if we would get the best results.

As to the operation of plowing, as our readers know, we favor deep and thorough work. It would seem that no argument or experiment is needed to make this doctrine appear good. The nature of the case—the reason for plowing, a subject, and that, after a public request, be-Kansas-ORGANIZE! OR- ought to dictate that the plow should be put down deep and kept there steadily. The writer than open enmity. Of all things we dislike than all the the railroad companies. Get to- of this demonstrated the value of deep plowing a cowardly friend. We assure these gentlemen in southwestern Missouri in the dry year of 1860. in all kindness, that the Kansas Farmer will consult. Strengthen your power by efficient His neighbors scratched the surface as usual take a hand in this fight. This is a governorganization. Compel your party leaders to lis- with their little plows, while he plowed up a ment by the people. They, and not corporaten to your appeal, or put them behind you and loose bed of earth 12 to 14 inches in depth. tions, must rule. If you are with the people, take tle reins into you own h nds. Begin ear, They had no corn when autumn came, while he we are with you; if you are against the people, had plenty. We raised fifty bushels to the acre on part of our land, and we fed our neighbors' hogs on shares. Their shallow work soon dried out while ours retained moisture and produced a fair crop. We have seen it tested times too many to number. The most successful farmers we ever knew, invariably plowed deep. If the season is dry there is a deep bed of pulverized earth to receive and retain what rain does fall. We all know that hard earth dries out faster than loose. If the season is wet, and the field is not well drained, it takes but little time to run a ter pass off. At y one who doubts this theory can easily test its value.

Plowing ought to be of a regular depth, whatever the depth is, and the plow ought not to take more land than it can cut clean and turn. Taking an eighteen inch land with a ten inch their weaker and more nervous organizations, snare is all out of order. The furrow should it is harder. never be more than an inch wider than the share, unless in timothy or blue grass sod, when two inches margin may be left, because the stiffness of the soil will break and turn the two inches. If the plow is allowed to bob and lodge about and up and down, leaving some places hardly skimmed, there is a hard place there that may be pointed out afterwards because of the tardiness of the expected crop. The plow ought to be run evenly and straight. If the furrow is kept straight there is less danger of irregular and spotted work.

We believe in plowing by "lands." That is, to plow a strip a certain width across the field, then another, and another, until the whole field is plowed except the "headlands," where the horses tramp at the ends of the lands. These ought to be plowed last. Our plan is this: Allowing ten or twelve feet for headlands-say ten feet from the fence or line, from that ten feet line step off one-half the width of a landsay, twenty-five feet, eight long paces, and there start the first furrow. Drive to a point equally distant from the ten-feet line at the other side or end of the field. Then turn that furrow back into the place you took it from so as to cut all row. If the plow is left-handed, "haw" at the ends; if right-handed turn "gee," so that the team will not tramp any plowed ground. Start and stop at a ten-feet line at both ends. Continue on this land until fifty-feet in width is is seventy-five teet, and plow a fifty feet land there is little leisure for her. She cooks, and

two plowed lands. Then plow that off, letting the team turn at the ends contrary to their ends. So continue until all the lands are plowed to within ten feet of the outside of the field all round. Then plow the head lands, going entirely around the field, beginning at the inside of the ten feet line, throwing the furrows inward.

By this method all the earth is left loose, none of it being trampled by the team when turning. It makes cleaner and neater work.

Why Don't They Answer?

This paper has given to every candidate for congressman-at-large a special, polite invitation to inform the people of Kansas through the columns of this paper, the nature of their opinions on the subject of regulating the charges of common carriers by law. If we have not been courteous and respectful in this request it was only because of our ignorance of good manners. After the Republican nominating convention, we renewed the request to the successful candidates personally by name, and sent to each of them a copy of the FARMER, containing the second invitation, duly stamped and marked, as we had done the first. This second invitation contained a little more than a mere request for information. It concluded in these

What say you, gentlemen? If you are with the people on this question, then we have no objections to irge against you; but if you are not, we propose to how why you have no business in Conshow why you have no busines gress. Our columns are open for reply. Why have they not replied? Are they so

certain of their election that they do not care to spend any time in telling the people what they think on the most vital national question of the day? In this they may be mistaken. Do they imagine that the Kansas Farmer is only a local paper without circulation or influence? They can easily correct themselves on this ers. They will then discover that their words are read in every nook and corner of the state. Are they relying on the personal friendship of the editor to insure his support? That is a frail support in the absence of a complete armor on their part. We will support no man who does not agree with us on this question. Our convictions of duty are stronger than our personal friendship for any candidate. Public offices are made for the people and not for individuals. Voting for public officers is a private act for public purpose, and not, in any proper sense, a merely personal favor. We want to be polite, friendly and plain. If these gentlemen are not with the people, we are against them. If they will state in our columns, or in any other paper, or in a personal letter to us, that they are in favor of fair and specific legislation to protect the people against the real or possible encroachments of carriers, then we are ready to say-"Go ahead," for they are all good men per sonally; but this protracted silence on so vital gins to look like cowardice, and that is worse

Women and Their Work.

we are against you.

We do not mean the work that women may or can do, or the extent and scope of their natural powers; but we mean the work that women are actually performing. Of all the hard working people in the world, women take the lead, and among them the hardest worked are the wives and daughters of the toiling farmers. Some women do no work and the same is true of some men; but they are all drones, of no value anywhere and are a real injury to the ers, and in every grade of life the women do the most work. Of course it is of a different kind and generally lighter, but to them, with

Take the case of farmers on small homesteads where both husband and wife are striving to gain a competency for the future and to improve their homes as so many of our Kansas people are doing, and then estimate carefully the labor performed by them as the days and weeks and months and years pass. Begin the observation at sunrise on Monday morning and continue it for a single week. Then let that serve as an average, and see how the account stands. The woman rises as early as the man does, she works as continuously through the day and until the day's work for him is done, and then she works from one to three hours more while he is resting. She is as earnest and intense in her disposition to perform a great deal of labor without expense as her husband is, and she never loses sight of the common aim to earn and make a good home. Besides her regular daily routine work she has a thousand little petty annoyances which never reach the limits of her husbands field. These she performs, as it often seems, without using up any time, for when night comes, she has done a good days work and these little things are not counted, still they must be done.

And when night comes, she is more subject to interruptions of rest than any other member of the family. Restlessness of children, sickness, or other trouble in the house affects her more than any body else. All this is work, and in a lifetime it tells its story in decrepit age. three or four millions of dollars more from us, there the same as the first. When that is done, cleans up, and washes and dresses up the little not because they were not getting enough, for there is a fifty feet land unplowed between the folks and the big folks, gets everything for eve-

rybody, and when Monday morning comes she is rarely rested. But the same old round begins turning on the other lands. Don't plow at the again; and week after week, year after year, the same fa thful hands are found in the same old time-worm channels of hard, hard work.

We write this for the purpose of asking all our male readers to do everything they can to make the lives and labor of the women as pleasant and light as possible. Our mothers and wives and sisters and daughters are our best friends. They never desert us. Let us help them wherever and whenever we can. We have many opportunities. Let us improve them.

The Farmer's Home Journal says the wheat crop in Kentucky this year is surpassing expectations. The thresher turns out more wheat than was expected, and the wheat of the state is now estiminated at 18,000,000 bushels, against a range in former crops of from seven to eleven millions. Many farmers in this immediate vicinity sold at \$1.05, deliverable on the 20th, but owing to heavy showers they were afraid to thresh and those who could not gain an extension in time for delivery generally sold to agents of shippers at \$1.00 delivered at the nearest railroad station. Prices are new down, and ninety cents is the highest price paid. The corn crop is getting too much rain, and is full of grass. The prospect for a large crop have much lessened in the last few weeks.

S. L. Ives, propretor of the Mound City Poultry Yards inserts his card in the Poultry Directory this week. He has spent considerable money in bringing his poultry up to a high standard and as a result has had large sales over the west and carried off a number of premiums. He proposes to sell off his light Brahmas and buff Cochin and confine himsetf to one breed hereafter from lack of time to attend to so many.

We call attention to the card of the Home Nuseries owned by the York Nursery Co., at Ft. Ssott. They have branch nurseries at Denton Texas, and at Parsons Kansas and expect to establish a branch in Nebraska. They have the sixth largest nursery in the United States, and are doing a heavy business.

The Crawford County Fair Association insert their card this week. They offer a large number of premiums at their fair held at Girard Kan., September 27, 28 and 29, It is to be strictly an Agricultural and stock fair and not "jockey show" nor a hippodrome.

H. A. Heath, general agent for the KANSAS FARMER made a short visit to the Springs and obtained several subscriptions for his paper besides making a number of acquaintances and friends.-Baxter News.

Gossip About Stock.

Ness county had 6,752 sheep March 1st

Rivalry among Kanses breeders is active and good natured

Several car loads of wool were shipped from Beloit last week.

The lightning killed some cattle and hogs of Mr. Samuels' in Ottawa county last week.

Butler county stands third among the counies of the State in the number of sheep. Ford county has 60,000, and Cowley 51,650 and But-

ler 39,552. One hundred and fifty cars, bearing cattle, passed over the A. T. & S. F. Sunday night. Eigteen cattle to the car would run up to

The Dominion Cattle company, of which W. P. Herring, of Emporia, is manager, have 9,000 head of cattle on the trail headed for Dodge City.

The cattle men on the Smoky river, west of Ness county, met at the residence o world, so we do not include them here. The Farnesworth, on Cheyenne creek, July 6th, to great majority of women as of men are work- take some active steps toward the organization of a cattle pool. It is proposed to take in territory thirty miles east and west and twelve miles north and south, and by placing riders at certain distances on the boundary lines prevent cattle dritting southward in bad weather.

A new horse disease in Atchison county. The Kentucky is famous as the breeding ground for thorough bred stook. In the course of the past six months there have been sold in that state 208 head of thorough breds for \$125,665, 486 short horns for \$141,673, and 694 trotters for \$170,706. Including the sales made privately these sums would be nearly doubled. The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks it is safe to say that live stock to the amount of \$300,000 has left Kentucky for other states and foreign

Champion says: Mr. Weist says that one horse has died, and one more is sure to die; and that in his immediate neighborhood 10 horses have been attacked. The disease manifests itself in a scabby formation of the horse's neck. The skin of the horse becomes wrinkhed and his hair comes out, begining at his head. At last even the hair of the horse's tail drops out, and he dies. The disease is accompanied by a maddening itch, or burning. The horse that died, a grey, was at the time of his death as black as if he had been scorched by

ire. Mr. Weist says the disease attacks human beings, and that in the neighborhood several members of one family have been attacked with an eruption, with burning of the skin, as in

Sheep for Sale.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large pa two four own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted so un cand healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO. "Capital View Sheep Farm." Topeka, Kas.

or no neighborhold or neighborhold or I do in read or I do in the stamment of a lit poor new loso ofter to stamped the view of the right or synthematical or synth

well-bald dwee arm mos mer Wan of o auti pley brain red tota hig O. I rarre was seri me on A. Yele

ed a ver ned to t alle ma will in t

to to to pic White Egg son Turing Scores stry," artist at 1

Lei ton opi

No Half-way Kansns.

