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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Free Passes.

To the Editor of the Kausas Farmer:

The stand the FARMER has taken on the free pass question has surprised and disappointed many of its readers. The FARMER in its Issue of May 10th thinks that many passes are given as courtesies just as a farmer offers a free ride to a neighbor going the same way afoot; and that if a man were elected represen-tative of his district and the railroad company should send him a pass he would be unwise to return it un-

The example of a farmer offering a free ride in his wagon has no direct or even remote analogy or ap-plication to the matter under discussion, for if the farmer were transporting passengers at so much per head per mile and making his living in that way he would be no more likely to offer the courtesies of free rides to travelers going the same way afoot than railroad companies. Free passes are not courtesies, they are more substantial; they are gifts. All gifts are bestowed for one or other of the following rea-sbns: 1st, to relieve want; 2d, as a recompense for favors received; 3d, in expectation of receiving fa-vors in return. Railroad companies do not give free passes to the needy, therefore all free passes given by them are bestowed for one or both of the remaining All railroads are operated at the expense of the public and should be operated for their benefit, but the public cannot be said to own them. The roads are owned by individuals or by corporations, and the people exercise no control over them except what is necessary for their own protection. The pub lic control is exercised in an indirect way by legislation. Legislation is brought about by agitation, and by the agency of the press, and by the election of law-makers pledged to such legislation. The press and the law-makers are supposed to be the arbitra-tors between the public and the railroad companies, and if at the outset of the controversy these arbitra-tors accept favors from the railroad companies, be such favors free passes or their equivalents in cash, then the case may be said to be prejudged against the public.

If a judge were to accept substantial favors from one of the parties to a suit, could he, think you, ren-der an impartial verdict if the points to be decided were delicate? If a juror were to accept favors from one of the parties to a law suit would he be qualified to act as juror in that case? Would the lawyer of the other party, if acquainted with the fact be, willing to submit his client's case to his arbitration? In the same way we who are taxed and burthened by the unjust discriminations and exactions of railroad companies can not regard the editors or law-makers as our friends or the champions of our cause who accept or favor the acceptance of free passes or other gifts from railroad companies

I therefore hope the editor of the FARMER will retire from the perch he now occupies and take a bold and decided stand where he belongs in the ranks of the people, and be shoulder to shoulder with them, not only in this question but in all others affecting their interests and welfare. Hutchison, Reno Co.

Western Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: This being a very fit time to have a word to say about Western Kansas, particularly about the unor-ganized county, Gove. Many speeches are made by parties who pass hastily by on the trains, and I dare say some of them are credited to some extent

I will take the privilege to say that the conclusions arrived at by such persons are simply "skim milk." Kansas has braved more "kicks and cuffs" than all the other states combined and not deservedly by any means. Our part of the state has battled against great opposition, and yet this flery ordeal is being

Our county and those in close proximity to it are just learning a good lesson, one which will be of lasting benefit. We "pitched in" to agriculture full of hope, that this virgin soil would yield as the soil did in ancient time, an hundred fold. We are disappointed. It is quite certain we must be patient and take unto ourselves the different kinds of stock and let them fatten and multiply upon this nutritious buffalo grass. There are "millions in it." This is a fact, a stubborn fact. Western Kansas is one extreme pasture field-inexhaustible. It lasts the entire year, giving us the advantage over any of the eastern states. Now I do not wish to be understood to say our soil is not adapted to agriculture; it is decided! very productive. If our rains were more numerous and evenly distributed, we could astonish the world with the productions of this beautiful land. climate is undergoing favorable changes out here, and I predict the time will speedily come when w will crop it with any of our sister states. Our winter wheat is as fine as can be expected; it promises a fair crop. Rye looks very well indeed. The weather has not been favorable for the corn which is planted—rather cool. We are extensively engaged in raising cane which has done well. cane which has done well heretofore. Rice corn is a very profitable crop to raise.

Our stock are looking very well. I wish those great stock men of the east would visit our Western Kansas and see how very easily we move in the stock business. This county is fast settling up by stockists and yet there is room. Western Kansas is well adapted to raising all kinds of stock that subsist upon grass. We relish "Geraldine." Grainfield, Gove Co. W. W. WALKEY.

Potatoes for Seed.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

It is a little late in the season to discuss the note toe question, but I thought I would give you an item in regard to planting that might possibly interest you. I was southeast of town some eight miles a few days ago, and called at the farm of Ed and George

Stevens. I found the boys planting potatoes; they were planting whole seed; on inquiring "why don't you cut yourseed potatoes," they informed me that they had been experimenting some and were well satisfied that it was best to plant the potatoes whole; had planted part of their patch with whole seed, me dium size or less, part, cut in two once, and the balance cut in small pieces. They say the whole pota-toes produced fully three times as many as the pieces and twice as many good pota oes as the halves Now such experiments are worth knowing, and is the only way that anything definite can be arrived at.

W. P. POPENOE.

"Learn a Trade." To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Enclosed is an article I take from the Industrialist, published by the State Agricultural College. It is by Superintendent Graham, and is so good and so well adapted to this climate that I should like to see it in W. P. POPENOE.

It is is curious that, after such a continued dearth of invention, and such stereotyped methods of conducting trade as existed up to the close of the last century, there should be such a sudden outburst of activity as has taken place in the present century,

tions; the beautiful aniline dyes and some ammonia products are taken from what would otherwise be the waste resulting from the manufacture of illumin-ating gas. These, and other small things, which formerly were considered as waste and so much dead loss, are now made articles of commercial value through the influence of men who in their youth learned a trade, instead of spending their time in sitting upon a goods box, and who in their more mature years studied their trades while they labored

The present overcrowded condition of the so-called professions, the enormous demand for technically educated men, and the realization that wealth and even honor may be attained through the trades, are beginning to make themselves felt as powerful agents in changing public opinion, and will soon, we hope, bring about a kind of millenium, in which there will be educated at least one blacksmith for every doctor, one carpenter for every lawyer, and one thousand farmers for every office seeker.

Hard Blow at Railroads.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

We have so often been reminded of the old adage, "Not to crow until out of the woods," we thought we would not tell you of what a "too too" crop of pedigree and in very fair condition and were bred

Jackson Co., Mo.. Short-Horn Sales.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
The fifth annual sale of the Jackson County, Mo., breeders was held at Kansas City, May 24th and 25th. The sale was well attended notwithstanding bad weather. Quite a number were sold in Kansas as well as Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, which hows that these breeders are gaining a reputation as breeders of good stock. The largest proportion sold, however, went to Missouri. One hundred and eight head sold for \$14,245, making an average of \$132 per head. The best sales made were as fol-

ws: Walnut Rose of Sharon, calved Oct., 13, 1881, sold o H. C. Lindel, Graham, Mo., for \$630.

Canadian Rose, calved August 1890, sold to P. For-ade, Graham, Mo., for \$585. Vellum, of Jackson, calved April 1880, sold to D.

Richardson, Clarks, Neb., for \$325.

Your correspondent noticed among the buyers from Kansas, the following Short-horn men; WA Harris, Lawrence; CE Allen and JB Gifford, Man-hattan; CS Eichholtz, Wichita; WA Russell, Newton; Short Bros., Bellevue, and W H Woodlief, Ot

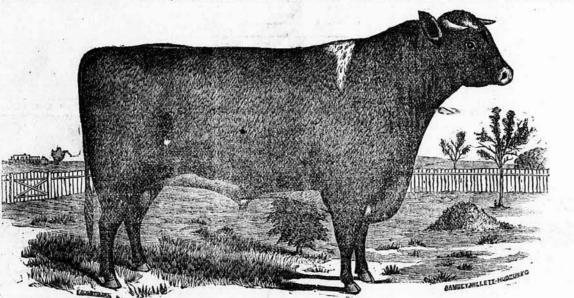
dant in our county; no prevailing disease among stock of any kind as far as I know of. We second the motion of S. J. Stewart that E. H. Funston be a member of congress; our acquaintance leads us to believe him a good man. J. W. WILLIAMS. NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., May 22. Fruit trees of all kinds promise a large yield; wheat good, some fields damaged by chinch bugs. Owing to coo weather corn is not growing well, not a good stand.

ripestrawberry yesterday; the next thing in order

will be strawberries and cream. Stock of all kind is doing well on the rich pasture lands that are abun

Stock of all kinds fattening rapidly on pasture; corn very scarce for feed; cattle selling at good figures. Quite a frost last night; earth frozen in some places. Rain which was needed fell abundantly on the 20th

SMITHLAND, Jackson Co. Fruit prospect is good. except peaches in some orchards located on low ground that have none. The weather has been favorable for farming with the exception of high winds, making it very disagreeable by reason of dust. Corn is most all planted, lost planting not coming up well; acreage large. Spring grain looks well only a little yellow, caused by cold weather. Chinch bugs are in all kinds of grain and it is feared by most far-mers that they will greatly injure the wheat. Stock is doing well: work horses are thin by reason of the scargicy of grain; hogs are thin and some are dying with something like ——. Business dull; health R. J. TOLIN.



ASHBY'S "DUKE OF SYCAMORE."

most far seeing among us will hardly venture to place a limit, or to speculate upon its accomplishments at the close of another decade.

The revolution in the manners and customs of all nations which followed the advent of the steam engine has tended to cure the greatest drawback to commerce—"the disease of distance"—and has in a measure made our wants the same as the wants of the people of other nations, and in supplying them all. These wants, which are caused by each new in vention, and which are every day becoming more numerous, create a demand for special education, which is an imperative one, and which must sooner or later command the attention of other educators than the oldest of all -experience.

The demand for men educated in the practical arts is, and has been for many years, far in excess of the supply; and, while the young man who learns a trade may not be quite so fashionable as he who enters one of the "three black professions," (facetiously so called,) law, divinity or medicine, he will at all times be ured of a good living, and of facilities which, if made use of, will make his road to success a straight one. Our public school system is always in direct response to public demand; and, as the trades have not in the past been as popular as the professions, our young people are taught the principles of philosophy and mechanics in the abstract, but not how to run an engine, loom or threshing machine; they are taught chemistry, but are unable to make soap; they are taught nothing, absolutely nothing, that they can exchange for bread, except, perhaps, the one art of teaching what they have learned; they are taught to "aim high," and they nearly always overshoot by entering one of the already overcrowded professions, where they spoil the material for many a good carpenter, do injustice to the anvil, and defraud the corr and potato fields of their rights.

As the boy draws near the time when he is legally considered a man, he perceives that, when young men try to get into any of the "soft" places of life, s great many questions are asked as to qualification moral habits, and that, should be succeed in obtaining the position sought, he would be as "one among ten thousand." He also learns that the mill of life will only grind for him as he supplies the grist.

While it is possible for almost any young man to attain success, at present, in any one of the trades, he must not forget the old motto, "There is no success without great here." cess without great labor." The easy roads to fortune, if they ever existed, are now pretty well filled; and he must content himself with his choice of the more

Nor ought he to forget the little things of life. The trained observations of the inventor of the teleph detected in a little incident, which would hardly have been noticed by another, that which he sought and which when found has knit nations and people together, annihilated space, and placed every part of the earth within speaking distance of every other part. No dream or romance could have equaled the reality.

In this fast age, this age of steel, steam and steno-

graphy, this age of manufacture, the smallest articles and those of the least value in themselves become valuable products by process of manufacture. The offal of dead animals produces the valuable gold beater's skin; their hoofs and horns furnish the useful but poisonous cyanide of potassium; even the small scraps of waste iron are valuable, when used to precipitate metalic copper from one of its solu-

no sign of abatement, and to which the wisest and wheat Sumner was going to have until we get it out of the wet, but we must let it out or we might be like the wheat heads, be full to bursting. Unless some thing happens, it will long be the wheat year of Sum ner. The rain has been hard on the junior chinches in fact the chinch and grumblers promise now to be the only short crops we will have this year.