Mr. EDITOR.—Sir; Kansas never does things by halves. Eminently positive, practical, always interesting. Nature here is equarely arrayed upon one side or the other of every problem presented the Kansas farmer. She smiles or she frowns and the thoughtful wrestler with capricious soils and myriad weeds and insects knows from one glance at the Old Dame's face about what will hapen his crops, but his serenity is undisturbed, and he finds humor in calamities. If grasshoppers come from their home in the Northland they wage a war of extermination and only die of old age after the last sparkling drop of sap has been drained from everything green. Once an invasion by a foe so irresistible look like ruin, but the Kansas farmer fresh from a thousand battles smiled through his tears and exhibited his enemy all over the east as the grandest grasshopper the world ever saw. If we have a drouth no one forgets to show the eastern land-hunter particularly the width and depth of the cracks in the soil of the tough bottom lands and he returns to the Miami or the Wabash convinced that Kansas is the worst cracked country he ever saw. Here winds blow swifter, there are deader calms; it can be colder or hotter; prairies greener or browner than anywhere else in the wide, wide world.

Nature experiments with the grangers' nerve. Example: last year he and his crops and his animals were roasted and kiln-dried; he never winced but kept right on and plowed for corn where last years's wheat crop lay in careless ruin, and as if in admiration and reward of his heroism, she this year fills the horn of plenty full and smiles and smirks and smiles and claps him on the back and whispers tales of wealth-of gardens, groves, and fields; of long verandas clasping splendid houses, and barns that shelter the bluest blooded stock that ever wore a hoof.

Insensibly too every one is educated to Nature's view of things, and a Kansan is, or he is not. No half way work will do; he is radical or nothing; to him positivism is progress. One neighbor knows the mental latitude and longitude of all his fellows.

Thinkers and talkers from all the places and by-ways of earth come to Kansas, and sooner or later Nature smiles a Kansas smile and they are farmers. Newspapers have had much to do in the formation, but nature more. Men read newsparers, they study nature. Spencer or Darwin, or Bismarck or Gladstone would each find in Kansas some farmer who would stand up in his overalls and offer amendments to anything he might propose.

Nature's liberality in comfort or discomfort is imitated and reflected by the Kansas farmer; his latch-string is ever out, and if the crops are "off," or if he is poor in purse, you are sure of a liberal welcome to his best, and ten to one the poorest host will present you in addition some new idea in agricultural science or moral philosophy in lieu of pomp and peaches. How often have I seen some land-hunter surprised to strike some rich lode of ideas plausibly expressed in university language by some cabineer of the prairie, who loved farming because he wanted to be close to nature's heart. How the Kansan boasts when the crops are fat; of right he should. What a delight to show the big wheat head, the long stalk of corn, or the rosy, corpulent peaches, that the sunshine and the rain have helped muscle and management to make on the splendid farms of sunny Kan-AGRICOLA.

North American Review.

In the North American Review for August, the Rev Henry Ward Beecher writes of "Progress in Religious Thought," pointing out the many influences, social, educational and scientific, which are by degrees and teaching. T. V. Powderly, the official head of the Knights of Labor, the strongest union of workingmen in the United States, contributes a temperate article on the United States. transforming the whole structure of dogmatic belief ate article on "The Organization of Labor." well known British military correspondent, Archi-bald Forbes, writes of "The United States Army," dwelling more particularly on those features of our army management which appear to him to be the most worthy of imitation by the military governments of Europe. "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages," by Charles W. Elliott, is a forcible statement of one of the most urgent problems of our time. The author sees no advantage to be derived from the emauthor sees no advantage to be derived from the empleyment of woman in man's work, whether of brain or of hand; such employment, he insists, only reduces man's wages, and does not really add to the sees the sees of the see total resources of the whole class of workers. In a highly interesting essay on "The Ethics of Gambling," O. B. Frothingham analyzes the passion for play with rare ingenuity. "The Remuneration of Public Servanis," by Frank D. Y. Carpenter, gives matter for serious consideration, both to the civil service reformers and their opponents. Finally, there is a paper on "Artesian Wells upon the Great Plairs," by Dr. C. A. White, of the Smithsonian Institution. The Review is sold by booksellers generally.

The Century.
The Century Magazine has never hitherto express ed an opinion on the subject of the Cesnola controversy. But circumstances having recently made it necessary that the magazine should be informed as to the truth or falsity of the charges with relation to alleged "restorations," the editor of the Century has made an independent inquiry into the subject, and will lay the result before the readers of that magazine in the August number. The whole department of Topics of the Time" will be devoted to the subject.

St. Nicholas.

The August St. Nicholas is to be especially devoted to travel and adventure, told in story and poem and picture. Mr. Boyeson will write of "How Burt went Whale-hunting;" the adventures of Mrs. Peterkin in Egypt will be entertainingly described; there will be some funny verses about "The Punjaubs of Siam," a Turkish story of "Hassan's water-melon," an interesting account of "A visit to the home of Sir Walter Scott," "How a hoosier boy saw the Tower of Plsa,"
"Stories from the Northern Myths," "A Balloon Story," etc., etc. One of the most beautifully illustrated articles in the number will be one on "Summer Days

Mr. E. F. Rogers, of Kansas City, Mo., writes that Leis' Dandelion Tonic is the best liver medicine and tonic he ever used in his family, and Mr. Rogers opinion coincides with that of every one who has ever taken the Dandelion Tonic.

A gentleman who has lived in Wyoming speaks particularly of the universal respect paid to women who attend the elections there. Ladies of the highest respectability and refinement walk to the polls in the presence of scores of drunken mi-ners and ranchers, who would clear the way, close their mouths, and treat them with the greatest defer ence and respect.

Those troublesome diseases peculiar to women are caused by a relaxed and flabby condition of the sys-tem. If the constitution has not been completely sapped a radical cure can be quickly effected by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic persistently in small doses

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered usine indicate that you are a victime? THEN DO NOT
HESITATE; use Kidaney-Wort at once, druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy solion. So

Ladies For complaints peculiar Periodily
and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed,
as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, be
brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging
pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

49- SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

Read. Read. Read. Special Offer.

KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANS. FARMER at the following greatly reduced rate	
1 copy one yearSI	00
6 copies one year 5	50
11 copies one year 10	
25 copies one year22	
60 copies one year51	

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured.

When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the bove offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the Kansas Farmer may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improv-ed edition appears.

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year.

With the beginning of 1883 the Kansas Farmer will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved, Let every friend of the Kansas Farmer send in subscriptions without delay.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be restmed. Be advised then, Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address.

do likewise."

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

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

NAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wie LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,

and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE. W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Frieslan (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two impored Norman stallions for sale. THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN-CATTLE.
THE LINWOOD HERD
W. A. Harris, Proprietor Lawrence, Kas.

BULLS WANTED .- Those having grade bulls to sell should address W D. Pratt. Jetmore, Hodgm'n Co., Ks. Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to se-

Cattle and Swine.

THE Farm and entire stock of C. Puesley, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs for sate. Address S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo.

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

solicited.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chiuss, from best breeds in III. and Ohio. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo. DIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles east of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty. DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor,

Cattle and Sheep.

B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROP-SHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Sheep.

GEO, BROWN, "Shephard's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence so licited. T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breed er of Thoroughbred American Merine Sheep, Empo ria, Kas. Rams for sale.

D. SMITH, "Eim Grove Farm," Koloko, Washington Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choicest strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicied.

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

SAM JOHNS, Eidora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red. Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$100 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not akin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

Sheep For Sale.

My flock, consisting of good grade ewes and wethers only one year old. These sheep are a bargain Also dipping apparatus, portable corral, grain E. F. KNIGHT. troughs, etc. Hodgeman, Kas.

Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, Att'y at Law.

DAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers,
Money on Farms at 7 per cent.

180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Manufacturers of fine

CIGARS and TOBACCO

Wholesale and retail dealers. ERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.)
Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc., 187 and 159 Quincy sireet, Topeka. All
work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Avc. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price

Soli at manufacturers price

NYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the latest and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged.
Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
No. 174, Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts. GEO, B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kanses Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallc Cases and Caskets. Office open and tele-grams received at all hours of the night.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE,
NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE,
Prescription Druggists, 213 Kau sas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
Night calls promptly attended to.

Night calls promptly attended to.

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

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

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at Law.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY. HomeNurseries at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton, Texas. Parsons Branch Wholesale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas, A Full Line of all kinds Nursery Stock, embracing every thing adapted to the New West form Nebraska to Texas, Reference: First National Bank, Fort Scott.

PIRS NATIONAL BANK, FOR SCOT.

ATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhat tan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and swering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Breeder of Fcotch Collie Shepherd Puppies, \$5.00 each. Also grade short horn and Jersey Cows and Helfers. Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Embden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for useful or pet stock.

Stock for saleat reasonable prices.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

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

CHEMICAL BUTTER PRESERVER.

Safe, healthful, cheap. Keeps butter for months from turning rancid, preserving its flavor. Good butter always sells for a good price. Farm rights to use, \$2. Town and county rights for sale. Sample sent on receipt of 45 cents in stamps. Address,
J. A. LOOMIS,
Arkansas City, Kas.

AN EXPERIENCED SHEPHERD, Would like to take charge of a SHEEP RANCH.

ADAM SCOTT, Jr., Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

FAIR DIRECTORY.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SO-CIETY will hold the tenth annual fair at Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, September 27, 28 and 29, 1882. Cash premiums \$3,500,Send for premium list to A. P. RIDDLE, Sec'y.

\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS. One half to Live-Stock. The Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Kas., Sent 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1882, at 8 hermans Park, edge city limits. Address for premium lists.

C S, EICHOLTY, Sec'y... Wichita, Kas.