I, too, begin to see the terrible effect of the grind ing monopolists. I have been farming a little, raised a pig to sell, t'e hungry poor of the east must have the pig or be three or four hundred pounds short; so being that for a farmer, I of course squeezed them to the amount of \$6.50 per one hundred, pig, hair and the last bucket of buttermilk he wo 6.50 or they must wait another week. I suppose if it had been an attorney fee, or interest on money, I would not have dared to squeeze the last half cent out of the poor, but as it was an agricultural product I teel all right. Two years ago before we were bur-dened with these railroad bonds, as our township now is, my conscience would have kept me from asking more than \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 lb. How these grasping monopolies, railroads and "sich." do demoralize the people. Before they set us such bad examples, our people were industrious and kind: they could raise corn for 15 cents per bushel of 72 pounds and be happy; now they must have 60 to 90 cents and only 70 lbs. Pork then at 2 25; now 6.50 wheat then at 40 to 50; now at \$1.00 to \$1.25. I have got one of Ike Wood's Poland Chinas to make anoth er 400 pound pig for next year, and if we can only get the freight reduced enough so that I can get about 8 or 9 cents next year for pigs and buttermilk, won't "we" farmers be happy? Of course the other won't "we" farmers be happy? fellow "may squeal because we hold the staff of life so high," but that is his side of the question; most questions have two sides. The winning side suits nost of us best.

Fruit prospect good. Two years ago all my peaches vere above the 10-foot mark made by the frost; this year the lower and most protected brances are fullest. Blackberries and grapes are very full; this promises so far to be one of the best countries for pears I have yet seen. Farmers are building houses, and making their homes comfortable, getting fine stock, etc. Mayor Buffington, of Oxford has an \$1800 Percheron stallion: J. H. Owens, 5 pure Short-horns; Isaac Wood, the sixth separate family of Poland Chinas; Esq. Jones, a Merino buck, Even chickens and ducks are being improved. Before the railroad came we had to put our corn into hogs so we could haul it fifty miles to market, and learned that the best breeds made the most money: probably ne county in the state has better hogs than Sumner This taught us a lesson. We have to "size up" all the other stock; a 600 lb hog and a 500 lb steer boys will say Pa raises hogs and ain't in the cattle usiness. Quite a number of eastern men with cap ital are coming in, buying farms at good prices. Prohibition fails to prohibit—immigration, as we were told it would. The secretary of Agriculture of Missouri, in his report, crows over the fact that many ett Kansas on account of prohibition; glad he is happy, we are; where one has gone for that reason, ten have come in and the ten are worth more to the state than a hundred of those who left.

Mrs. W. thinks "Geraidine" the best story yet; ha been reading for the best about forty years and has found it. Few men have seen as much of life as Uncle Joe.

GEO. T. WALTON. GEO, T. WALTON. Oxford.

nosily in Jackson County, Mo, by S E Ward, C G Smart, A M Rogers and Son, W T Hearne, C C Chiles, J Powell & Son, J T Smith, M W Anderson, Chrisman & Lee, and M P Bennett & Son. These gentlemen make a specialty of breeding for the west and constantly improve their stock as they propose to continue their sales in the future. The sale was credita ble and satisfactory to both them and their purchas

Short Zetters.

IDA, Republic Co., May 21. As I have been a co stant reader of your paper for the past two years and have never yet seen anything from this part of the country, I thought I would drop you a line. I am engaged in raising sheep and will tell of my success. I have a hundred and twenty-four lambs from nine ty-two ewes. I think I have two as good Merine rams as there is in the state that I purchased of Dunton Brothers last fall at the state fair. I have just heared them and the weight of their fleeces are 201/2 and 251/2 pounds. I have lived in Kansas 17 years and don't think I will have to go to wife's folks yet. Small grain looks well; corn rather backward.

ARLINGTON, Reno Co , May 18. We had another good rain to-day. Wheat still looks well; the recent cold, wet weather has put a check to the chinch bugs where they existed in this county; we had nonhere. The corn is yellow and backward on account of the cold weather, but the acreage is 25 per cent. greater than last year. B. P. HANAN.

NORTONVILLE, May 20. In casting around among

our acquaintances for a suitable person to represent the farmer's interest at the "National Capitol" as congressman at large we can think of no one so suitable as Gen. J. L. McDowell, of Jefferson county; he certainly would be a creditable representative man. This is the sentiment of many farmers in this com munity and we hope you will give it expression in your valuable paper. TOLEDO, May 22. A slight frost visible this morn ing: no damage to vegetation. Two good rains last

week has given the crops a splended growing boom I never saw a better prospect for wheat; an exceptional large acreage of oats and miliet has been sown and is promising. The cool weather has retarded the growth of corn, but it has given us a good opportunity for cultivating and it has mostly been used to good advantage by all the farmers, so our corn is now in good shape to grow as soon as the weather warms up. The gardens and truck patches are fine. Apples and peaches will be a full half crop. Farmers are jubilant over the prospects for a good crop generally, and we certainly hope they may not be disappointed.

Core, Jackson Co., May 18 The cold wave that prevailed last week and the first of this week has subsided without injury to crops or fruit with the exception of turning the corn yellow the last two or three warm days, though it is changing its color very fast; farmers are now busy cultivating their cornsome the second time; wheat and rye are now in head and harvest will soon be here. Fruit of all kinds is abundant and doing well; plucked the first

Gossip About Stock.

Blackleg, or something like it, has appeared mong cattle in Morris county. Phillips county has upwards of four thousand

Mitchell county horses have pinkeye, and many are dying, says the Beloit Gazette.

B. F. Porter, Plattsburg, Mo., lately sold a car load of Short-Horn bulls to H. D. Platt, Jetmore, Hodgeman Co., Kas.

C. E. Allen, Manhattan, Kas., is doing a rushing business with his Poland China hogs and Short-Horn cattle. His crop of thoroughbred Poland China pigs this year will number 350. See the cut of one of his pigs at the head of his advertisement.

Col. Harris, of Lawrence, is expending considerable means this season towards making the Linwood herd the "top" herd of Kansas.

Sam Jewett, Independence, Mo., refused \$50 per head for 50 Merinos. He certainly has ome " crack" sheep.

Wm. Fry, Pawnee county, lately received a

fine Alderney cow and calf from Illinois. The Kansas wool growers meet at Manhattan

June 21. Wm. C. Huffman will soon ship a couple of

car loads of high grade Short-Horn bulls and heifers to Hunnewell. Forty thousand head of cattle have lately

iven into Lincoln Texas. Mr. Goodnight shipped sixty car loads of

beef cattle from Dodge City last week. Some eight hundred Colorado cattle were

lately received on Mr. Jones' ranch in Chase county, this state. The Hamiltons will offer twenty-five Short-

Horn bulls for sale at Wichita June 7. Cowley county has 20,355 head of cattle, 13,-

827 hogs, 60,666 sheep, 5,600 horses, and 2,760

More Cattle Sales.

Our Kansas buyers are to be better accommodated this year than usual. The well known Hamiltons, of Kentucky, on whose stock there is no discount, have resolved to visit Emporia, Wichita, and Caldwell in June, with some of their fine stock and hold sales there. See their advertisement in another column. These gentlemen are responsible and safe breeders. They could not afford to deceive, even if they were so disposed. As an evidence of the quality of their stock we may state that they have at the head of their herds Imp. Grand Duke of Geneva, bought in England by B. B. Groom, for 2,000 guineas; also Baron Dukes First, Second, and Third, and several other noted bulls. We advise all persons wanting good stock to attend

In reply to a friend concerning pleuro-pneumonia in Pottowatomie county: We immediately wrote to the postmaster at St. Mary's who replied that he had consulted with stock men and found nothing to indicate the presence of this disease in that region.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will hold its next meeting at the Court House Saturday, June 3d, 1882, at 2 P. M. Every body is invited and a large attendance, of farmers especially is desired.

From the Coffeyville Journal we learn that Wells Bros., merchants of that place, shipped 14,000 pounds of wool last week for the farmers, making 52,000 pounds in all this spring.

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The Stock Interest.

The Breeds of Swine.

SUFFOLKS. The Suffolk is one of the small, white breeds originated in England, where pigs essentially the same are also called Yorkshires, or, Small Yorkshires, and have been in times past, if they are not now, called York-Cumberlands. Sidney speaks of the Cumberlands or ("Middle Yorkconstantly exhibited under the name of York-Middlessex, the Coleshill, and the Prince Al- will be .- F. D. Coburn, in Breeder's Gazette. berts or Windsors of England were all founded on the Yorkshire-Cumberland stock, and some of them are morely pure Yorkshires transplanted and rechristened. That branch of the stock bearing the name of Middlesex was principally bred and exhibited by a Mr. Barber, of Buckinghamshire, who won prizes with them at the Smithfield shows from 1841 to 1856. Those designated as Coleshill pigs were bred by the Earl of Radnor, at Coleshill, and shown at Smithfiell with considerable success between 1844 and 1850. "When any of Lord Radnor's

stock passed into other hands in England the

produce generally ceased to be called Coles-

hills, but became Suffolks, Yorkshires or Mid-

dlesex, according to the fancy of the breeder."

Probably one of the most prominent causes of their somewhat general dissemination was quiet and peaceable. One breeder writes: "We the fact that they were quite largely bred by and favorites of Queen Victoria's husband, Prince as of fastening our Galloways. Not having Albert, on the royal estates at Windsor Castle. stable room for all, we turn a part of them loose They were exhibited under his auspices (of with our horses." course with considerable success) at the Smithfield Club Shows, between 1845 and 1855. From that time it was the fashion in certain directions to call them Prince Albert Suffolks or the Windsor breed, and the English authority of the time wrote, no doubt with truth, that duce, and which is known as well marbled beef. it was a tribe greatly in demand by gentlemen pig breeders, and that their opponents called this respect, and so long has it been fixed in the them drawing-room pigs. They were introduced into France, and for a time were quite brought a penny per pound more than any othpopular among those who affected leadership in er cattle in the markets of England. If this matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. Joseph superiority in quality can be retained by the Harris, in his excellent work on the pig (Rochester, N. Y., 1870), says: "The Prince Albert time see bullocks of this breed selling here for Suffolks, which we now learn are nothing but \$12 to \$20 each more than beeves of like weight high-bred grades, have been introduced into of any other breeds. Upon this point, A. Palthe United States. Perhaps the writer has less cause than he supposed to regret that one which mand at large prices for even half-breeds, we he kept until four years old finally found her way to the pork barrel without even breeding a were sold to local butchers, who gave them single pig. * * * They are not favorites with the majority offarmers.'

They have been known in America for forty years or more, and were brought to notice by importations made into Massachusetts by Isaae and Josiah Stickney. Though known in all the States to some extent, at one time or another since, they have never become widely popular or extensively raised as farmer's hogs, doubtless due to the fact that they were too small,not wholly satisfactory as breeders and nurses, had skins too tender to withstand the exposure they encountered, and too nearly resembling some of their remote ancestors described as being "perfect bladders, filled with hog's lard, and nearly of the same size and quality."

Many who attempted to raise Suffolks found that their tender, papery skins were too delicate to remain sound in the mud, wind and sun of the prairie regions where mange seemed to erwise, the Short-horns of the same age, but be their natural accompaniment. In other words, the change from the royal rosewood pens growth.—Breeder's Gazette. and plum-pudding, at Windsor Castle, to our boundless seas of mud and maize, was too great. and other breeds of less aristocratic origin have far surpassed them in the race for popular

The standard characteristics and markings of the Suffolks, as agreed upon in the Swine Breeders' Convention, is as follows: Head small, very short; cheeks prominent and full; face dished: snout small and very short: jowl fine; ears short, small, thin, upright, soft and silky; neck very short and thick, the head appearing almost as if set on front of shoulders chest wide and deep, elbows standing out brisket wide but not deep; shoulders thick rather apright, rounding outward from top to elbows; creps wide and full; ribs well arched out from back; good length between shoulders and hams; flanks well filled out and coming well down at ham; back broad, level and straight from crest to tail, not falling off or down at tail; hams wide and full, well rounded out; twist very wide and full all the way down; legs small and very short, standing wide apart -in sows just keeping the belly from the ground; bone fine; feet small, hoofs rather spreading; tail small, long and tapering; skin thin, of a pinkish shade, free from color; hair fine and silky, not too thick; color of hair pale yellowish white, perfectly free from any spots or other color; size small to medium.

as they now exist are much superior, for the ing out the nest and putting in some dry mategeneral farmer's use, to those of fifteen or twenty years ago, owing to increased size, hardiness and a less delicate skin with more hair. While, as has been stated, they are not general favorites with those who produce the bulk of our pork, they are by no means without their enthusiastic admirers, who prefer them to any others of the porcine tribe. As an example, good, large, healthy chickens, we must begin Mr. Wm. Smith, a well-known citizen of Detroit, Mich., who has been familiar with them them thrive without we give them plenty of both in England and America, says: "Having good food made up in the best shape possible. bred the Suffolks continually for over forty To give them a good start in their early life we years, I can safely assert that, they are great favorites with me. I find in my improved them out of the wet grass, and see that they

breed nothing to condemn and everything to have a warm place at night that is dry and has commend. They attain good size at an early good ventilation. Without this precaution age, and their quiet, pleasant disposition, clean, snow-white appearance and handsome form are very desirable features in connection with them out on cold, wet days. They will not their many other good qualities, not the least of which is the comparatively small amount of food they require."

For those who want a few pigs of a satisfied disposition, that keep easily, like to be petted, and are of no other color than white, the Sufshires") as having been originally somewhat folks will be found very desirable. For those larger, but says they have been continually in- who raise pork in large quantities by methods termixed, with mutual advantage, and pigs of having but little painstaking and attention to exactly the same form, the result of crosses, are details in them, some other breed or combination of breeds will be found to answer a better shire or Cumberland, according to the fancy of purpose, at least until certain characteristics of the exhibitor. That the improved Suffolk, the the Suffolks are modified, as they doubtless

Galloway, or Scotch Polled Cattle.

It has been claimed that the absence of horns enables the shipper to crowd into a railroad car a greater number of Galloways, or other polled cattle, than of any horned breed. This is not true. Horns spreading as widely as do those of the Texas-Spanish cattle do not hinder jamming the stock cars full to their utmost capacity, and they are so filled with the belief that when the animals are closely crowded they will support each other in the standing position so necessary to the welfare of the stock. But polled cattle require far less room in the stable or other shelter than do horned cattle, and are safely allowed to mingle with horses, sheep or swine without restraint, as they are naturally would as soon think of tying our flock of sheep

The most valuable characteristic of the Scotch-polled cattle is the generally admitted superiority of their flesh, which has that intimate admixture of fat with lean, which breeders of other cattle so earnestly strive to pro-So great is the superiority of the Galloway in breed, that for many years these cattle have Scotch-polled cattle in America, we will in due mer & Sons, says: "As there has been a dehave fitted only three for the butchers. These great credit for the admixture of fat and lean, and for the large proportion of good cuts, par ticularly in the shoulder cuts. We think them an early maturing cattle; the only good cattle we have in this section to compare them with are the Short-horns, of which there are a number of herds."

The charge is made that the Galloway ma tures slowly, and that they cannot be made "prime fat." The term "prime fat" usually, if not invariably, means the presence of a great mass of tallow under the skin, giving a smooth roundness of outline more pleasing to the eye than the fat is to the palate. But it is found that under the warmer skies of America the Galloway makes a very respectable growth. Messrs. Palmer & Sons write that they find that at two years old their Galloways equal in size, and more than equal in development othafter that age the Short-horn excel them in

Chicken Chat.

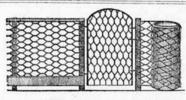
To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

What to feed our young chickens is now the all important question among those who have flock of young chickens to look after and feed. I have had the best success feeding young chicks as follows: The first feed is very important and should always consist of the yolk of hard boiled eggs rubbed together with dry, stale bread; feed this for the first week, then give all of the eggs, the white as well as the yolk. Continue to give this feed till they are three weeks old, as often as twice a week after the first week. When they are two weeks old make mush out of meal and shorts, and to give variety to the feed, give them a mess of pota toes with some wheat bran to thicken it, mixed up together; feed this for the morning and noon feed, for if they are not confined three feeds a day is plenty after they are three weeks old, but they should be ted at least as often a five times a day till this age. For the last feed at night give wheat screenings, millet seed buckwheat, or cracked corn. Chicks should not be fed fill they are twenty-four hours old, A very safe plan to follow is to let the chicks remain with the hen without feed as long as they will. They generally need warmth more than they do feed. I take the old hen off the nest when all the eggs are hatched, give her It is highly probable the best of the Suffolks | all she wants to eat and drink, then after cleanrial, place the chicks in, and the mother, and confine her there. If she has had plenty to eat and drink she will stay very contentedly. My reason for feeding on eggs is, that it keeps the young chicks from having a diarrhœa. For the same reason I never feed anything but whole grain without cooking it. If we wish to rear when they are young; and we cannot have must give them plenty and variety of food, keep

your young chicks will not de well. Keep their roosting place clean if you can; do not let suffer to be penned up near as much as they will if allowed to be out in the cold and wet. When chicks are a month old, if they have been fed and cared for as I have previously directed, they will have come to goodly proportions in size, and should then be in very good condition. Thenceforward they will require heartier food than formerly: and they will grow and thrive according to the treatment given them from this time on till they reach full maturity. There is no danger of feeding young chicks too much; we give them all they will eat up clean, but do not give them a lot to sour; for if they then eat it, it will do them no good but harm. I am very glad to see the ladies take such an interest in poultry. Some of the best breeders of poultry are ladies who have had great success and which I wish the ladies of Kansas may have. F. E. MARSH.

Advertisements.

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



STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use: Being a strong net work without nare, 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 brist and CHEAPEST ALL IRON automatic or self opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or SEDGWICK BROS.

Richmond, Ind.

216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

Successors to A. PRESCOTT & CO.

(Incorporated January 4th, 1882.)

CAPITAL STOCK; \$100,000

DIRECTORS

OFFICERS.

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Does a General Branking Business, buys and sells exchange, discounts good commercial paper, and will extend to its customers all facilities consistent with safe banking, Real Estate Loans a Specialty. Correspondence invited.

SPERRY'S MAULS.'

With Hickory Handles. Two kinds, Iron and iron with wood face. Ten sizes. Will not fly off the handle, Made of the best iron. Kept by all the leading hardware dealers in the West.

The only genuine have "Sperry's Maut' cast on them. Don't be swindled by a worthless scrap-iron intertain.

RHEUMATISM or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

SALICYLICA

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

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See that every box bears the name of Daniel Romme





Royal St. John. New Remington,

AND OTHER MACHINES.

DUTTON & JOHNSON, Agts., Topeka, Kas.

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Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School:



Gran' Ma's Yeast

Gran' Ma's Yeast Cakes" are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the 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.

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Coates' "Lock Lever" Hay & Grain Rake.



Patented Aug. 1867, Jan., 1875, June, 1875, and Nov., 1876. 80,000 now in Use. Twenty Steel Teeth complicated ratchet wheels, friction bands, nor other horse machinery needed to operate it. Slight to of lever and Daiver's Wriahr dumps it. Best self dump in market. A small boy rakes easily 20 es per day with the Coates' "Lock Leven." Send for Circulars. A. W. COATES & CO., ALLIANCE, OHIO.

NOYES' HAYING TOOLS.

FOR STACKING OUT IN FIELDS OR MOWING AWAY



Anti-friction Hay Carrier, Grapple Fork,
Wood Pulleys, Floor Hooks, etc.
Send for circular and designs for tracking barns to
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Factory and General Office, Batavia, Ill.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly News

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

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

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2 TRAINS DAILY.

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

Fast Time, Superior Accommodations.

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ALL HAIL TO THE GLAD HARVEST APPROACHING,

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

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER

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

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

A LINE OF THRESHING MACHINERY THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED.

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

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Ceneral Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

The Best Buggies in the Market for the Money. Top and Open Buggies, End Spring Buggies, Side Bar Buggies, Timkin Spring Buggies, Side Spring Buggies.

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

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

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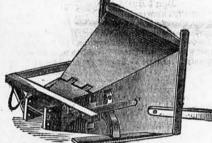
The Celebrated Watertown Platform

Spring Wason.

THE STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WACON OF THIS COUNTRY.

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

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Euroka Modgo Layer.

Euroka Hedge Layer. osage hedge seed:

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

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

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

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ka, Shawnee county; O.: John F. Willits: Grove City Jefferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, John son county: P. B. Maxson, Emporta Lyon county; W, H. Toothaker, Clathe, Johnson county.

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Fensus, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

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At wholessie, retail, or on commission. My plants made a large growth last year and will give the public entire satisfaction. Printed instructions for cultivating hedge fences sent free to any address M. F. MICKEY, Judction City, Kas

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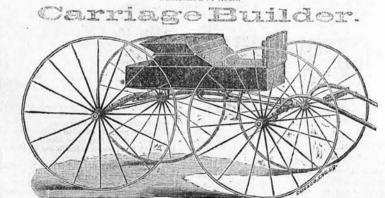
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It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS Mans been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over four ded 1784. can literation. Ask your Storkeeper for them in Griginal excluding packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphila.

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J. A. POLECIE. Wholesale and Retail



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

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SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, Kas,

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

1842

What Farmers and Threshermen say about the Agitator

J. I. CASE T. M. CO., NACINE, WIS.
"Don't Chango it." "Perfect as it is."
In Grain, Flax, Timothy, Clover and Peas. ENCINE ENCINORSE PO 110 for Cafalogue Trophing.

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1882

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TE SO RIV OUR BORTABLE ASSESSED. IF SO, BUY OUR PORTABLE SAWSMILL.

8. 10. 12.16, 21, 25, 30 Tates 2005 Allemachinery Warranied. Take it to the Timber | Save Hauling Logs to Mill, 5.000, to 10.000 Feet per Day PORTABLE SAW WILL.



Sent FREE I TREATISE ON FRUIT EVAPORE AND General Statistics.
American Mfg Co., Waynesboro, Pa

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, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri, House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

ENCINES (Traction & Portable) for ENCINES Farm, Naw Mill & Plantation For prices, etc. write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

(Established 1866.)

PAY'S BUILDING MATERIAL
FOr Loots, Walls and techniques in place of plaster. Sanctice and catalogue mailed free. W. H. PAY'Camden, M.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 123 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

When an address is to be changed from one postoffice to another, give the names of both effices, 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

New Advertisements.

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

Beatty's organs; Cycle: Sperry's Mauls; Cincinnat Artisan; Strayed Horses; Stock and Farm for Sale; Pensions; Shepherd Pups; W. S. Porter, breeder; Hamilton's Cattle Sale; J. S. Ashby, breeder of Short-

Our readers will find editorial notices of two good books in another place under the head 'Book Notices."

The Kansas Central Agricultural Society will hold its seventh annual fair at Junction City, October, 4, 5 and 6.

We ask attention to the advertisement of G. W. Frazier in another place. Mr. F. offers a valuable farm, with improvements and stock, and we incline to think he will give a good bargain.

Two good letters from ladies-Harrietta and Tirzah Ann, came in for the Ladies Department. If the writers will give us their real names, we will be pleased and will publish their letters.

A subscriber asks us to state in the FARMER whether J. B. Johnson, who is a candidate for Governor is a railroad attorney. Our information is, that he is the regular attorney for the new Leavenworth & Topeka road now building.