BROWN COUNTY EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION Will hold the 3d Anuual FAIR at Hiawatha, Kansas, September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1882. Send for Premium T, L, BRUNDAGE, Sec'y., Hiawatha, Kas,

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

for sale, 13 for \$2 00, or 26 for \$3 50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas;

Poultry.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY,
III Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of
Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain. C. E. BANKER, Salina, Kansas. Will sell White

C. E. BANKER, Salina, Kansas. Will sell White Leginorn eggs for 50 cents for one setting or 90 cents for two settings.

Eggs packed in baskets,

Mark S. SalisBury, Kansas City, Mo., offers Pekin Ducks for \$1.0 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2.50 per dozen.

Capital View Poultrry Yards, J. E. Guild. Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys. Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Rowls. Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Rowls. Plymouth Rock Eggs, yard No. 1, \$2.00; yard No. 2, \$1.50, Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per sitting. Turkey Eggs, \$3. doz., or \$5 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

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

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

Lady Agents Can secure permanent employment with good salary selling Queen City Skirt and Stocking Supporters, etc. Sample outfit Free, Address Queen City Suspender Co., Cincinnat, C.

Challenge Wind Mills

Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel. in 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other utili can show. Mills sent on 30 days a reast of the first of the firs

LANE & BODLEY CO. GOLD MEDAL

ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION,

Steam Engine and Saw Mill

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Lath Machices, Huu and Spoke Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Pulloys, Couplings, Gearing, Grist and Flour Mills Send for Special Circular of our No. 1 Flantation Saw Mill, which we sell for

LANE & BODLEY CO.,

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

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in reased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Covers 130 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sh

C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Tress. and Asst. Sec'y C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent,

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Rallway,

Kansas City, Fort 2cott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, Fort 2cott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R.,

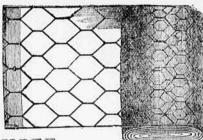
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.,

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway,

(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Rs ilroad.)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. K.

Wire Netting Railroad, Farm, Sheep, and Lawn FENCE,-Cheap as the barbed fence. If not on sale in your town, write for illustrations and prices to Manufacturers.



E. HOLENSHADE,

WIRE WORKERS, 136 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



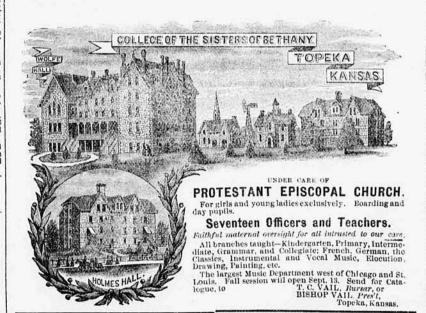
Gran' Ma's Yeast Cakes" are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the Best Bread. They are the Cheapest, because One Cake will go farther than any two of any other.

They are Purely Vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction. AMORY BIGELOW, Chicago, III.

TEET QUINCY.

The Quincy is the Cheanest, Lightest, Simplest, and most Powerful Press now made. The sweep on this press does not kick or lerk the borses as other presses do. The Quincy Hay Press has all the latest and best improvements out. The doors on this press will come open of themselves as soon as the door latches are knocked off. This Fress has also at op releft door. The fale in this Press will come out easily as soon as the bale is released. We guarantee this Press to do as good work as any Press in the field of this kind of machine. We guarantee to load a common car with ten toose more of hay. For further particulars address

FREY & LADD, 58 North 6th Street, Quincy, Ill.





and BUY THE BEST.

It is completely Self-Regulating and cannot be injured by a storm that does not destroy buildings. Has more wind surface in the wheel than any other mill, and therefore More Power. Has the Strongest Wheel of any mill as it has more arms for same size a wheel. Its self-governor cushles it to run at a moderate speed with Entire Safety in High Winds. Turns in and out of the wind on a STEEL FIVOT which rosts in a socket filled with oil. Has no rattle or clatter. Cannot be affected by Ice, Sleet or Snow. Never runs when pulled out of the wind, as it has an Adjustable Friction Brake, thus preventing the tank from running over and the pump from freezing up in winter. The four corner timbers of the tower to clear to the top and are all bolted to one casting.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding what to buy. Agents Wanted.

If we have no Agent in your vicinity we will sell you a mill at Wholesale Price.

Stock Interest.

About Polled Cattle.

Hornless cattle are fast coming into favor. The cheif reason of the change of public opinion in this respect is, that the losses occasioned given the matter any thought. It is not confined to cattle only; but horses, especially colts, loss in dollars and cents, horned cattle are not safe with children. Many cases are report- breed. ed in which the lives of men and women would have been saved if the attacking brutes had not been provided with horns.

Of course, there are many persons actuated by motives of oddness in their preference for polled cattle; but there is hardly so much mere fancy in breeding now as there was five years ago. Beauty is often a matter of fancy, and a in a country as vast as ours, and in which Jerman may honestly argue in favor of particultar points on the ground of beauty, when none but himself can muster courage enough to take the same view of the same subject. Some breeders such station in a thoroughly first class and are now raising hornless animals and preaching their beauty louder than their merits. This is all well enough because there is an unfounded prejudice extant concerning these cattle, and this ought to be removed. Our educacation and our associations have much to do with our likes and our dislikes. Whether horns hands, however experienced in such matters. add to the beauty of a good animal is a debat- In so short a ride, as from Providence to Cranable question; but whether they add to the val- ston last fall, I saw ten of the most valuable ue of a fine looking animal would seem to animals of my herd-including Gilderoy, have but one side.

Most of those persons who are raising polled cattle are really trying to improve on value. If horns are for ornament only, then, they are useless for all other purposes; and as ornament in animals counts for little in the long run, we are not any better off for having them. of having a butter test verified by delegated The formation of the body, and the general make-up have something to do with the marketable value of all merchantable animals, but the horns are mere excrescences, for which there is no use except as means of defence ed by their neighbars," is the general one that for the animal itself. They have no office in the general build of the creature; and if we should find the horns of a handsome bull or cow suddenly missing and no uncomely scar ter tests. As there are grave objections in left it would be difficult to decide that the animal was thus made any less attractive in ap-

So that, after all, the question of horns is one of value only, and every good argument is against them. The cattle business is increasing sents-and it should pay for the services of with wenderful momentum in this country, and a good many polled bulls have already been imported. It is an ascertained fact that, in matters of form, these qualities are descended more surely from the male ancestor. A polled bly produces a hornless calf; whereas, if the cow sire and have horns. Recognizing this fact, the demand for hornless bulls is much greater than the supply and they are held at extravagant prices. But they will soon become more common; and, as suggested by an eastern paper, the time is not far distant when polled cattle will be common in the shambles. When it is | ing the different methods of feeding and handdesired, half a dozen farmers can unite and ling, and it should be his duty to note all this purchase a bull, thus saving largely in cost and vet receive all desired advantages required for a few years.

We confess to a preference for hornless cattle, and we agree with our neighbor the Breeders Gazzette. It says: We are heartily interested in the energetic efforts to popularize the polled breeds in this country. The reasonable success of the Angus may be counted assured. Red polled Norfolk and Suffolk cattle of Enggland have been introduced in smaller numbers, but have given satisfaction, so far as we have learned. They have two advantages over their Scotch rivals-their red color is popular here, while their black meets with some prejudice; and they are credited with being better milkkers, as a class, than the Scoth polled. Against these advantages are to be placed the somewhat more serious objections of smaller size and less perfect form, from the meat producing ed of getting at the value of a horse, shown by standpoint. It is fortunate, however, that a good many of the Norfolks are of full medium size, and some of them are good beef animals. On the whole, we should welcome larger numbers of them to give a fuller trial.

It must be remembered that both the Angus and the Norfolk have been greatly improved and the present types fixed within comparatively recent years. A like work can be done in this country.

Whetever explanation may be given, it seems a fact that a hornless dam or sire more certainly transmits this character to its offspring than does a horned parent transmit its horns, when the two classes are crossed. This being true, it will not be an especially difficult task to produce polled cattle which will possess in a good degree all the other characteristics of the Hereford or the Short-horn. The trials of Mr. Cheever, of Massachuetts, have resulted in a family of polled cattle of undoudted merit, although better adapted, we suspect, for New England than for Western prairies.

We have heard that one of the largest beef producers of the west is seriously thinking of introducing polled bulls in his high grade short-horn herd. In the far west a good deal of this crossing has already been done, with the result of producing capital steers. It is not improbable that in ten years polled cat-tle of high quality will be frequently found in the Chicago stock yeards.

Testing Yields of Jersey Cows.

Mr. H. M. Howe, of Rhode Islands, writes to our eateemed contemporary, the Country Gentleman as follows: There can be no question that the great value of the Jersey cow consists in her ability to produce large yields of butter, and to continue to do so for long periods by horns in large herds is considerable, and of time. There is nothing more noticeable horns are often much in the way in transport- than the tendency toward disregarding everycattle in close quarters. The loss caused in a thing else, such as markings, color, and even single year by the horning of stock, if put in pedigree, and the growing demand, at long figures, would surprise any one that has never prices, for animals capable of showing their value in the churn. Less is heard now of "solin color," "French greys," "buff noses," "long often suffer from the horns of cross cows or tail," "dished faces," "black tongues," and othsteers. Hogs are sometimes killed from the er fancy points, and more is thought of the horns of cattle. And besides these cases of productive capacity. This certainly promises well for the improvement of the Jersey

The importance of some system by which butter tests can be made, that will insure for the results the confidence and belief of the public, needs no argument. The plan of having a central testing station in a country as small as the Island of Jersey, or even as large price of grain. With the most pure bred the as one of our own States, seems practicable; but seys are scattered in its remotest quarters, this plan, it seems to me, would have grave objections. It is confessedly difficult to conduct one trustworthy manner, and the difficulties would increase as the number of them multiplied, Probably, however, the strongest objection to this plan would be the unwillingness of the owner of a valuable cow to send her on a long journey, and submit her to the care of strange Chrome, Skin and Regina 4th-thrown violently on the floor of a car, not by accidental collission, but from unskillful handling by the engineer in making up his train. Would Mr. Darling send Eurotas, or Mr. Burnham Coomassie to a station near Chicago for the purpose authority? At the present time, the only protection that a careful honest owner has when be publishes his tests, against unscrupulous owners or traders whose claims "are not beleivhonesty has against dishonesty.

I beleive, however, that something should be done to give inreased reliabilty to Jersey butthis country to taking cows to a central testing station, I would say that the testing station go to the cows. As Mr. Goodman says, the Jersey Cattle Club is wealth-if not in its funds in hand, it is at least so in the interests it reprewhose duty should be to go to farms, where their services are wanted, and superintend the butter tests made there. The owner of the cows to be tested should pay a fixed rate for each costs of the testing system, and further, to in- ple. only is without horns, the call may follow the sure against unworthy calls upon this department. Any one of experience knows that a change of location effects a cow's yield for a long time, and there can be no set method of which could get the best results from all cows An expert would have the opportunity of notand make a full report of it, with the resulting butter yield, to the Club.

Of course this preconceives only the making of short tests-say of a weeks duration. If such tests were made under the supervision of experts, at various intervals after calving, and the conditions, feed, quantity of milk and cream yielded, and the butter gotten, were all carefully reported, the results would be entirely satisfactory. I believe that no yearly butter tests can be made which will equal those already claimed, that will result in the permanent injury of the cow. A cow can show what she can do on generous [not eccessive] teeding in a week's test. The plan of testing cows for a year in order to ascertain their comparative value, is like testing the value of game cocks in value, is like testing the value of game cocks in a pit, by allowing the cocks to fight until one ham's Vegetable Compound. is killed. It should rather resemble the methby his ability to trot or run a measured distance. The moral effect of having paid experts to give additional value to butter tests, would extend beyond the field of their operations, for guage railroad cases in the Sullivan county courts. the unscrupulous fraternity to which Mr. Goodman refers would be deterred from making very high claims, knowing that they would not be believed unless verified by the accepted

The Best Swine.

Mr. A. B. Allen, in the Stock Journal, thus expresses his views on swine: A good deal of discussion has been indulged in during the past regarding the merits of different kinds of swine, each breeder, as a matter of course, strennously contending that his sort is the very best Now as to this word "best," it must be taken with considreable qualification, for all know that what is best for one purpose or locality may be far from it in an another. For hams and bacon, the modern Berkshire has taken a precedence where known among us ever since their introduction into this country, in 1823, by Mr. Brentell, of New Jersey; and they are likely to continue to keep this precedence, for no other breed, till it is exactly like the Berkshire can rival it in tender, solid, juicy, well-marbled meat, the greater proporton of which His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthis lean, and eminently well fitted for smok-

The nearest approach to the above, in quali-

ly of flesh, it is contended, is a very large breed of red swine, existing since the year 1850, and we do not know how much earlier, in Connecticut and the intmerediate states, as far south as Virginia, and is now spreading with considerable rapidity in the West. Owing to the resemblence in size, form and color to the old unimproved Berkshire hog, this breed has been given the name of Red Berkshire in Connecticut, Duroc in New York, and Red Jerseyin the state of New Jersey. I think it would be advisable to retain this last name exclusively and drop all others, as these swine hav been breed with more purity in southern New Jersey than in any other part of United

The Jersey Reds are celebrated for their rapid growth and enormous size. They are of gentle disposition, hardy, profolic, easily kept, can be fattened at any age, and are especially free from liability to disease. They are great grass and clover eaters, and thrive well on these alone during the summer, which is a matter of no small consideration at the present high body is long, deep, broad over the shoulders, back, and especially so in the hams; the head and snout moderate for the size of the animal, with broad flopped ears. The legs are medium as to the length, with strong bones. The hair is thickish, and rather coarse, with some bristles. The color varies from a veilowish to a deep red, speckled somewhat with black. Where they have been crossed with the modern Berkshire, or finer white breeds, they larger spots of black or white on the red, as the case may be, are finer in all their points, of less, and occassionally with prick up ears. Where the vigor of constitution, increased size and rapidity of growth are required in any of present breeds of swine, a cross from the Jersey Red would probably be the most satisfactory which could be taken at the present. This could afterwards be modified, at any desirable time, to suit place and circumstance. The weight of these swine at different ages is rarely equaled smong us. At six months they often weigh, dressed, from 500 to 275 lbs.; at nine months, 300 to 400 lbs.; at twelve months, 500 lbs. and over; and at eighteen and twenty-four months, 600 to 800 lbs, In Burlington, county, New Jersey, 40 head recently averaged 703 lbs., dressed, and 50 pigs, 436. I suppose the former were full grown, and the latter only about a year old. For dressed hogs, these are certainly uncommonly large weights.

The Chesire is a finer animal in its points, and is almost as large as the above. It has been bred for a considerable time in the middle and northern counties of New York. I presume it is essentially the same as the Large White Yorkshire, for this breed, as is also the Lircolnshire, Leicestershire, and some other Shires of men of unquestioned integrity and skill, are alike in size, color, shape and quality of meat. They are admirable for the production of fat side pork, for salting and barrelling. Some of them make tolerably good hams and bacon, though, as a general rule, there is too bull crossed on a horned cow, almost invaria- cow upon trial, thus sharing with the club the great a proportion of fat to suit most peo-

Maine's Motto.

The motto of the state of Maine, "Dirigo-I lead." is applicable to Hunt's Remedy. It can truly say "I lead" in point of worth, merit, and cures effected, feeding, such as would pertain at any station, and it is rapidly assuming the lead in sales. In all cases of kidney or liver troubles, in all urinary comlaints, it is simply invaluable and unapproachable. Physicians have discovered this, and freely prescribe it: and hundreds who have been relieved of dangerthis great medicine, chant its praises. Hunt's Remedy can truly say, "I lead out of weakness and disease into vigor and health." It is par excellence the Dirigo

There are now one hundred local suffrage societies n Nebraska. That has the right look, and evidently

The Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association is getting out a rousing campaign song book. A pure strengthening tonic, free from whisky

alcohol, cures dyspepsia, and similar diseases. It has never been equaled. Brown's Iron Bitters, Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, president of the Nebras ka Woman Suffrage Association, publishes every

week a column giving the progress of the movem in that state. Women that have been bedridden for years have

Mrs. Mary Jones, who made carridges for Gen. ackson's soldiers at the battle of New Orleans, died at Baton Rouge the other day.,

Miss Mattie J. Evans, of Richmond, Ind., received

*, "Every truth has two sides; look at both before ommitting yourself to either." Kidney-Wort challenges the closest scrutiny of its ingredients and its grand results. It has nothing to fear from truth. Doctors may disagree as to the best methods and rem-edies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney that it is by far the best medicin known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. We are told upon unquestioned authority that the report recently circulated, of Oscar Wildes engage nent to a young lady in this country, is entirely without foundation.

With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good esults as the best practical dyer. Every dye warranted true to name and sample.

Mrs. Geo, Furnas, of Brownville, Nebraska, has this ummer been testing the possibility of rearing slik worms in that state, and has met with remarkable success, having raised and fed over ten thousand.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP .- To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have cuteebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before son e ened, his sight become clear, and the whole consti-tution be built up to a higher working condition.

Only one dollar a year-Kansas Farmer

\$40,000 in Premiums! \$10,000 to Live Stock Alone!

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

TOPEKA, SEPT. 11 TO 16, 1882.

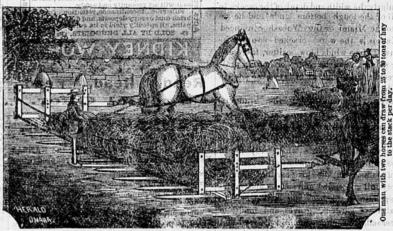
Stock Loaded and Unloaded from the Cars Inside the Grounds.

Address for Preminm Lists

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary,

Topeka, Kansas.

THE GREBE HAY SWEEP, PATENTED JULY 15, 1879.



WELL AUGERS ROCK DRILLS

Challenge Well Auger Co.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

sale. About 400 extra wethers, balance Ewes and Lambs, including 16 thoroughbred Merino Rams burgh, Neb.

H. V. PUGSLEY.

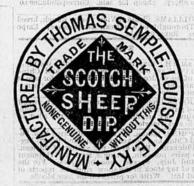


SEND FOR CATALOGUE PRICE LIST

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO 179-183 MAIN STREET, BOCHESTER, N. Y. 200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, IV

Sent FREE!
TREATISE ON FRUIT
PROBLE and General Statistics
American Mfg Co., Waynesboro, Pa

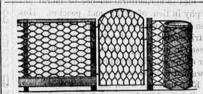
The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick De



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

T. SEMPLE,
Louisville, Ky.

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



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

Richmond, Ind.

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

TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, located in the Oct-

parallel, the favored latitude of the world. 38th of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS A. S. JOHNSON

Topeka, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF 550 HIGH GRADED SHEEP, including 24 fullblood Merinos. Sale will commence on Saturday, July 29th, 1882, at 11 o'clock, Sale will be held on my stock range 3 miles north of St. Mary's, Kansas. Terms of sale, cash. HERMAN MEYER.

College! Home for Young Ladies. Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Ill. Best Lit-rary, Musical and Fine Art facilities. Five Courses. Buildings Modern. Address for catalague. REV, W. F. SHORT, D. D.

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

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigat; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Calolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O.; John F. Willits; Grove City, Jeffersen county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

son county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTER.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson. Emporia, Lyon county W, H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. President--W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co, Vice President at Large--N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon

Vice President, 1st District -- J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co.
Vice President, 2d District.—M. Cottle, Richmond,
Vice President, 3d District.—C. Eckles.
Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee

Co. Treasurer--T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud

FINANCE COMMITTEE. J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding ne Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-ations and a description of all subjects of general or pecial interest to Patrons.

Opinions of GERALDINE.

As promised last week, we give below some extracts from letters received, expressing briefly and tersely the writers' opinions of the story GERALDINE completed in the FARMER three weeks ago. We do not give the entire letter, except in a very few instances a line, or paragraph only, enough to show the writer's judgment. We give first the unfavorable criti-

cisms and then those more friendly.
We take this opportunity to thank the writers for their promptness and frankness in responding to our request, and to say that UNCLE JOE values their letters very highly.

UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS.

Although founded on facts, it cuitivates a taste for light reading.

I never read stories at all. Have all of Uncle Joe I wish.

Am glad the FARMER has got through with its yel-low covered dime stuff The story was too long.

An abomnible nucence, boath wasting valuable

space and poisning the minds of the youths. No

space and poisning the minds of the youths. No charges for my opinion. Very good at first, but wore threadbare. A good story of its class, but it does not suit me. Have read but one piece of fiction with sa isfaction

to myself—that was Pilgrim's Progress.

There is something commendable and vice versa as I read it. I doubt the propriety of publishing any book or journal that has highway robbery, pistols and blood therein.