The A. T. & S. F. have put an accommoda tion train on which leaves Topeka at 7 o'clock a. m., arriving at Kansas City at 9:45. Leaves Kansas City at 5:10 p. m., arrives at Topeka at 8. This will prove to be a very popular train. It is what the people have needed for a long

One of our correpondents suggests Gen. J. L. McDowell, Jefferson county, as a proper man for Congressman-at-large. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Gen. McDowell, and therefore cannot speak advisedly concerning him, but believe our correspondent would not suggest his name if he were an unfit

On our first page we present a cut of Dake of Sycamore, a thoroughbred, pure Short-Horn, tion to be-"That the custom of issning passes the property of J. L. Ashby, Turney P. O., for free rides is wrong in any and every Clinton Co., Mo., who advertises private sales possible view of the case," we need an enthusiastic, and careful breeder. He refers to in this article is, the interest which the peoto the most noted breeders of the country as to ple have in the pass business. In our article his responsibility. Don't neglect to look up his of two weeks ago we gave it as our opinionadvertisement, whether you want any cattle now or not. You may want to correspond with him.

The cold and continuous rains of the past two weeks have somewhat delayed the ripening of wheat, but no injury to that crop has resulted. The rains very generally came so moderately that the bloom was not disturbed, and they were not so excessive as to cause rust. They were of incalculable service, in connection with the low temperature, in destroying chinch bugs. One farmer writes us that he cannot find a live bug on his place. Corn, of course, is growing very slowly, because of the cold, and rains have hurried on the weeds, so that there is work ahead in cleaning up the fields before wheat harvest begins. Our seasons are so long that we have abundance of time, and nobody is worrying about the corn. Wheat harvest, in southern Kansas, may be said to begin this week. Early varieties of wheat were nearly ready for the reaper last Saturday.

Silk Culture-Woman's Work.

The FARMER has recently received some ject at the head of this article, asking for a thinking about it. There can be no debate on rying the people and their property from place to the labor of women, and it has been perfect- primary rights. They may at any time, in lawnish a superior feed for the silk worm. They roadway, but of the road proper and all its apare as good as mulberry, and both trees grow well in this state.

It is a fact, becoming more apparent every

some employment besides the daily monotony of household routine. Our young women are reaching out for clerkships, trades and professions. In the building where this paper is ployed, as printers, folders, clerks, etc. The dry goods stores in all cities, the postoffices, ex- of the roads. In consideration of paying lawmothers, begin to feel the pressure of that bond- pany in the management of its business, so as age which has made woman a slave in all the to make travel and commerce as safe and expast time.

Does the raising of the silkworm, care of the ocoon and the spinning and weaving of its tender threads, offer a field inviting to our women? It would seem so. Already American women are dressed in silk clothing which their own hands reeled, spun, wove and made California and Pensylvania have silk Associations, and only a few days ago a bevy of upon the President, clad in their own manufacture of silk. Here in Kansas for some years a colony of silk growers have made a successful venture. We have silk manufactories that last year turned out nearly \$40,000,000 worth of silk goods, but it was largely from raw silk imported. There is no duty on the importation of raw silk, and some \$12,000,000 worth of it came to our shores in 1881. The raising of cocoons is a regular vocation with many people in southern Europe, especially in France and Italy where labor, as well as the cost of living is much lower than with us. This, of course, brings that labor and its products in the silk industry into competion with our own, and that puts the prices here so low that our people hesitate to attempt a competition. The cocoons of Japan, even, have been for some years, shipped across our continent and oceans to Europe for reeling there, and then the raw silk shipped back to our manufactories. Our manufactured silk is protected by tariff duties, but the raw material is not.

It is evident, however, that public attention is being directed to this light and profitable industry. It will require time and persistent effort to effect permanent results. The associations above mentioned and others in different parts of the country that are interested in one or another direction, will be the nucleus about which successful influences may work; and it is not at all improbable that in a few years thousands of our Kansas women will be actively engaged in this business. As efforts increase, productions will accumulate, and all things will work together to build up a permanent trade in our own native grown fibre.

The great difficulty, as above intimated, has been that there was no home market for the co coons. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is making an effort to have a filature or reeling establishment erected at the Capitol where cocoons would be purchased, and will be broken, and such an influence would be brought to bear on the powers that be, that government would come to woman's aid and give her what shall be needed to stimulate this industry and secure its permanence.

Next week, or soon thereafter, we will pur sue the subject further, and refer to details in the work of raising cocoons, reeling, manufacturing, etc.

Another Chapter on Free Rides.

Our readers have another good letter on Free Passes this week. Mr Sullivan is a clear, argumentative writer, and we invite attention to

Having clearly defined the FARMER's posiof fine stock in another column. Mr. Ashby is any more time on that. What we wish to refer not sp "That every public roadway, whether it be a common highway for general travel and convenience, or a canal or navigable river or lake. or a railway, belongs to the people." This is a general proposition only, and must be understood to be subject to such qualifications as, the existence of any private or local rights renders necessary or proper. The people, as an organized body, primarily own every foot of the soil within their national jurisdiction; and in disposing of any portion of it for any purpose they never relinquish their rights to re-possess it whenever that shall become necessary. Private or local rights, however, must be respected to the extent of remuneration for losses sustained. If a man's house is needed for an army hospineeded for a camp ground or fort, it is taken

and he is paid. So, when the people, for their own convenience, need a roadway for rapid transportation, they authorize a railway company to locate the line of such roadway, and then the people set most important item in the butter business. It that line apart for a railroad, requiring the company to pay all losses to individual owners. suggestions from interested readers on the sub- This gives to the company and its assigns exclusive right to the use of that line, so set apart, presentation of the subject in our columns to to the extent that it may grade the earth, tie the end that our Kansas women may be set to and iron the roadbed, and run its cars in carthe proposition that silk culture is well suited to place. But the people do not surrecder their ly demonstrated that osage orange plants fur- ful manner, take possession not only of the purtenances-iron, wood, cars, engines, depots -everything belonging to the way or the company using it, making proper compensation for

year that our women demand as well as need private losses. This is the sense in which the than butter and milk; exclusion from currents people own the road.

Permission to open and operate railroads is in the receiving and care of milk. given by the people for the people. That is to printed, there are at least a dozen females em- facilities for transportation which railroads afpress offices, in many law and public offices ful damages to individuals, the company obtains women and girls are employed. In Chicago the right to grade and equip its line, and move the number of these new workers runs away up its coaches. The road being authorized by the ment or stone floor, and that kept wet. into the thousands. But they are in the cities. people, and all its public advantages to be en-What are the country girls, the daughters of joyed by them, they enact into law certain rules the farmers, to do? They, as well as their and regulations for the government of the compeditous as possible; and in order to prevent extortion in tolls, they also establish a rate of shall not be charged or paid for passenger fare or for freight. It is presumable, though it is not true, generally, that the legislature, when fixing these rates, knows what is reasonable pay for such services. The government does not interfere with the charges of merchants, or Philadelphia ladies visited Congress and called manufacturers, or traders, for their wares, because the people are generally able to help themselves in these cases; but in the business of railroading the people are one party to the contract, and as they have both the right and the power to secure themselves in the proper enjoyment of their own business, they contract n advance with railroad companies that nothing to exceed certain specified sums of money shall be charged for any service performed by the railroad management. So far, then, as the present law is concerned, and the people through the law, as long as the company does passengers and freight free of all charge, But \$1.00. here comes in another principle which we will present when we come to argue the matter of discrimination in freight.

The law of Kansas requires that the rate of passenger fare on railroads in this state shall not exceed six cents per mile. That was the some of them up to six years ago. Now, however, none of them, as we are informed and believe, charge more than four cents a mile, and some of them only three. What caused this reduction, we will not stop now to inquire. Is is sufficient for our present purpose to note the

fact only.
Then, if in the face of a six-cent law, the roads are being successfully operated on a threecent basis; and if, besides that fact, the companies can afford to carry a large percentage of their own interest, should investigate the subject and ascertain what is a fair passenger rate o that it may be named in the law?

Western Kansas-Dairying.

The hardiness and enterprise, perseverence and patience of pioneer agriculturists are proverbial. They face new climates, strange soils, and foreign influences without a murmur, and the reeled silk sold to the manufacturers. If brave the perils of frontier life-disease, privathis effort, or some similar one succeeds, the ice tion, failure of crops, famine-and try, try again. The determined settlers in Western Kansas are good specimens of this class. They have seen and felt what rarely falls to the lot of men, and still they are there, determined to conquer the desert and make it bloom. Exhaustless in resources, their ingenuity is equal to any and every emergency. With a faith in themselves and their country grand in its persistence, they are passing one by one the milestones in their perilous way, and to-day we find them at the top of the upper tier crying "Hurrah, for Kansas!" God bless the people there

The latest, and among the best of their moves is that in the direction of dairying. Their tion a formidable barrier to success in ordinary and general farming. It therefore becomes a necessity to concentrate their labor in such things as will combine the greatest value in the smallest space and in lightest articles. Upon this philosophy, vast herds and flocks are accumulating in that region, and millions of tons of grass are shipped away in the form of beef and mutton. And they are beginning to utilize the milk of their cows; so that another vast industry, now in conception, is soon to be established.

Dairying in western Kansas, and indeed in all the state, will one day be one of our leading industries. But, like all other kinds of labor, it requires skill and perseverence. Any place where grass grows, and water runs, and the free air of the heaven blows, good butter and cheese may be made. These essential matters given by the Great Dispenser of good gifts, all else may be provided by the genius and labor of active brains and willing hands.

It is not necessary to have a flowing stream tal, it is taken, and he is paid. If his farm is of water always near the milk house; nor is it essential to have and preserve a mountain of ice to keep the milk cool. Butter is churned on the deserts of Asia by the motion of moving camels on the march. Butter can be made anywhere; but the mere making of it is not the must be well made, and then its freshness and flavor must be preserved. Making good butter requires both care and experience, and these need to be combined with good common sense The same things are true of making cheese.

In the dairy business many things are unportant. The health, and food, and drink, and general care of the cows; cleanliness in milking and in handling the milk afterwards; cleanliness in the vessels used to receive and retain the milk; cleanliness and ventilation of the place where milk is kept, and its freedom from impure odors-for nothing is more susceptible to surrounding influences in the atmosphere of warm dry air; these things all are important

Then, in the cream stage, in the churning say: The people want to use the means and and dressing of butter, and in preserving it for market, and all the many details auxiliary to ford; and therefore they authorize the building these, continually need attention. Where there are no running streams, good wells or cisterns must be supplied. The water must be pure and cool; the milk house must have ce-

These are some hints on general outlines The establishment of creameries and cheese factories in western Kansas would reach every man, woman and child in that deserving section. Two or three good cows would supply an ordinary family with all necessaries; and a dozen such cows would be worth more than macompensation to the company, more than which ny a single quarter section of land. The FARM-ER will give all the aid and comfort it can to this infant industry, and will collect and disburse all the useful information on the subject which it can, by diligent and persistent labor, obtain.

Book Notices.

Messrs. Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, N. Y., have just issued a late work of 129 pages with the title above given. It is written by Peter Howden, and is intended as a sort of hand book for ready reference in the examination and study of horses with the object of purchasing. Horses are becoming universal favorites, and this book will materially assist inexperienced persons in making safe purchases. It names all the important and unimportant points, both as to form and soundness, and gives suggestions and rules for detecting them. From our examination, we believe the book will prove to be of much value to all lovers of the horse, and especially to those persons who have had little experience in the not charge beyond the legal rates, it is not care and handling of horses. The book may be had amenable, even though it carry one-half of its

AMERICAN POLITICS. Our readers may remember that, some weeks ago we called their attention to a book with the title above, then in press. The work is now on our table for examination. It is a large book of upwards of one thousand double column pages, of matter relating to the subject in hand. The object of the author rate charged in the infancy of our roads, and on Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, is to present a compendium of historical facts which will show to the reader the actual state of our politics from the beginning down to the discussion of the Chinese bill in April of the present year. The history of all political parties is given-when and how they came to be organized their positions on important matters of public policy as set forth by their party resolutions or platforms and by utterances of their leading men. only are given, not mere opinions; and in this lies the chief merit of the book. The reader may rely on the truthfulness of the work, because he may, by his own researches, verify its statements. We have often wondered why such a book was not written long ago for Americans are wofully deficient in this very impassengers free, is it not time that the people, in their own interest, should investigate the suban unsuspecting people with astounding disregard ot historic truth. But it is because of their ignor-ance. This book will be an eye-opener to all such.

The history of parties, however, is but a fraction of the book. It gives the state of the law on all political subjects; as Tariffs, Lands, Civil rights, Pe Bounties, Slavery, Commerce, etc., etc.; and International law, or Law of Nations, and Parliamentary law, are also given together with the structure of the government—the departments, their details and nanagement, civil service and methods of appoint-

ment, with salaries, etc.

Among the many good things here brought together are speeches and writings of our prominent men of opposing opinions on all the leading topics of political discussion, down even to those of Senators Miller, Vest, Hoar and others on the Chinese bill

recently passed.

The political laws are a marked and useful feature of the book. Here the reader may see our tariff and banking laws; our civil rights, land and pension laws, and all others of importance, withou anybody's word. The recent discussions of Mormonism, the Chinese and South American questions; th currency; the banks-every important subject that has ever been discussed as prominent measures, has its place in this book. We have not time or space to go further. The book is an encyclopedia of political May their brightest hopes be realized, and still. knowledge and literature, and will fill a place that no other single book has ever been intended to fill No person who desires to be well informed in our political history ought to be without this book. It is wholly free from partisan bias, giving only establishgreat distance from market makes transporta- ed facts. What opinions are recorded are those of representative men in the public history, and not those of the author.

> ---Tejas or Teias, was the name of a tribe of Indins long ago on the Sabine river, and from them we have Texas.

-The denomination known as Waldenses were followers of Peter Waldo, of Lyons, whose doctrine was opposed to that of the Roman church,

---- A Roumanian engineer has invented a sub-me ine ship that can remain a thousand feet under wa ter twelve hours without injury to the crew.

This. That and the Other.

"The Asthma Left Me."

A patient writes: "The asthma left me after taking your compound Oxygen about ten days, and I had a fine sleep of our or five hours without sitting up in bed." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent tree Drs. STARKEY & PALEN.

1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A man that is variable is not esteemed very able by his

A Friend to the Friendless.

forrow and sickness is the too common heritage of hu unity, and when we see how little is done to alleviate th niseries of the great mass of humanity we are almost out of patience with life. Even where the intentions are best, in norance is prone to bid the afflicted "suffer and be stro instead of "ministering to the mind diseased," or laying a hand of healing on the poor tortured body. Ah! when Science and Philanthropy, with love and sym-pathy and skill, come to the aid of the sufferers, they feel as

if the angel of annunciation had drawn near Samaritan Nervine really is salvation to thousands. speak from a full heart when I say it, for friends very near and dear to me have been restored to health and happines

by means of it.

"God bless Dr. Richmond," said one of them to me the
other day. "I feel as I know the man mentioned in Scrip ture must have felt when he went from Jerusalem to Jeri and fell among thieves, and when robbed and at the poin of death, was befriended and restored to health by the Goo

"Yes," he continued, "that was exactly my condition. I had spent a fortune in dector's bills and patent medicines. Everything I could hear of I tried, so desperate was my sit-uation, but I grew worse steadily, until some kind friend told me of the Samaritan Nervine. Since taking it I am, as you see, restored to perfect health.

With such incontrovetible proof of the beneficient natur of the remedy, it is not strange that an editor, always solici-

ous for an accurate knowledge of what could benefit the tors for an accurate knewledge of what to a country of world in general, should take the earliest opportunity of visiting the inventor and proprietor of the medicine at the

World's Epileptic Institut We found the doctor in his elegant private office busily engaged in superintending the gentlemen whose business it is to attend to the details of the immense correspondence which is a natural result of his wide-spread reputation.

On making known our wishes, he very kindly accompa-uled us in our tour of inspection through the magnificent building and grounds.

Almost as soon as we entered the office our attention was

arrested by a wonderful collection of photographs, numbering somewhere in the thousands. All nations, ages and stations were represented. The elegant carte of the society leader was side by side with the picture of the humble arti-san; innocent childhood and withered old age showed in their counterterfeit presentments the gratitude they could their counterterfelt presentments the grailfude they could not speak; doctors, lawyers, ministers of the gospel, soldiers, laborers, plain mothers of families, haughty children of wealth, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, all were represented. It reminded me of the miracle curse of Europe, only instead of the crutches, bandages, gold, silver and wax images of the recuperated pilgrims, left before the shrine of the miracle worker, Dr. Richmond has as testimonfals the pictures of his deeply crateful particular. onials the pictures of his deeply grateful patients.

You must feel very happy, doctor, when you look at this

'You must feel very happy, doctor, when you look at this collection,' we said.

"Ah! yes," said the doctor pleasantly, "but if you like my Art Gallery, what would you say to my Library!"

He led the way to the next apartment, and we followed, expecting only to see perhaps one book case filled with dusty tomes of abstract science. Instead, the walls were lined with very handsome bookcases, containing over one hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials from those whom dred thousand unsolicited testimonials from those whom the Nervine had cured.

"How wonderfully fortunate as well as talented you are," we exclaimed in amazement, "The Nervine has proved a perfect gold mine,"
The doctor looked at us reproachful.
"I am not one to underestimate the value of weath," he

answered, "for I have known what it is to be without it, but what is the most colossal fortune that was ever in the grasp of mortal man in comparison to the good my remedy is deing? Picture to yourself, if you can, what must be the feelings of an erileptic. Think of him with his dreadful dis case so long pronounced incurable. He cannot take part in the studies, duties, employments, recreations or amusements of an ordinary fellow being. He is an object of horror ratner than of pity to his friends. His malady never stands still; it is constantly growing worse and more dreadful in its phases. Last and most dreadful before him stands the awful phantom of insanity. Steeping or waking he feels that it is there, and that sooner or later it will cutch him; and it does. An epileptic must be, like Job, tempted to curse Heaven and die. Why, it would bring tears to your eyes to read a letter I received from a gentleman in Potsdam, New York, teiling how he had two thousand dreadful fits in eighteen months, and is now, thanks to the Nervine, entirely cured. That poor fellow can sarreely find words strong enough to express his feelings. That's the kind of a thing to make a man feel happy."—St. Joseph, Mo. Democrat. Aug. 27, 1881. Democrat, Aug. 27, 1881.

A successful debater—The hornet always carries his point The KANSAS FARMER and American Young Folks both one

rear, for \$1.50, the price of the FARMER. Always judge a man by his depth-instead of his length.

Don't buy Ensilage or Feed Cutters till you see New York Plow Co.'s "Cycle," 56 Beekman Street.

The wheel of fortune runs slow, because its felloes are

Large Demand for Beatty's Organs.

WASHINGTON. N. J., May 15.—Beatty's Organ Factory, located here, is running until midnight. The demand for Beatty's organs is increasing daily. Mayor Beatty informs our correspondent to night that he will manufac ship 1,500 Beethoven 27-stop \$90 organs during this m His Switch Back Railroad is about completed.

No man can afford to put on airs unless he can raise the

Don't Build Wire Fences

Until you have investigated the Lindley Improved ence, the only fence that can be keyed up. Will not njure stock so badly as the old style. The only hog fence ever made with seven wires. In fact the fu-ture wire of this country. We want a man for every ounty in the state to canvass and build for us.

S. B. Corrington, 252 Kansas ave

The potato is a susceptible vegetable. It is constantly

Brain and Nerve. Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility &c. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPiKE & FOX. Atchison, Kansas,

The strength of the farmer is oftentimes concentrated in

A Card.

A Gard.

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

The physician's wife never speaks of her husband as a

\$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.

"Pil give you ten dollars or thirty days." "Well, Pil take the ten dollars, 'squire,"

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

The best known remedy for that state of nervous exhaus-ion which is the result of severe mental or physical labor or other excesses, is Leis' Dandelion Tonic I have used Leis' Dandelion Tonic for some time and

know its merits as a medicine. I recognize it as a valuable tonic and an efficacious remedy in malarial diseases and others of a like nature. ALBERT KNITTLE Attorney for Douglas County, Kas.

The phrenologist is governed more by his feelings than a man in any other business.

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

Printing for the blind was easily accomplished as soon as he printers could raise the letters

Consumption Cured.

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

The man who stops his paper to economize, ought to cut off his nose to keep from buying handkerchiefs.

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

It's the little things that fret and worry us-we can dodge an elephant, but we can't a fly.

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Coal Tar to protect the

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From the premises of the subscriber near Scranton, Osag Co., Kas., May 14th 1882, one black mare 4 years old, shor mane, branued P on left hip, had a new halter on when sh

mane, oranged P on left hip, had a new hance of when are left.

One small light sorrel filley 2 years old, some scars on nose and breast from wire.

One dark iron grey yearling filley, one or both hind feet white, some scars about breast from wire.

Also one dark brown yearling horse celt, few white hairs in center of forcheed, large scar in front of hock joint.

The yearlings (Normans) quite large for their age. Any information leading to the recovery of the above animals will be amply rewarded.

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Pure Short-Horn Cattle.

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

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I will sell, privately, 34 Short-horn bulls—from 6 months to three years old—the equals of which for breeding and IN-DIVIDUAL MERIT, have never before been offered in the West. 1 Kirklevington, 2 Crags, 4 Princesses (by 4th Duke of Hillburst 21509), 1 Orange Blossom, 3 Rose of Sharons, 4 Young Marys and 1 Yarioo, and other good families. Catalogues sent on application.

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Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns num ber 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls,
My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from no ted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 336; Sally Humphrey 4982; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356, Correspondence solicited.

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This Dip prevents scratching
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Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggista

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



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BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$90. Pis free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Wash

.a, Kas. at. Catalogue ington, N. J.

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

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: Hose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

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W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch
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THE LISWOOD HERD
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B. F. & W. S. FORTER, Platisburg, Mo., breeders of
Thoroughbred and High Grade Short Horn Cattle. 25 Bulls ready for sale. Good individuals of red
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S MALL BROTHERS, Hovt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred short hore excited and JERSKY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

DURHAM CATTLE, Merino Sheep. Poland China Hogs, and the entire stock on C. Pugsley's farm for sale. Address H. V. PUG-LEY, M. Dides Borth Stranger (Markey Markey Mark

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50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families
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| E GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Liaze,
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| HORN CATLLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and
| Berkshire Swine, Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jor
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| ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION |
| COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always low Send for Catalogue.

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GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER XV.

A meeting had been held to consider the subject of another newspaper at the county seat. A sum sufficient to purchase new material had been subscribed, and a committee, of which Mr. Manly was one, was appointed to set the ma-chine to work. Having been consulted about the matter by Mr. Manly, that gentleman called me into his office to talk with me further about it He said the greatest difficulty in the way was to find an editor. I volunteered to find one; and in less than two hours the Sun was bought out and Mr. Manly was made temporary editor. He and Mortimer Mon-

trose took possession of the office and got out the next paper.
This was the first move of the better element of the town.
The saloon was the first business house there, and its influence was organized from the beginning. Moral forces are not always sensibly operating, because often they are so not always sensibly operating, because often they are so scattered as to be practically powerless. There is a sympathy among good influences however, the same as there is among bad ones; but there is a timidity, and sometimes a cowardice on the side of right which is never apparent on the side of wrong. This comes partially from the nature of wardice of two partially from a natural desire to be marging the sum of the side of wrong. This comes partially from the nature of wardice on the side of wrong. This comes partially from the nature of wardice of wrong. This comes partially from the nature of wardice of wrong. This comes partially from a natural desire to be wardice of wrong. The sum of the work I want you to do."