One thing I consider objectionable—that is the use

of oaths and imprecations, Some of it is very interesting, but Uncle Joe drifted Some of it is very interesting, but there ore direct astray in his chapter 20. He has destroyed his good name by offering a gross insult to the agricultural classes of Kansas, and his story is a campaign document fit favor of St. John and corporations.

SOME MORE FRIENDLY.

We relish Geraldine. Uncle Joe is a good one. The Story is true to life.

The author knows what he is writing about, As good as the best of Dickens or Collins. A perfect picture of human nature. It is an excellent Story. Wish it would run all summer.
Have read it with pleasure and profit.
It is good reading for the young. It has taught my children a taste for reading.

Contains a great many good things. Teaches respect for good women. It is of the highest type. Loyalty, truth, virtue, temperance, industry, an intelligence blend so harmoniously in Geraldine with progressiveness and love of the beautiful in laying the foundation of a state and its farmers homes as to inspire the humblest with a desire to at-

tain its ideals. It will affect the strongest heart and bring tears to

He most steadfast eye.

Have fallen in love with Uncle Joe.

The style is excellent; the language pure; its aims are high; it prompts to deeds of nobleness.

Perfect in the superiative degree.

Give us such literature for our children.

Its aims and purposes in a high degree com-

I wish Uncle Joe would give us another story. The story is so good I can't keep from reading it.
The boyhood life is so much like our own.
Every chapter contains so many good things and

such good advice. We won't be satisfied until you tell us who Uncle Joe is.

the columns of the FARMER. I have relished it be- favor of prohibition and woman suffrage, and pledgcause it has been so true to life; so free from the trashy, sensational style of much of our current romance; so full of suggestive, helpful hints to the reader; so true to principle in all its delineations, and so filled with information in regard to real western and character, it has been to me a truly refreshing story. Uncle Joe has performed his task well, and I sincerely trust the story of Geral dine may soon ap-pear in book form. It deserves a wide circulation and will have it if it appears in print again.

The story is a grand, good one, with pointed moral running all through it.

Like it because of the excellent character drawing

and true pictures of Kansas life. Geraldine is capital. It has been an interesting teature of our favorite

paper to my whole family.

Have read the story and like it much

Geraldine has been exceedingly good.

The tone, all the way through has been good.

The story is the best I have read in a long time, and I have read a good many.

It is A No. 1, and not overdrawn.

It reads like history. We send our hearty approval. We would like to

know who Uncle Joe is; rather guess he is the present editor of the FARMER. Are we correct? [Echo answers-we are correct 1 Give us another, Uncle Joe.

We were very much pleased with it. I would that we had more of such literature as would, in the charming way of Geraldine, show us what is good and true and noble in life.

We all liked Geraldine very much. We admire the beautiful character of Geraldine and the grandeur of Uncle Joe.

The description of the Whitney farm cannot be Give us another such a story.

It is both instructive and interesting. One thing is sure: Uncle Joe knows how the wires are pulled in

Good results only can come fro It has awakened an interest in reading among my children that no other matter has been able to do.

A good story but too long for an agricultural paper

We were more than pleased with it.

A good representative of Kansas life as it was.

Geraldine is prime. I want a copy of the book. It reminds me of my boyhood days. I can see the | time coming.

old rope works, and the great oak trees under which we skutched the flax, and the old farm I helped to clear sixty years ago

Long life to Uncle Joe and Geraldine. It is just splendid. I began to read it on account of he history in it.

We think a great deal of the good moral it carries with it. I consider it the best story I ever read.

True to Kansas life.

It was a grand success The best we ever read, and think Uncle Joe would nake a good governor.

Very intercresting, but part of it is overdrawn. Very good. Put me down for a copy of the book.

Hope the publishers of the FARMER will be encour aged to continue bringing out more of the same high tandard.

Made up of good morals and good advice. Geraldine is good. Shows how much good we may do in the world i

we keep our eyes open and look for work.

I like Geraldine very much. Such literature is elevating and ennobling; it ena

bles us to bear our every-day burdens with more pa-tience and fortitude, and also encourages us to look forward more hopefully to the life before us. Its tendency is to elevate woman and benefit soci-

ty generally.

Have not read a continued story for fifteen years until I read Geraldine, and that was so good I could

not help reading it,

The boyhood life back in Pennsylvania is particu larly interesting.

Would be glad if Uncle Joe would give us another

Its aims and purposes are in a high degree comendable. Wish it could be continued all summer.

It is perfect. Its style is excellent and the language oure; its aims are high; it prompts to deeds of noble-

ness, to virtue, benevolence and charity.

We have fallen in love with you, Uncle Joe; would like to see you and Geraldine.

Give us and our children such literature every time. Go on, dear friend, in your work of reform.

Saw my 64th birthday the - inst. In our opinion and that of many friends the story s perfect in the superlative degree.

It is of the highest type and deserves much praise of true man and womanhood.

In thank you for Uncle Joe's story, would like to ave more such.

want it when published in book form.

I have read a great many stories, but Geraldine is the best of all. It is history and romance together.

Have read a great many stories, but never found one that was at once so interesting, instructive and elevating in its tendencies as this one.

We are pleased with the moral sentiment it express es and the many useful lessons, and the information

It is so sensible and so perfect that a libel suit would almost lie in many cases. It is Kansas mul-tum in parvo. The description of the mound country of the Verdigris is perfect.

I consider it the best story for young people that I ever read.

I good illustration of human nature. Never before has it been our pleasure to read a sto-ry containing so many practical lessons as in Geral-

How much we shall miss Uncle Joe's good sense and Geraldine seems like an old friend. Intensely interesting from beginning to end. It seems so natural and real that you feel every word

to be true.

God bless Uncle Joe and his noble Geraldine, Thanks for Geraldine. Your efforts in behalf of temperance and morality are appreciated by all who read your stery in these parts. As for myself, I say it is the best story I ever read. No one can read it without resolving to be better in the future. The language is choice and chaste, and eve ry subject treated is shown in its true light. The whole story shows a carefulness on your part worthy

the initation of everybody.

Much may be learned from the moral it teach:s.
It reminds me of the days of yore. For honesty, generosity, good judgment, presence of mind, and undaunted courage, Uncle Joe can hardly be equaled. I

want the book. I would like very much to see it continue. Your story was very good, and I hope to have more

Have read every chapter. Enroll my name for a copy.

The story is rich in good sentiment, full of lessons

of instruction.

Am very much pleased with the story. Put my name down for one v lume.

It has done much good to the readers of the FARM-

A very well written story indeed, and very inter-

esting. [But we must stop somewhere, and this is as good a place as any. What letters we have left are in the same strain.-EDITOR 1 . TILDO

The Friend's Sixteenth Annual Conference of West tall us who Unde Joe is.

I have read with pleasure and profit the story of Parly Meetings on Bible schools recently held at Thorntown, Ind., passed a resolution declaring in ig all possible lawful means to submit the same to

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only hing that will.

Rev. Miss A. J. Chapin, of Eden. Mich., says: "The liquor power fears the Woman's Temperance Union more than it fears any other temperance organization. They would fear it still more, had these tian women the right to vote as well as to pray,"

Restoration of Appetite.

A physician writes in regard to one of his patients: "The effect of Compound Oxygen was to give him an appetite. Within three days from his first inhalation he was obliged to get his dinner two hours before the usual time.'

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

At the recent examination for admission to the free college of New York out of nine hundred and sixty, or seventy one per cent passed the examination whereas only forty eight per cent of the boys able to enter. One girl reached an average of nine ty-eight

Drunkenness.

Those who have taken Simmons Liver Regulato declare that it sets the liver in action and invigorates the system in such a way as to destroy the craving for strong drinks.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Latayette, Ind., editor of Our Herald, has been having a lively controversy on woman suffrage with the editor of the Tipton Times, in which the masculine editor has got decidedly the worst of it. Mrs. Gougar demolishes him with the force of wit and logic.

The painting of Mrs. R. B. Hayes, pres temperance people of the country, has been assigned a permanent place on the wall of the green parlor. It seems a little out of place now, but "there's a good

Sick Headache

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Reg-SIMMONS Malaria.

REGULATOR

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally ta-king a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature de-mands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore as-sist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.

One or two tablespoonsful will relieve all the troubles iu-cident to a billous state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drow-siness. Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z"

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.)

Skinny Men. Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debil ty and weakness of the generative functions. \$1, at drug gists, Kansas Depot, MoPIKE & FOX Atch'son. Kansas.

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

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung and began to steal the notices in which the ters was the purest, best and most valuable ramily medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.



Mesars, Editors:

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E, Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass, who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the 'Dear Friend of Woman,' as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is scalously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answerthe large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vesctable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated is and am eatisfied of the truth of this.
On account of its proven merits, it is recommended

am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoza, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bleating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Deblity, Steeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, quusting pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that coverns the female system.

that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1, per bottle or six for \$5,, and is sold by Hecistic only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is son up druggists. Any advice required as to procial eases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply,

obtained by andressing as "," at her home in Lynn, Mass.

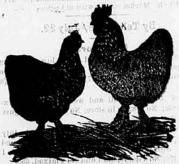
For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, but the condition of the liver. Her Blood

the best in the world for the cure of Constipution, Billousness and Torpldity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair 20 equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole Ambition is to dogood to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs A. M. D.



d. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas, breeuer of torty varies of choice poultry; have take over two hundred premi-ta four fairs this season; from the best varies in the country and from imported. Send for catalogue, and the country and from imported.



year.

T. B. MCCULLEY & BRO. Lee's Summit, Jackson Co. Missouri. reeders and Importers

THOROUGHBRED American Merino Sheep.

Choice young stock for sale We publish our rates for the FARMER in an

place. In large clubs for 85 cents a



A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-work or excess of any kind, -AND FOR-

Female Weaknesses.

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Agne,

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.

WM, BOOTH, Proprietor. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager Leavenworth. Winchester.

Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.

None but the very best stock that money and ex-perience can produce or procure are used for breed-ers. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



WM. BOOTH, Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 2315, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am treeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Pouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars 1379; Sandburr 1951; Röderick Dhu 1921, and the young Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam 1XI. 4th 2916 and are cing of fine quality—Send for circular and price list. have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, June City, Kas.



Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

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

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, and SETTER Doos, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price left

River Side Farm Herd. (Established in 1868.)



THOROUGHBEED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, are and breeding. Captain Jack No. 857, A. P. C. R., and Forfection at head of herd. My breeders are all recorded stock. Parties wishing sows to farrow will give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders.