"I have been trained to respect my profession and also my professional brethren. I regard the practice of law as an honorable vocation, and could not entertain a proposikept apart simply because there was nothing prepared to bring them together. The simple suggestion of Mr. Manly that the newspaper was injuring the place because of the dissipation of its editor, brought about a conference, and that conference resulted in putting a decent man ahead as the town's representative, getting rid of a beer sponge, and also, possibly, of saving at leastone good boy. The evil sentiment is always active. It never needs stimulating or organizing. But it is not so with the better elements of men's natures. They will lie dormant and suffer themselves to be covered away from sight often, unless they are stirred into action by some central moving power. And one of the strange things about this moral philosophy is, that the presence of evil irritates the better impulses and starts them to growing. They reach out like tendrils of vines to catch hold of support; and, also, like the tendrils, they generally find a stay somewhere, and in time, good men and women find one another. It was announced also, that the next Sunday a clergyman

was to be in town and would preach to the people. Here was another good omen for the little town that had five saloons but not not one meeting house for worshipers. It often seems strange, but I suppose it is one of God's ways, that new helpers come into the field at unexpected mo-

When Sunday morning came there was nothing to distinguish it in Damascus from any other day, except that there were not quite so many country people in. Ent the saloons and stores and stables were all open and men were drinking and swearing and playing billiards and casha so on ther days. About ten o'clock an elderly man with white hair and heard, came in riding an Indian pony on a slow trot, He rode up in front of Killchrist's saloon, dismounted, He rose up in front of Killering's smoon, dismounted, hitched the pony to a hitching post and walked into the house. It was rather a strange sight, even in a new country, for a preacher to go to the saloon the first place, and this movement attracted immediate attention, for everybody knew he was a preacher. But the old man had not lived sky years for nothing. He knew that he would see more skyly years for nothing. He knew that he would see more people in that saloon than in any other place in town; and he knew, further, that his presence at that place would be known all over town in half the time required had he stopped at some private house and hired a boy with a bell to announce his coming.

Among the many other servicable qualities of 'Squire Catchpenny, was that of a remarkably clear, full voice. He was an auctioneer, as well as justice of the peace, and his voice could be distinctly heard a quarter of a mile in a calm day. Of course he was at the saloon, for billiards and beer were his favorites. In about five minutes after the preacher's entrance, the 'Squire's voice was heard from the top of the saloon building, crying—"O yes! O yes! O yes! preaching in this house at eleven

o'clock, sharp. Come, everybody!" I walked over to see and hear. The venerable man had removed his hat, and was seated by a window near the door, removed his had, and was scatca by a window hear the door. The windows had not then been painted or stained. The town was not far enough along yet for that. As soon as a move should be made toward building a church, and the Masons and Odd Fellows should organize lodges, and Sunday Schools should be established, and temperance lecturers come round, and the good society begin to organize, then come round, and the good society begin to organize, then, of course, the windows would need staining, and a large screen would be placed just inside the door, and one corner of the room would have to be partitioned off. When the light should be turned on, then there must be dark places for some people to hide in.

The preacher was a good man, if appearances were worth anything. He paid no attention to what was going on in the room. The men at the small tables went on with their games of cards and dominoes; those at the billiard tables continued knocking the balls about, and outsiders went to the bar and drank as usual. Catchpenny, Nimbletongue Manly, and two or three others, gathered in all the office store and hotel chairs they could find; and with them and a few boards, they soon prepared seats enough to accommodate a hundred persons. The people began to come in. Eleven neat, modest looking women came with their husbands. Then the cards, dominoes and balls and ones were put away, and the Captain threw a sheet over his bottles and plotures. The house was full, and a dozen or so on the outside. The noise and confusion subsided and everythin became quiet as if we had been in a cathedral

Not a man or woman there that had not heard of God not one that had not, time and nighth been warned to re-pent; none that had not many times heard the story of the Cross. Why, then, were they here now? Did they want to hear these things again? And why was the saloon, a recog nized place of evil, thrown open to a man calling himself minister of Christ? And why were the games stopped, and the tables cleared, and the Hquars covered out of sight? What brought these women who would not at any other time have been seen in such a place? Was it all through respect to the aged preacher? None, or but few of them, had ever seen him until they came into this house. What then? Al, there is a cord that binds man to his maker. The light that comes to us at the dawn of life shines forever, It may at times be shut out by clouds and darkened by storms, but when they are removed, the light is there—the same mild, clear, all-sufficient glow that warms the heart and shows the way ahead. Call it God, or Christ, or the Holy Spirit, or religion, or superstition, or fanaticism—what you please; the truth remains, that centuries of persecution, of war, of conquest, of revolution and the rise and fall of empires, have failed to dim the light of the star that shapes; it but heave and all of empires, have failed to dim the light of the star that shone at Bethlehem. It has come down through the ages, and its glimmer is recognized in every heart where its rays have ever pierced. The name and worship of God is sacred even in the eyes of scoffers and revilers. He who would disturb a child in its devotions would be a wretch by coma consent. The voice of prayer has a lodgment in every heart. The Father speaks to his children often through si-lent monitors—the stones, the brooks, the stars, and our hearts are ear-cells to catch the whispers as they come. In the huiry-burly noise, and bustle, and jam of life, it often seems that we have forgotten all; but, like the memory of a seems that we have forgotten un; but, the but we have forgotten un; but, the but we have mother's tears, God's voice has an echo in every heart. And that is why these people are here.

On a table that five minutes before had been the bearer of

On a table that five minutes before had been the bearer of beer and dice, the preacher laid his little gold edged Bible. He raised his hands and said—"Let us pray." Slowly, clearly, solemnly the old man's voice filled the room, and every head way bowed.

What strange words were those, and how strangely they sounded at such a time and in such a place: "Let us pray." After a short prayer, the hymn, beginning.

"My soul, be on thy guard,
Ten thousand foce arise,"
was read. There were fifteen hymn books in the little as-

was read. There were fifteen hymn books in the little as sembly brought into immediate use; and after it becam nown what music the preacher would sing, more than thir

rable of the unjust steward was read, anothe

The parable of the unjust steward was read, another hymn sung, and the text as nounced:

"My heart is fixed, oh, God! my heart is fixed."

Then, removing his spectacles and looking all over the assembly and directly into the faces of every one as his calm blue eyes took the little circle in, he began, mildly to speak. His sermon was an appeal to us, urging that we live good upright lives, fixing ourselves in the right, and remaining

as, then, with a benediction. He put his book in his pocket turned quietly to the door, replaced his hat, shook hand with such as offered, unlitched the pony, mounted and rode off. The cover was then removed from the bottles, the people separated, chairs and boards were removed, and the saloon was in blast again.

While at Damascus, I heard agood deal about a new town

While at Damascus, I heard agood deal about a new town named Roswell, near the line of Indian Territory. It was represented as a "live town," building up very fast, a good deal of business being done, sure of at least two railroads in a few months, and just the place for everybody to go. It had been my purpose for some time to visit the Indian Territory, and now, the new town of Roswell, being attractive and lying in that direction, the time of my starting, possi bly was more or less hastened. But I had a little busines with Mr. Manly which it was better should be attended to first. So I called on that gentleman and propounded this

question;
"Is there any reason, professional or other, why you are the same of Mrs. Blueher, as her attorney?" annot enter the employ of Mrs. Blucher, as her attorney?"
"Yes—one. I understand, from what Mrs. Blucher said in our presence, and from what I heard Mr. Nimbletongue and 'Squire Catchpenny say, that they are retained in her inter-est, of course I would not desire to supersede them, and it would not be pleasant for me to assist them."

"But they are not retained in any legal or equitable cause They took advantage of her distress in order to wring money from her. As she told us, she signed such papers as they presented without knowing what they were. She did not know, and does not now know that the papers were a note

of courtesy."

"Believing such to be your convictions, I have resolved that you are the proper person to undertake this work. Those men are not lawyers; they are no more entitled to your professional respect than if they were horse traders They are polite robbers, only. Under the guise of friend-ship, they would cheat this poor woman out of all she has. They know she has no money, yet they fasten upon her cows, horses, household goods, her home-everything, and kindly wait three months before taking possession. Instead of coming to the Colonel's assistance, as his wife sup posed they would do, one of them prosecutes him for pay

posed they would do, one of them prosecutes him for pay, and the other sends him to fall to have him out of the way so that their stealing may be the more easy."

"I see all that just as you do, Mr. Westman; but I don't see my way clearly, I think that what you have determined to do ought to be done; but It does not appear to me that I am the proper person to do it. It is a matter of hon-or and courtesy with me. I have firmly resolved to be a man in my profession. The oath of a lawyer is, or ought to be, as sacred as that of an elected or appointed officer. He ight to be very careful of his conduct.'

"Then you will not undertake the work?"

"I will do it alone, then. Be good enough to walk with ne to Nimbletongue's office." We were about starting when Captain Killchrist came to

and beckoned Manly to one side. They talked for half a ninute in an undertone, and then the Captain retired.

"This is a horrible practice," said Manly, looking out of the window in a study. "That man gave me a fifty dollar etainer fee in the case of Mrs. Montrose against him, and low he discharges me, because he says he has bought of Simbletongue and Catchpenny with a hundred dollars,"

"And yet you have respect for them?"
"Yes."

we went over and found the two together in Namele-tongue's office and alone.

"Gentlemen, I have some business with you," I said, ad-dressing both of them. "In the name, and by the authori-ty of Mrs. Geraldine Blucher, I demand of you the release of the chattel mortgage you hold on her personal property, and of the mortgage on her_homestead, and also surrender of the note for one thousand dollars. And in her name, and by her authority and request Liq. now discharge you. and by her authority and request, I do now discharge you and both and each of you from her employ. What have

what have you to say?"

"You're playing it fine, ain't you," said Catchpenny.
"What do you take us for?"
"Swindlers," I answerd.
"We don't want any such language in this office, I'd have

ou understand," said Nimbletongue.
"I know you don't," I answered, "I merely auswered th
Squire's question."

Squire's question." "Probably you don't know" put in Catchpenny, "tha ve've got a man on your shadow. We've got testimony en ough now to convict Mrs. Blucher and you of conduct that

ough now to convict Airs, Bluener and you of consist that, when it all comes out, you'll not be quite so—"
In an instant I had the villain by the threat and was whipping the floor with his miserable carcass. Had it not been for the interference of Manly, I would probably have shot the puppy to death. Standing back long enough for him to get up, I approached him again, with this:

"If you will promise me here and now before these two men that you will never speak evil of that woman again here or elsewhere, this shall stop where it is; but if you don't, I'll beat you till you do."
"I did speak too quick," he said. "I only wanted to bluff

"But do you promise?" I asked.
"Of course, I do. I don't know anything but good of Mrs.
Blucher."

"Then let us get to the business I came to attend to." "Well," said Ninbletongue's little paler than he was two minutes before—"of course, if Mrs. Blucher does not need our services any longer, we have no desire to be unrassona-ble. We regard her as a most estimable lady. You know we could hold her to the contract, but—"
"I know you cannot do anything of the kind. It will cost mae lunded deligate to extend the late."

cost me a hundred dollars to get what I demand if I am compelled to put the matter in court; and I came in to say that if you prefer it, I will pay that sum to you and save us all further annoyance."

They stepped out behind the office a few minutes, and all

I could distinctly hear was the first sentence before the doc was closed behind, them-"he means business," by Catel

When they returned, Mr. Nimbletongue informed me hat they had concluded to accept my proposition rather han have the matter get into the courts. Mrs. Blucher had had trouble enough, he thought. But before going to th Register's office he desired to know from Mr. Manly whether he had anything to do with the case in hand.

Answering for Manly, I informed the Judge, that I had

ndeavored to employ Mr. Manly to do this work and that he had refused on professional grounds. And then added, that in my opinion if he remained long as conscientious as he then was, the people would soon regard him as too good a man for a frontier lawyer.

The mortgages were released, and they with the note surrendered; I paid Judge Nimbletongue one hundred dollars, took the search down to Mrs. Blueber 1998.

ook the papers down to Mrs. Blucher for her to burn: left orders with Mr. Comstock, a merchant, to supply the Blu-cher and Montrose families with necessaries, and then started for the Indian Country.

Billy was getting old—he was old enough to yote. He

could not make distances as fast as he could ten years be-fore, but he was still active and spirited, and as sure of foot as a mule. He could yet walk forty miles in ten hours and spend an hour or so at noon. His gait was as easy as ever, his eye as clear, and his limbs as clean. He had never been injured in any manner, and was never sick an hour in his

Riding among those lovely prairie scenes, a continual mingling of valley, slope and ridge, set off with timber, bluffs and mounds; allways in the midst of bewildering beauty; surrounded by ever-varying landscapes, the air fragrant with the perfume of flowers, the clear agure shim mering overhead, and picturesque changes of mirage below, I wondered whose was the guiding mind in setting apart the most enchanting spot on earth for Indians and hedging it about with barriers. A land of streams and valleys where native flowers scent the air, lying on the line between the North and South, with the climate of both so modified as to make it the most delightful of places; where nature o promised and produced the best grain, fruits and vegeta-bles of both sections, where the cypress and the oak grew side by side; where snow never exceeds an inch or two in depth; where grass is almost always green—a perpetua,

spring; that such a land so endowed by nature with illimitspring; that such a land so endowed by nature with illimit-able possibilities, should be thus isolated, was then, and is to-day, an unsolved problem in my mind. Not how it hap-pened, but why. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether there ever was, on the part or our government or that of any other, a settled, well defined Indian policy. Private eltizens, in early times, and corporations, towns and cities and states, in early times, and corporations, towns and cities and states, traded with individual Indians, and with tribes and chiefs: and out of this promiscuous trading came th making of treaties with individuals and with tribes for cessions of land. When it became destrable to clear away the savages and put them west of the Mississipfi, all the vast region beyond the great river, except Missouri and Arkanas, was regarded, and so styled in the law of 1834, the Indian Country. Stringent provisions were made for protecting Indians against the rapacity of the white man. No citizen of the United States was permitted to live in the Indian Country without the Indians' consent, nor to trade there without a government permit. In time, however, a patch here and there became necessary for the use and occupation of white men, and the boundaries of the Indian Country became contracted until, finally, all left of it is this beautiful Indian Territory. Most of the provisions of the old law main, and the government is bound to regard the lines of this fair land as sacred barriers against the movement of surrounding civilization. Hence I found there vast tracts of unoccupied lands fair to look upon, producing only grass and flowers. Occasionally I found a white man with his Indian wife, a hundred or so head of cattle, a few hogs and a cosy little home in the beautiful wilderness. By inter-marrying, citizenship was obtained. I renember one very pleasant gentleman, a Virginian of the old school, but born anew under a later dispensation. His wife was a fair featured Delaware, quiet, modest, idtelligent, cultured in literature and music, and easy of manner. They had a blackeyed girl to bind them closer, and the home was a comfort able place for a stranger. Mr. Barbon had enclosed some two hundred acres at the timber edge of one of the lovliest valleys of that enticing land. He had cattle by the hundred, and hogs uncounted. About his dwelling were trees. and vines and flowers. Sitting in the bright moonlight on his porch when the fresh southwind came along, pure and cooling as if freighted with ocean's moisture, was a rare pleasure. Others, here one, there one, and in a few places a neighborhood with a school house and church and postofice. some of the full blood Indians were fairly intelligent-s ew were educated; and some of the half and quarter breeds were caucacci, and some of the nat and quarter orecas were really cultivated persons. Musical instruments, paint-ings, rich furniture and costly drapery were found in their houses. Their homes were neat, comfortable, well planned, with an air of ease and thrift about them that reminded one of the country they had left forty years before. At one of their churches where the people were called to worship by the blowing of a contshell horn, I found'plastered walls, varnished seats, carpeted floor, a chandeller and side lamps, costly Bible, and a good organ played by a full blood In-

dian girl. But here was a tract of some fifteen million acres of as fertile land as the wind ever blew over, owned by a few thousand people, not in individual right, but by tribes, with a little spot of a few cultivated acres here and there scattered about over the lovely domain, without order or system—it seemed an extravagant waste of both land and sense. The chools were maintained by government annuities, and so was the local government, and their courts. They have a was the local government, and their courts. They have a chief for every tribe, a legislature composed of two bodies, a court for every district, with its Judge, clerk and sheriff. All these officers were Indians or white men who had be-come citizens by marriage or birth, and they were all paid out of the treasury at Washington. They had fields, or-chards, vineyards and stock; they cultivated all the land they chose, not an acre of which was ever surveyed or owned y any one of them. Their fences, when they had any, were heir lines; their brands the only evidence of ownership of tock; they paid no taxes; had nothing in the world to do ut live and be happy. The lands belonged to the tribes by oundaries marked on maps, and designated, not by trees continuaries market on maps, and designated, not by trees, onceks or nounds, but by rivers and states. They are the wealthiest people on earth, inherit the fairest region, and yet not one of them owns a foot of the soil individually, because it belongs to all of them as nations or tribes. The five nations, Cherokees, Creeks, Chottawe, Chickasaws and Seminations, Cherokees, Creeks, Chottawe, Chickasaws and Seminations. inoies, all told, not as many persons as there are in some one of the Kansas counties a dozen years old, owned and controlled all this magnificent tract nearly as large as New England, it stands up against the lines of the world's march as a city's wall, and at its borders must the peoples' mmerce halt. It will be wisdom on the part of Indians there and of the powers that be elsewhere to prepare the way; for certain as time passes the people will need, and will have the use of all that inviting country beyond what is a fair allotment for every individual Indian.

Returning, I entered the city of Roswell just when the lamps were being lighted. Not street lamps, however. They were not far enough along yet for that, though they had public wells, a school house, a calaboose and a mayor and ouncil. Roswell was a busy place. It had metropolitan airs; that is to say, it had saloons, hotels, banks, and a po-lice court. Perhaps two thousand people called Roswell their home, and they had all come there within a year and a half. The location and building of Roswell had caused the collapse and swallowing up of two or three other incho-ate cities which had tremblingly hung out their signs on the border only two years ago in the tracks of receding In-dian traders. There was Napoleon, the first city, and Xerx-es the second, Parnassus the third, following and absorbing one another; and now, all that was left of them was not as large as the drift-wood which a prairie wind often blows as large as the drift-wood which a prairie wind often blows into a teamster's eye at a single effort. Dr. Johnquill, who had practiced medicine at Napoleon was running a saloon at Roswell; Judge Talis-him-to-death, whose eloquence had electrified the people of Xerxes, was now Police Judge of the city of Roswell; Bartemus Shortweight, the Merchant Prince of Parnassus, was now proprietor of a fare bank in Roswell. Roswell was certain of at least two railways to cross at right angles, thus making that favored spot the ine-tropolis of the country, the gateway of the Indian nation on off. I knew you were a friend of the Bluchers, and I the half-way house between Chicago and Galveston. In short, Roswell was the boss town, and don't you forget it. crossing at angles of ninely degrees, and building over hill and gulleys with an extrawagant disregard of topography city lots, and especially corner lots, were going off like but coffee to a train load of sleepy excursionists; real estate and come to a train road of sleepy excursioniss; real estate and loan offices were crowled all the thine; money was four per cent. a month, and capitalists were in town every day. The sites for a woolen fectory, for an agricultural implement manufacturing establishment and for a large meat packing house were already selected; and right over there, on that eautiful flat by the river, was the ground selected-a hudead areas of it—for the union depot. See the bustle or the streets; look at the dust raised by the running wheels; face the thousand lights that send their brilliant rays during out into the streets; take a glimpie of the mirrored wall, and carpeted doors, the duzzling business fronts and the ing dance halls, and then deny, if you can, that Ros vell is the coming city of the west.

It was in the evening, as I said, when I entered the place is fame had serend abroad, and its history was no new, but I was not expecting to strike so majestic a town, it was Saturday evening, too, so that I could see it at its best. It was, as its admirers knew, a live town. Not only were ome of the few farmers whose shantles were scattered over the country, in town, but the cow-boy also was there in force. It was a good place for cow-boys. They like a live town. If it isn't live, they will soon shake it up and make it so. The cow-boy, in his pure state, is a model man. He wears his hair long, and combs it whenever he thinks it ought to be combed. And he wears a moustache, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned felt hat sitting on one side of broad-orimmed, low-crowned felt hat sitting on one side of his head so that it will be easily knocked off. The genuine cow-boy, also, wears high-heeled and long-legged boots outside of his pantatoons, and big spurs; he usually has a red handkerchief tied around his neck for convenience; about his waist is a leather belt. This latter, doubtless, is about his waist is a feather beit. This latter, doubtless, is to prevent his trousers from ellipping down over his shirt, which is always of red or blue flannel; and it is also a con-venient place to hang a knife on and a pistol or two, and to stow away four or five dozen cartridges. The cow-boy drinks whisky, too, and he goes into dance houses and other places to help folks run things; he plays cards, and dice and dominoes, and billiards, and bets at fato and monte banks. When a place won't run, he runs it. He don't know anything about courts or prisons. He settles his own disputes. He carries the law with him.

The cow-boy was in Roswell that night. He made things lively, too. He picked up the town in his hands, shook it and turned it inside out. What a dirty place it was, thus exhibited, and all because the cow-boy was there. Along Boiling Street, there were only nineteen saloons, gambling houses, dance houses, and worse places; on Fire Street, the number was ten; and on Bloody Street, fifteen; not many be sure, but they were kept running on full time, so they made up for lack of number. The Turkish Bazar was among the best regulated, and was perhaps the most fashionable house of the kind in the city; at all events, it was so reputed, and I spent an hour or two there. It was a large building brilliantly illuminated. A hall of eighty or a hundred feet in length, half as many in width, with a cell-

ing sixteen feet high, all plastered and whitewashed, sparking sixteen feet high, all plastered and whitewashed, sparkling with the light of forty lamps. Here were four billiard
tables, and a bar twenty-five feet long—long enough for
twenty men abveast to drink at one time; and the manycolored bottles and other glass things, glittered beneath the
glit mirrors and costly pictures. It was a grand place to
look at—so rich, so clean, so dazzling, so fascinating. And
the cow-boys were in there, with some other people. They
played billiards and cards, and fare and monte, and chewed
tobacco, and smoked clarss and drapk whish; till those obacco, and smoked cigars, and drank whisky, till they wanted a change, Then they went over to the "oriental," then to "Mountain Hall," then to the "Cave," then to the "Dungeon." then to the "Hell," then back again to the Turkish Bazar. By that time they were getting into the merits of the case, Things were running to suit them. Passing up to the bar, one of them, whose front hair was very low on his forelead and whose hat was just a little lower than common on the side of lys head, happened to walk pretty close to another man who ought not to have been there at all, but he was, and he was held responsible for the falling of of the cow-boy's hat. He made an eloquent effort to explain, but the law of the cow-boy is like that of the Medes and Persians, and the poor fellow had to be shot. The gentleman who was playing with him, and who, also was very much out of place, had the audacity to remonstrate, and he was politely knocked down with a billiard

Several other gentlemen who would have been safer in not better at home, innocently exerted themselves to allay the fermentation, but had carelessly forgotten to lay their cues away before entering upon this crusade of peace, and one of them was charged with poking another man's hat off, and he had to be dragged out by the heels. Of course the and he had to be dragged out by the heels. Of course the police were there to give dignity to the place; and there were some women there, too. One of these latter was a gorgeously dressed person, whose presence was noted by her perfume, all of which was well enough in its way; but the gentleman who had just been dragged out was a friend of hers, she said, and with a drawn pistol whose bright sur-faces reflected the light most beautifully, she demanded satisfaction of the man that had conducted the dragging out business; whereupon she was picked up without the usual ceremony, slung about the shoulders of two or three cow-boys, carried around the hall several times on a grand promenade to the music of her screams and oaths and pro miscuous firing of her pistol, and the melody of the cow-boys' songs; and then she was made to turn a somersault in the midst of her fare table. This last bit of amusement, rare and comely though it was, was not wholly in conform ty with the taste of Mr. Giaslinger, proprietor of the place, and he said so plainly. He was ably seconded by two of his lady bartenders, and they proposed to make it hot for "them fellows if this thing isn't stopped." Of course the cowboys would not be insulted even by a woman. ever bore an insult. It isn't manly; and if it was, it was ever bore an insuit. It isn't many; and i' it was, it was "agin the law." So they gathered up a few billiard cues, and some spare beer mugs, and proceeded to go through the house, beginning at the bar, making a general smash-up there; then they cleaned out the lamps, and were going for the last chandeller when half a dozen fresh policemen happened along, not for any protection of course, but merely to look in, you know; and their tin stars were signal lights for a general attack on the town. The list of casualties as reported next day was three men killed, five wounded, and seventy-five lewd women badly scared.