J. V. RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Kus

MAM A



Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNE EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with Minne Apolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Council Bluffs and Omaha, the complete in the Computation of the Computation

EVERY LINE OF ROAD

that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pa-cific 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 Cashiace: No Missing connections: No huddling in ill-centificated connections: No huddling in ill-centificated concean cars, as every passenger is carried roomly, clean and ventificated coaches, upon Fast Express. Trains. Cans of unrivaled magnificence, Pullman Plan Cars, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of Seventy-Five Centre act, with ample time for healthful enjorment. Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milysaukes dinneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other monds.

We ticket (do not forget this) directly to every place of importance in lowa. Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba,

close connections at an points of interection with close tide not forget this directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kamasa, Kebraska, Black Hills, Wyoning, Utah, Idaho, Newada, California, Oregoo, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As fiberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a tithe of the counfort.

Dogs and takele of sportsmen flee.

Tickets, maps and solve the Canada. E. ST. JOHN,

R. R. CABLE, WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WOOL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

BOSTON L'MASS.

BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION. The handling of growers clips a specialty

REFERENCES.

J. S. Codding, Prest., Pottawatomie Co. A. S. Eaton, V. Prest., Russell Co. A. H. Thompson, Sec'y, Greenwood Co. E. W. Weilington, Elisworth Co. First Nat Bank, Emporia, Lyon Co.

PRICE, MARMADUKE & CO. (Successors to Wm. M. Price & Co.)

No 14 South Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO. Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnish 'd free to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal ideances made on consignments.

W. SAYERS,

46 Dearborn Ave., Chicago. COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Sacks furnished free to SHIPPERS. Quick Sales and Prompt Returns J. H. HOWARD

LEWIS & HOWARD,

CHICAGO. We make a specialty of Kansas Wools. Consignments so-licited and advances made. Sacks furnished shippers with-out charge. Reference.—Pirst National Bank of Chicago-in writing mention this paper.

184 and 186 Washington Street,

Euroka Springs of Arkansas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Raliroad, via Spriag-field, is the short and chesp route to the Famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Raliroad at 9:40 a. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springded, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:00 p. M. meettday. This is the short and only good route to Rich Hill, Carthage and Pierce City, Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through trains between Kansas City and Lamar, Springdels and Joplin, Mo. Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Sy which passengers from the north the story of the Street Express train lewwinted on Depot, Kansas City, at 5:30 p. M. daily, Sandays included.

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

WASHINGTON, KAS, Dealers and breeders of

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP,
POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS. Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses, DUKE OF GLENDALE, \$40; ALYMER, \$25, HARVEY, \$25, The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various breeds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or call and set the slock.

SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE.

The lady readers of the FARMER can do a good work by aiding us in extending our cir-

Condensed News of the Week.

Mr. C. B. Smith, general European agent for the A., T. & S. F. railway company, in an interview with a Topeka Capital reporter, says that emigration from Europe is looking up; the immense Kausas crop this year will result in a big immigration into this state. I am expecting a letter from C. C. Shepherd, United States consul in England, who is on his way to Kausas, and who will probably purchase 10,000 acres for Yorkshire farmers who are coming to Kansas. In Germany I met a prominent authority on stock matters, who after a considerable talk about Kansas matters decided to visit the west and did so. His report of his trip was so complimentary that it created much enthusiasm. In his oninion a large dairy farm would pay here, and arrangements are being made to open the biggest thing of the kind known in the west, with a capital stock of forty thousand pounds-\$200,000. The letters he wrote to Germany from Kansas have done me a great deal of good, as they are all filled with praise of the state. The dairy will be located in the southern part of the state. Besides this dairy a number of English and Scotch capitalists are looking to Kansas for investment, a number of them with a view to herding cattle on the public domain, others to purchase land and raise stock and grain, The state of Kansas is talked of everywhere-in everybody's mouth, and the result of this year's crop will greatly add to Kansas' popu larity abroad.

The arbitration committee of the board of trade of Chicago has fixed the price of June, wheat at \$1.33. Business failures last week one hundred and twen-

One hundred and eighty-five thousand silver dollars were issued in the month ending July 15.

A mother and two children lost their way in a Michigan forest and when found, one of the chil-dren was sitting beside the dead bodies of its mother and the other child.

A terrific storm passed near Austin, Texas, the 20th inst. All cotton and corn in its track was destroyed, and some houses were unroofed,

After a long delay the report of Taurman, Washburns and Cooley ondifferential rates by railroads be-tween the western states and the sea board has been completed. After giving the views urged before them by New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore parties, the commissioners say that no evidence has been offered to show that the differentials are unjust or that they operate to the prejudice of Atlantic seaport cities, and therefore cannot advise their being disturbed, but do not assume that rates which are just to day will be just indefinitely.

The druggists of Davenport, Iowa, resolved to sell no intoxicating liquors for any purpose.

Five thousand persons loined in the parade of freight handlers in New York.

New cotton from Texas has been received in New

A Chicago dispatch says: Fifteen fatal cases of lockjaw, caused by wounds from toy pistols, July 4, have been reported in the city and in the country. Six boys died in Burlington and three in Peorla

Foreign News Digested.

A long dispatch from Granville to Dufferin, En glish ambassador at Constantinople, dated July 11, is published. After justifying the bombardment of Alexandria the dispatch states that her majesty's government can now see no atternative but a recourse to force to put an end to the instolerable state of affairs in Egypt. It would be most in accordance with the principles of international law that ty, with the bulk of sales at 7 90a8 25. Shipping the force should be that of the sovereign power. If this is impracticable on account of unwillingness of the Sultan to act, it will become necessary to devise other measures. Her majesty's government continues to hold the view that any intervention should represent the untied action and authority of Europe.

Orders have been received at the-naval arsenal at Toulon to take measures for receiving in barracks next week, the different battalions which are to form the corps for Egypt.

It is expected the porte will propose that either a Turkish commission shall accompany the English and French troops, or that the Europeans hold the Suez canal while the Turks operate elsewhere.

It will not be surprising if Arabi Pasha's measures in regard to the water supply of Alexandria lead to an immediate advance of the British troops. Maj. Gen. Alizen has telegraphed home for instructions.

An Arab spy states that the damaging of the Mamondien canal has flooded the country. The water in places is knee deep, making the ground too soft for the movement of guns.

The report of Admiral Seymour to the admiralty admits the Egyptians fought with determined bravery, replying to the English heavy guns until deci-

A deluge of rain has occurred in Bohemia and the destruction of property and crops is incalculable. The bodies of forty-seven persons drowned have been recovered. A large part of the harvest in Bohemia is destroyed.

Bradlaugh and three with the publication of the Free Thinker, were committed for trial on a charge of publishing blasphem ous libels. Bradlaugh was subsequently admitted to bail in £100.

Protection of Sucz canal will be assumed by England and France. Arabi Pasha proposes to cut off the water supply of Alexandria.

Political Notes.

A bill passed the House authorizing the issue of money orders of not less than \$5 at three cents each and to be known as postal notes. It also fixes the price of money orders as follows: \$10, 8 cents: \$15, 15 cents; \$40, 20 cents, and on up to \$100 for which 45 cents is to be paid.

In the case of Sal ills against Tillman, South Carolina. Smalls was scated

Alexander H. Stephens is nominated as candidate for Governor of Georgia.

One J. J. Newell, of Adrian, Michigan, proposes to make some damaging developments in relation to the manner of obtaining legislation in favor of the Texas Pacific railroad. He says \$90,000 in money and \$290,000 in stock were paid to certain member of Congress for their votes

A Run Over the State.

A burning stump of a cigar carelessly thrown ay set fire to the east Atchison elevator and caus ed its destruction.

The co-operative association of Johnson county shipped their last car load of old wheat the other

Farmers' Alliances in Kansas number three hun

dred and fifty-six. Blackberries are abundant.

Colorado and New Mexico are receiving new potatoes from Kansas farmers.

A rattle snake was killed in Ness county that was

nearly five feet long, measured two inches across the head and over seven inches around the body.

Albert Wynn, Rice county, threshed 360 acres of wheat that will yield over 30 bushels per acre. Wheat starts out at 70 to 80 cents generally.

Just son, Wilson county, is receiving a visit

from a niece, sixteen years old, who recently arrived from Sweden. She cannot speak a word of English, yet made the trip alone across the ocean, and from New York to Kansas. She will soon go to California to visit an uncle there.

The Courier says Winfield needs waking up. Black walnut trees have been planted in the state to the extent of six thousand acres.

The twenty-six churches of Dickinson county have seating capacity of seven thousand.

Labette county expects the increase of her population to foot up five thousand this year. Six hundred acres of sorghum are being grown by

the Ellsworth Sugar Company. Six hundred and fifteen bushels of wheat from twelve bushels of seed were threshed by Mr. Lincoln. near Lindsburg, Phillips county.

Broom corn is heading out in Trego county The county papers are full of reports of large wheat

yields. Upwards of ten thousand bushels of new wheat shipped from Lindsburg, Phillips county, last week. The Smoky Valley News says it has a good many

THE MARKETS.

By Mail, July 22.

Chicago.

Western Rural reports: The demand for loans from merchants and other borrowers sutside of operators on the Board of Trade, including lumber dealers and the various manufacturing interests, was very fair and the discount mar-ket easy, but rates steady at 4a7 per cent. chiefly 4a6 per cent. Inquiry among the leading branches of trade develops the fact that although business is quiet there is more than the average volume of midsummer transactions, and jobbers are fairly satisfied both with the present condition and future outlook of the business situation, as they feel assured that although there may possibly be a difficient yield in a few of the crops, it will be largely compensated by an increase in others. Bankers also assert that their advices from the interior jurstify the opinion that the fall trade will be marked by a healthy activity. They

market.
CATTLE Over 2,500 head of grass Texans changed hands at about 10c decline; selling at 3 55a4 90, mainly at 4 20a4 69 for fair to good, averaging 822a978 lbs. Native butchers' stock quiet and slow sale. A small lot of scalawag cows sold as low as 150. Stockers and feeders sold sparingly. During the past week 19.140 head of through grass Texans and 1,810 head

also anticipate an early and active demand from the

country for funds with which to move the small

grain crops now being secured and prepared for

closed at the following quotations:
Extra export steers\$8 90a8 2
Extra shipping steers
Good to choice shipping steers6 90a7 4
Fair to medium shipping steers6 00a6 7
Common steers
Texans 3 50a5 0
Feeders fair to choice4 00a5 0
Stockers, common to good3 00a4 2
Good to choice cows
Common to fair cows2 50a3 5
Rough and mixed lots2 50a3 2
HOGS Light bacon lots were dull, and sold a
7 40a8 25, chiefly at 7 90a8 15. Packing grades wer
dull and sold slowly at 7 70a8 40, according to qual

grades were in moderate request, and sold at 7 90a 8 70, mainly at 8a8 25.

SHEEP Prices ranged at 3a4 25. WOOL Tub-washed, good medium, 35a38c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 27a35c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 29a31c; washed fleece, fine light, 35a37c washed fleece, coarse, 27a30c; washed fleece, medium, 35838c; washed fleece, low medium, 39a35c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18a20c; unwashed, medium, 24a 25c; unwashed, low_medium, 20a24c; unwashed,

coarse, 16a19c. Dingy, burry and unconditioned wool, including territorial wool, about 1a5c less than quotations. BUTTER Creameries Choice and fine makes, small way 23a24; ordinary to good makes 20a22.

Dairies good to choice 17a20: fair to good 14a15; low

grades 10a13; grease 8a9. Ladle packed-good to choice, 15a18: common to fair 14a15. CHEESE full cream cheddar 93/a10c; skimmed better grades, 5a7; common, 3a4e; flat prime slight-

ly skimmed, 5a6c; common to fair, 2a5c BROOM CORN Hurl and carpet brush, choice to best, 10a111/c; self-working green, 91/2a101/c; selfworking red tipped, 9a91/2c; red brush and stained, 7a8c; crooked Inferior to good, 4a7c.

SEEDS Timothy For prime to choice, 2 15a2 25; common to good, 2 00a2 10; seller September 2 05a 2 10. Clover prime medium, 4 50a4 75; flax, 1 15a 1 26; according to quality. Hungarian, dull, 60a70c. Millet, 65a75. Buckwheat, 1 00.

St. Louis.

The Journal of Agriculture reports:

CATTLE Taken all in all there was a good deal of activity witnessed in the cattle market and the fair supply was worked off without much difficulty, and at what may be considered satisfactory prices. The bulk of the offerings again consisted of grass Texans and Indians, but as regards quality not of the best, still, however, above common and which buyers took for want of anything better. All classes of buyers operated with a good deal of freedom. Grass na tive steers in medlum flesh dull of disposal. Goo and fancy native steers scarce and wanted at the quotations given below. Stockers dull. Feeding steers in moderate supply and request. Milch cows with calves scarce and wanted.

Saturday demand light and mainly for good butch er and canning cattle. Shipping steers slow. Offerings small Values weak on all grades.

Choice native steers av. 1,500 lbs and up-		
wards	7 40a7	75
Prime native steers av 1,300 to 1, 450 lbs	7 00a7	35
Grass native steers av 1,000 to 1,300 lb	5 00a 6	25
Fair to good butcher's steers av 900 to 1,100		
1bs	5 0005	15

Good feeding steers 1000a12004 50a5 00 Good stock steers HOGS Buyers worked for declines, and in this they succeeded. Offerings small, yet enough to meet the wants of buyers. Packers are not so big buyers as heretofore. The quality not of the best Thin and poor hogs were dull. Good smooth pigs sold readily, Stockers and Indian and Texas hogs dull. However good fat Texas hogs would find im-

mediate sale at very good figures. Saturday dull. Supply small and demand limited Prices 10a15c per 100 lbs lower on all grades.
Pigs and light Yorkers 7 00a7 50; Yorkers 7 60a7 75.

Butcher and select 810a8 40; skips and culls 5 00a5 75;

ommon to good packing 7 50a8 SHEEP There was a good market for sheep. Off erings quite liberal and the quality fair, consequently activity had full swing. Prices ruled firm and satisfactory to sellers generally. The bulk of the offer-ings consisted of Texas sheep. Common and stock sheep dull and not wanted. Spring lambs scarce

Value steady.

Common to fair, 3 00a3 75; fair to good, 3 85a4 25; good to choice, 4 40a4 60; stock sheep, 1 75a2 50; lambs, 2 00a3 50 per head, Texas sheep 3 00a4 25. WOOL Medium and fine in good demand, and market strong. Offerings larger; Sales later. U

washed-Mo.-1,800 lbs burry and coarse at 15 to 17c 4,000 lbs slightly burry and coarse combing at 193/s 221/ce, fair at 233/s2243/ce, 9.600 lbs combing to choice medium at 25c to26 c, a tittle at 26a26 c; Kansas medium-of 2434; tub-3 sks at 361/2, 1 at 37c.

Mansas City.

The Price Current reports July 42: There is a disappointment just now in the beef cat tle market to many. The disappearing of the speculative fever of a month ago shaking the confidence of enthusiasts and creating a feeling of doubt and mistrust as to the future. Notwithstanding the de clines of late and absence of spirit to sales the past few weeks, we cannot but regard the course of market more natural than during the exciting days of last month. The markets then were bare of stock both east and west, and there was buoyancy and speculative excitement in all meat producing animals But since then the supply and demand has been more equal. Texas and the west giving us liberal receipts of grass cattle. In the history of the trade we have never had so many "long horns" on sale in this market at this season of the year. The arrivals aggregating 100 per cent more than the same period in 1881, and in Chicago the runs have been correspondingly heavy. Yet at no time has there been demoralization in the trade. The loss being more in life than in values. Prices declining only about 50c per cwt. A loss representing a return to a more healthy basis of values, resulting from better reccipts, rather than any effort on the part of buyers to manipulate prices. As the season advances it becomes more apparent that the crop of western beef comes more apparent that the crop of western beer cattle this year will be a large one. An increase of 25 per cent is thought to be a rather under than over estimate. The range throughout the west was never more crowded with cattle than now. And as the grass is fine, they are laying on flesh fast, and there will be many cattle for late shipment to market. A gentleman who is just in from the Union Pacific country, says he never saw as many good cattle on the range in that section, and thinks 150,000 beet cattle can be counted on from along that road this season. Montana and the northwest will have in-creased offerings, and Colorado and New Mexico will ship more liberally than ever. The increase in the receipts so far have been from Texas and the southwest, and while the bulk of cattle may be now in from those sections, there is a vast and productive cattle country lying north of them, that has been but little touched by shippers as yet. The run from the more northern ranges has just commenced. It is these cattle that have swolen the receipts so in Chicago the past week, and broke the market there Hence, while there is every evidence of a continued activity in grass cattle, there is a disposition to bear than to bull prices, and the operations of feeders this fall will depend much upon the course of values NATIVE CATTLE There were fair receipts mix

ed lots in to day. The receipts of stockers and feeders continue light. Prices about the same. Good 900a1000 lbs selling from 4 25a4 50.

WESTERN GRASS CATTLE The receipts of this class of cattle continue good. There was not much done however till after dinner, as sellers tried to do better than yesterday. But buyers acting on report of slow and lower markets east, held back. Later however, an understanding was effected and a num ber changed hands for shipments at about yester

anya pricea.	
REPRESENTATIVE SALES.	
11 Arkansas steers	31
24 grass Texas steers947	35
108 grass Texas [steers933	37
62 grass Texas steers968	36
115 grass Texas steers910	37
117 grass Texas steers900	37
113 grass Texas steers920	37
116 grass Texas steers910	37
27 half-breed steers962	35
25 Indian steers	31
71 grass Texas steers	3623

HOG5 Heavy The market to-day was finer and fairly active. What hogs on sales were of better quality and packers took hold quickly and the yards were soon cleared of offerings at an advance of full per ewt. Sold at 8 50.

MIXED and LIGHT ranged from 7 90 to 8 40. WHEAT Received into elevators the past 24 hours 2107 bushels, withdrawn 37728, In store 116504. Red winter rejected cash, 70c bid, 75c asked. July

no bids nor offerings.

No. 4 cash, 80c bid, 823/4c asked. July, 82c bid, in special elevator, 82c asked, regular. August no bids

nor offerings.
No. 3 cash, 83c bid, 84c asked. July, 2 cars at 84c, 6 cars at 84c, 5 cart at 841/4c, 5 cars at 84c. August, 821/2c bid, 831/2c asked. The year 80c bid nor offer

ings. No. 2 cash, 5 cars at 87½c, 2 cars at 87½c, 2 cars at 871/4c, 10 cars at 871/4c, 5 cars at 871/4c. July, 5 cars at 87c, 5 cars at 87. August, 86c bid no offerings. The

year, no bids nor offerings. No.1 cash, 88c bid, 90c asked. July, no bids, 901/20 asked. August, 87c bid, no offerings. The year no

bids nor offerings. No. 2 Mediterranean, cash, 90c bid, no offerings. CORN Received into elevators the past 24 hours,

1,708 bus; withdrawn, £033; in store, 57,323. RYE On call, No 2 cash 51c bid 541/2c asked. July 50c bid 521/2c asked. August no bids nor offering Rejected cash 46c bid 59c asked.

OATS Market lower. On call, No 2 cash 1 car a 3716c. July 1 car at 37c. August first half, 32c bid 31c asked. Sept 25c bid no offerings. Rejected cash 35c bid no offerings.

BUTTER-	
Kansas dairy153	6a161
Genuine creamery18	a23
Good to choice western store packed13	a14
Medium to fair mixed12	a13
Common stock10	811
CHEESE Market steady with old prices.	

By Telegraph, July 22.

New York.

WHEAT Opened unsettled and lower, closing stronger. No 9 red, 1 143/41 163/2; No 1 white, 1 25s 1 26; No 2 red, July, 1 16a1 171/2; do August, 1 141/4a 1 15%. CORN Unsettled, dull and weak; ungraded mix

ed, 82a83c; No 2, 823/4c in store; No 2 mixed August 82a831/4c. OATS Unsettled; mixed stock cash and July

higher: white quiet: late options lower, but closed strong, with most of the declines reversed; No 1 white, 77c; No 2 do, 75; No 1 and No 2 mixed, 68c. RYE Dull at 81c for state and Canada.

Chicago.

WHEAT Winter ruled active but lower; No 2 red closing 1 031/4a1 00 July; spring, quiet and weaker, 1 27a1 28 July; 991/4a1 003/4 Aug. Regular No 2 active but very unsettled, with heavy offerings, on accoun of expected large arrival, sending the market down at one time 4c below Saturday's figures. Ton call of board No 2 closed at 1 03% July; 971/sc August; 975/8 for the year.

CORN Greatly unsettled and very irregular mos or the session but became firmer later and on call of board closed at 771/2c July; 75%c August; 751/4 September; 66% for the year

OATS Steady and firm closing on call at 54% July; 381/4c August; 351/4c September; 341/4c fo rt

Kansas City.

WHEAT There was a very weak market to-day on change, the best bid for cash No 1 having been 84/40, 85c asked, against a sale on Saturday at 903/c; cash No 2 sold at 83ca833/c against 87/4c Saturday. July sold at 81/4c-31/c lower; No 3 and No 4 were entirely nominal. The following is the record of the call beard \$1.30 at \$1.30 a call board, f1:30 a m, to 12 m: Rejected winter, cash, no bids, 75c asked; No 4 winter, cash 70c bid; 80c asked; July 7214c bid, no offerings; August, no bids nor offerings; No 3 red winter, cash, 78c bid, 801/40 asked; July, 78c bid, 79½ asked; August, no bids nor offerings; the year no bids nor offerings; No 2 red winter, cash, 83ca831/e; July, 821/e; August, 83c bld 833/4c asked; the year, 82c bid, 83c asked; No 1 red winter, cash, 813/4c bid, 85c asked; July, no bids nor offerings; August, and the year, no bids nor offer ings; No 2 Mediterranean, cash, 84c bid, 85c asked.

CORN This market was also very weak to-day on change, with 60c asked for eash No 2 mixed against 701/c asked on Saturday July was so held at 69c with 65c bid; August was nominal and the year sold at 48%c-%c lower; No 2 white mixed was entirely nominal Following is the record of the call board from 11 a m to 12 m: No 2 mixed, cash, no bids, 69c asked; July, 65c bid, 69 asked; August, 673/4c bid, 691/4c asked; the year, 5,000 bushels 481/4c; No 2 white mixed, cash, no bids, 791/2c asked; July, no bids, 790 asked; August, no bids nor offerings; rejected white mixed, cash, no bids nor offerings; rejected, cash, no bids, 671/2c asked. OATS No 2 cash, 1 car 33c, 1 car 31%c, 2 cars 35c

2 cars 31%c; July, 3 cars 34c. 1 car 31%c; Aug first half, 29c bid, 33%c asked; Aug, 28c bid, 30c asked; re-

jected cash, 26c bid, no offerings. RYE No 2 cash, 50c bid, 51½c asked; July, 45c bid 513/4c asked; Aug, no bids nor offerings; rejected cash, 40c bid, no offerings.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Man-speaker.

Speaker.

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
CH - SEE—Per lb.

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.

" Medium.

" Common

NEW POTATOES—Per bu.

SUGAR—A 9½ fb. for.

Granulated, 9 fbs.

XC, 9½ fbs.

C, 10 fbs.

Coffee—Good, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) bb.

Best Rio, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) bb.

O, G, Java, bb.

Roa-ted Rio, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) bb.

" Java, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) bb.

" Java, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) bb.

" Mocha, best, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) bb. 1.00 1.00 1.5 .20 .25@.35

Fat Stock on Foot. Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel,
GOOD STEERS, per pound......
COWS. "
HOGS, shipping....
SHEEP, per pound....

Hides and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES—Green06 .05 .07 .04 .11 .09 .10 .08 .05 Dry Salted, prime. TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS—per lb, green dry dry

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

WHOLESALE.

WHOLESALE.

WHOLESALE.

Fall No 3.
Fall No 4.

CORN — White...
'Yellow.

OATS — Per bu, new,...

BARLEY — Per bu.

FLOUR — Per 100 lbs.

No 2.
No 3.
No 3.
Rye
CORN MEAL.
CORN GHOP.
RYE GHOP. .85 .75 .70 .70 .25 .50 RYE CHOP......CORN & OATS.....

Corrected by McKay Bros

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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 appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day os which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANASA FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the 'proprietors of the KANASA FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$60\$ to \$50\$ to \$50\$ do 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 post a stray, the fees fines and penaltie for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Untroken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

a stray.

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

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

shall be advertised in the Karsas Carrain in the very sive 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 offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects of the same to the yallessid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the yallessid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the yallessid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the yallessid stray, and make a sworn return benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all case where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking

up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending July 12. Coffey county-R. H. Adair, clerk.

WARE,—Taken up in Neosho tp, June 23, 1882, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, branded with an L, or half square, on let shoulder. Valued at \$75.

MARE—Taken up by Marcus C. Meirs, in Pottawatemie P, May 5, 1882, one dark bay mare, 145 hands high, slight seven at the policy of the po

50.
MARE.—Taken up by David McAfeeof Key West tp.June 26. one sorrel mare, with some saddle marks, 3 years old, Cherokee county -- J. T. Veatch, clerk. MARE,—Taken up by J M Stroup, June 9, 1882, in Spring Valley tp, one sorret mare, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, blaze face, crop off each ear, saddle marks, shod all around, valued at \$20.

Edwards county-R. L. Ford, clerk. HORSE.—Taken up by JL Macomber, in Jackson tp, June 29th, 1882, one dark bay horse, 10 years old, branded with a mark like a since on right flank and with H on left shoulder, left hind foot white, valued at \$30.

Labette county .- F. W. Felt, clerk MARE.—Taken up by Harry Dial, in the city of Chetopa, day 29, 1882, one sorrel mare 3 or 4 years old, 14 hands high, our white feet, white strip on lower part of face, valued at

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L Hendrickson, in Pottawatomie tp. June 2, 1882, one bay mare, about 10 years old, left fore foot white a dark spot on left thigh pretty high, and is nearly blind, valued at \$30, MARE—Also by the same at the same time and place, one dark brown, (mostly black) mare, two yrs old, a few white hairs in forehead, and valued at \$20.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by W W Cole, in Eudora tp. June 17,
1882, one dark bay mare, 15 hands high, 9 vrs old, saddle
mark on right side, white hair around left hind foot, valued
at \$50.

Davis county-P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up Wm Pettylohn, in Liberty tp, one bay mare. 3 yrs old. 14 hands high, both hind feet white, some cuts on front legs as if do by fence wire, no other marks or brands, valued at \$40.

MARE.—Taken up by the same at the same time and place I dark iron-gray mare, 3 yrs old, about 15½ hands high, white spot in forchead, hind legs whiter than rest of body, branded S on left shoulder, valued at \$90.

MARE COLT.—Taken up by J K Wright, in Jefferson tp, about June 16, 1882, I dark bay or brown mare colt, supposed to be 2 yrs old, valued at \$30.

MARE COLT.—Taken up by J K Wright, in Jefferson tp, about June 16, 1882, I dark bay or brown mare colt, supposed to be 2 yrs old, valued at \$30.

My CRECOLT.—Taken up by the same at same time and place, concluded to the conservation of the property of the control of the property of the property of the property of the control of the property of the pr

Strays for the week ending July 19. Russell county-C. M. Harshbarger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G H Preble, in Paradise tp, June 22d, 1882, 1 sorrel mare 2 years old, branded on left side, val-ued at \$10,

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Oliver Armstrong. In Janesville tp,
June 17, 1882, 1 sorrel blaze-faced mare, about 9 years old,
left hind foot white, right hip down, no brands, valued at
\$25. Ottawa county-W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by Noble Barker, in Concord tp, June 14th, 1882, 1 bay pony mare, 3 or 4 yrs old, brand on left shoulder, valued at \$15, Pratt county-Paul Truitt, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Smith and Ashley, in Saratoga, 1 bay mare coit, 14½ hands high, 12 yrs old, saddle marks, vaiued at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.} COLT—Taken up by same, 1 bay stud coit, 1 yr old, no marks, valued at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.} COLT—Taken up by same, 1 brown stud coit, 2 yrs old, no more continuous properties of the country of the co

Strays for the Week Ending July 26.

Harvey county-J. C. Johnston, clerk. GELDING—Taken up by C W Walden, in Walton tp, 1 de roan gelding, 10 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at red roan gening, as yes own.

§55.

MARE—Taken up by same, I sorrel mare, 5 yrs old, white strip on face, left hind foot white, branded on left shoulder with a couble EH, valued at \$95.

Marion county.—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

marron county.—w. H. Hamminon, plerk.
PONY—Taken up by Jacob Kattenberger, Risley tp. one
reddish roan horse pony, 8 yrs old, both hind feet white,
marked HK on left hip, and 8 B with other indistinct
marks on left shoulder, valued at \$35. marks on left shoulder, valued at \$55.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk,
HORSE—Taken up by A.J Donaldson, in Chelsea tp, 1
dark buy horse, three yer old, black,
strip in face, three white feet, valued at \$50.
PONY—Taken up by same, 1 dark bay Texas mare pony,
10 yrs old, 2 white feet, branded with a triangle and creecent, valued at \$50.
COLT—Taken up by same, 1 calich onese coit, 1 yr old, 2
white feet, baid face and glass-eyed, valued at \$50.
Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

LAGGETE COUNTY—F. W. Felt, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Dary Nero, in Oswego p, June 1st, 1
bay horse colt, 1 yr past, valued at \$27.50.

MULE—Taken up by same, 1 brown horse mule colt, no
marks or brands, valued at \$27.50.

MARE—Taken up by Baniel Gwin, June 10th, in Oswego
tp. 1 iron graymare, 6 years old past, valued at \$50.

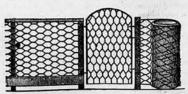
FONY—Taken up by same, 1 dark bay pony, 4 yrs old
past, valued at \$50.

State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones. Holden, Mo, keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas & A Missouri, No money required for information until stock is identified, Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited

FOR SALE. Ranch and Cattle.

In Edwards county, Southwestern Kansas, sixteen hundred acres with unlimited outside range, sixty acres wired, twelve acres in fruit and forest trees, eight acres of corrals, two wind-mills with tanks and watering-troughs, two two-story dwellings, two barns, extensive sheds and stables, dary house, poultry house, and summer kitchen. These buildings are of lumber, put up in substantial manner and in good repair. The dairy has capacity for sixty cows, is furnished with Cooley Creamers and the latest improvements in dairy apparatus Complete outfit of farming utensils and carpenter tools. Six hundred head of cattle, including thoroughbred and high grade Shorthorns, graded Jerseys, and improved Texans. Eight well broken cattle, ponies, four farm horses, Poland China hogs, goats and poultry. For particulars, Address, H. L. NORTON, Kinsley, Kas.



STEEL WIRE FENCE

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

Richmond, Ind.