The next Monday, was election day. Bonds were to b The next Monday, was election day. Bonds were to be voted to the Chicago, Roswell and Mexico railroad. I say the bonds were to be voted. The men who controlled elections in those days meant to carry the proposition, whatever it was. Hence this election was not to ascertain what was the will of the people of Montezuma county in the matter of aiding in the construction of the road, but to go through the forms of an election so as to make the bond marketable. The judges of election at Roswell were no fools. They were smart, keen men; and, as I have no right to state that they received a thousand dollars or such a matter apiece for carrying the county for the bonds. I will not ssume the responsibilty of so bold a statement; but it did nesume the responsibility of so both a statement; but it did not cause any breach of the peace when they were so charged at the polls. Agents were out at the various voting places in the county, and by midnight the result at those places was known. These agents reported quietly to Gen-eral Melanchton, one of the judges at Roswell; and when the five thousand ballots of that city were counted, the maority in the county for the bonds was unwards of two th and votes, and it was thus declared afterwards by the con

parts of the county was, that Roswell was in one corner, and the great body of the county would receive little or no benefit from a road at that point. All of the other half dozen towns must pay tribute to this one, and that was a hard thing for a Kansas town to do. Roswell, which, by the way, was so called in honor of

George Roswell, my old partner in the California gold mines, who was its founder, its moving genius and its present mayor, was situated on the cast bank of Paradise river, near where that stream enters the fatry land of the red man. It was also on high ground where the rocky banks ose in perdendicular masses near a hundred feet above the flowing river. The site was a good one and was well drain ed. With the two proposed railroads there was nothing needed but people and houses to make it a very large city. On the othersic of the river, and a few miles above, John C. Bartholomew was prospecting, and he harnessed in two or three other good fellows who helped him to locate and lay off the city of Bartholomew. At the time of my visit to Roswell, Mr. Bartholomew had gone so far as to build a shanty and have fifty thousand circulars printed announcing to a startled world that Bartholomew was the own of them all, and that it, and not Roswell, would get the new railroads. Some ten miles farther up the river, to which point the railroad had been located, the surveyors were setting two lines of stakes, one in the direction of Ros-well, on the east side of the river, and one in the direction of Bartholomew on the west side. About the same time a new settler, Col. Bonaparte, of New York, purchased a ection of land two miles above Bartholom

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Ladies' Department.

Dare to Say No.

BY PUBLIC OPINION.

Dare to say "No," when you're tempted to drink; Pause for a moment, brave boys, and think— Think of the wrecks o'er life's ocean tossed For answering "Yes," without counting the cost; Think of the mother who bore you in pain; Think of the mother who bore you in pain; Think of the tears that will fall like the rain; Think of her heart and how cruel the blow; Think of her love and at once answer "No.

Think of the hopes that are drowned in the bowl, Think of the danger to body and soul; Think of sad lives once as pure as the snow: Look at them now and at once answer "No!"
Think of a manhood with rum tainted breath;
Think how the glass leads to sorrow and death; Think of the homes that, now shadowed with woe Might have been heaven, had the answer been "No."

Think of lone graves, both unwept and unknown. Hiding fond hopes that were fair as your own; Think of proud forms now forever laid low, That still might be here, had their answer been "No!"

Driving to ruin both body and soul; Think of all this as life's journey you go, And when you're assailed by the tempter say "No." Wa Keeney, May 8, 1882.

BUTTER MAKING.

It is customary to collect the butter into a solid mass before leaving the churn—to gather it. This is best done by cooling the contents of the churn gradually as the butter begins to come, and operating the churn slowly. Butter always contains more or less tried is by washing in water or brine, the latter is preferable, especially if the weather is warm, or if the water in the well is low as in very dry times it is apt to be, and very often has a sediment at the bot-tom of the well. The brine cools the butter and takes up the buttermilk better than fresh water; it will prevent water from injuring butter that would be objec-tionable if used without salt. After butter has been thus treated salt is added and mixed evenly through Very little working will be necessary; not a stroke should be used beyond what is actually need ed; everyunnecessary stroke tells on the quality— whether the butter be worked in a butter-bowl or with any of the lever butter workers in common use. The working should be done by pressing on the but ter, as a rubbing, sliding or grinding motion would break the grains and make the butter greasy. MRS. E. W. BROWN.

PRACTICAL THINGS.

I am very much interested in the story "Geraldine," and also in the Ladies' Department, of your excellent paper. I have seen two or three questions that per haps my experience would throw some light on.

If Farmers' Daughter will take a pint of boiling water and thicken with meal, then while hot pour the cold sweet milk in and stir well, removing the vessel from the stove when the milk is warm enough to eat, and feed to her calves, she will find they thrive much better than they will on clear sweet

Some time ago I saw a question in regard to a remedy for ants. Take a few lumps of gum camphor and tie up in scraps of muslin and lay on your shelves or in sugar box, or any place where ants are trouble some, they positively will not stay where the camphor is. When it evaporates, as it will during the summer, renew with fresh camphor. I also saw a request for a remedy for the housewife's greatest enemy-bedbugs; here is mine: Get five cents worth of "bue ointment," (any druggist can put it up) fill every crevice about the bed and every knothole in the slats with the cintment, and if there are any signs of them in the seams of the mattress, a little of the ointment will soon make them disappear. I tried this remedy a year ago and could afford to pay five dollars for every bug to be found about my house.

SEVERREA.

TWO OR THREE GOOD THINGS. As we have such cheering prospects for an abundance of fruit of all kinds this year, I think it would be a good plau for the lady readers to exchange ideas in regard to the different ways of putting up the different varieties. I wonder if any of them have ever made jam of green gooseberries; I think it very nice and will give my way of making it: Take the same measure of white sugar as you do of berries, stew the berrier first, then add sugar and boil until the juice will be jelly when cold. Green gooseberry jelly is very nice. I will also give my way of sealing earthen (stone) jars, perhaps it may be new to some: Cut two pieces of paper and one of cloth a little larger than the top of the jar, so they will turn over the edge well; have ready a paste made of flour and water (uncooked); paste the paper close around the edge of the jar, then over this place a layer of paste. then place on your second paper, then a layer of paste, then your cloth cover. Be very careful to have the paper fastened well around the edge of the jar; let it get thoroughly dry before putting away; this makes an airtight covering. I have kept jams, preserves and sweet pickles into the third summer scaled in this way; paper sacks are better than news-papers for this purpose. I moisten paper on both sides with the white of an egg for sealing jelly. I think Maggie's receipt for starch cake excellent. WYBEL.

CROCHET TRIMMING. 1st row: Make a chain of 15 stitches; make the fifth and twelfth ones real loose. 2d row; Make two long crochet stitches in loose stitch, two of chain, two long crochet stitches (in same loose stitch), four of chains, two long crochet stitches in next loose stitch, two of chain, two long crochet stitches, one chain, ne long crochet stitch in second stitch of first row. 3d row. Four stitches, chain two long crochet stitches (in the two chain stitches of second row) two chain, two long crochet stitches, two chain; then put the hook around two loops of chain and catch the thread; draw through stitch on hook, two chain, two long crochet stitches, two chain, two long crochet stitches, four of chain, put hook through beginning of second row and draw thread through stitch on hook; fill up this chain with long crochet stitches; the last one put the hook under chain, draw thread through stitch on hook, draw tight; this makes a scallop on edge; repeat from beginning. This made out of No. 40 thread is very nice for pillow cases I think. FARMERS' WIFE.

IN GENERAL.

Ladies, happy to meet you. Mrs. L. A. B. W., I did s you said. After I had filled my pail 40 pounds I tried to put it down into the well and it hung fire-would not go down; what do you suppose was the reason? Pail was several sizes larger than well hole its a bored well; imagine my surprise. Guess it will cool without ice or water either this weather. Aunt Sue, "God bless you"—you are a darling, Mrs. Delia, I'll sign my own name to this before I get through, see if I don't.

Now about cake receipts. I don't think we need cake, but if some one will take Wybel's cream cake and add the juice and pulp of two oranges spread upon the cream between the layers they will find something that is nice to eat; lemons are nice; only

add a little more sugar.

Now, Brother P., about "passes." If you should have a temperance camp meeting and the railroad should give me a pass—lo, and behold, I'll be there.

I am going to send you a poem; I don't know who wrote it, was no name signed to it; but if every far-mer will consider himself a boy and think I am talking to him as well as the boys, I shall feel well repaid for sending it. Farmers' wives and daughters it won't hurt you. Don't make any household wine or cider, for cider is the first letter in the drunkard's alphabet, and raw rum the last. Don't put the tempta tion before your husband and children; girls can learn to love cider and wine just as well as boys. There is just as much danger to females as males: Let it alone and learn to say no. I have always thought if I were a man and a person should ask me to drink I would say "No. thank you," the first time; second time, No, sir; and the third time I would knock him down. I am woman's rights; want to vote on the temperance question; want to help make a law punishing rape and outrages on children; want to amend the law allowing ignorant foreigners coming into this country and becoming citizens in five years. Our men have to be here twenty-one years before they can vote and we have scarcely ten boys in one hundred who at twenty-one years old are not better qualified to vote than they. They know the right from the wrong better than the ignoront mass of people coming in here from the old country. Well, God bless you all for six weeks. More if I don't for-JERUSHA CLEM.

THE OLD MAN READS IT.

I feel proud to know that so many farmer's wives are not only competent but willing to devote a part of their time in exchanging thoughts and ideas with each other. I am sorry for Jerusha if she has no tame flowers and lives so far out of reach that she can't get any. Southern Kansas has most beautiful wild flowers, but they are not dear to me like the old fashioned flowers that are associated with the memory of my childhood. Here in Labette we have beautiful roses of many varieties; there are but few door buttermilk which would soon spoil the butter if it wards without a rosebush. Our boys and girls are were not removed; the most effectual method I have charmed with the story of "Geraldine," even the old man reads it.

Now I will try to tell you how I make butter that will keep; we have for milk a small stone house covered with hay; the floor is of a flat stone which is cool if it is kept wet. Set the milk in 2 gallon jars; skim when sour, and churn so as to have the butter solid; wash thoroughly with cold water; salt and set till next day, then work the water all out and pack in jars; keep the butter covered with a cloth and salt till the jar is nearly full, then cover with brine and keep in a dark cool place. Next time I will tell you how to make cheese in a small way at home. I have already learned many useful things from the Ladies' Department in our paper. AUNT SUE.

ONE THING OMITTED.

I am becoming quite interested in the Ladies' De-partment of your valuable paper. I think it well for the ladies of Kansas that live on the farm, to have something to think about besides the same routine of home duties that it is necessary to perform each day. Then we can benefit one another by exchange of thought and things valuable to know, that it has taken years of experience and observation to learn. I notice the writers on butter making have omitted one thing that I know to be very essential, in order to make butter of fine flavor; that is, do not put cream that has become spotted, into the cream jar; better put that by itself and make biscuit or cake of it, as cooking destroys the bad flavor. A very excellent rule is never to let milk stand over thirty-six hours as all the cream will rise in that time (unless in extremely cold weather.) Good butter is an article much to be desired, but a poor plate of butter on a table spoils the whole meal. Perhaps all do not know that a handful of dry corn meal rubbed in a jar or kettle that has been used for lard or butter, will remove all the grease and leave it in fine order to wash. A damp cloth sprinkled with baking sods will clean wash basins nicely, or any tinware. I send the FARMER to friends in the east, so cannot respond to the call for the missing numbers. I am quite proud of our state paper for I received a call for more after sending a few copies.

Already I have come to acknowledge it a mutual benefit to meet weekly to discuss the details of house-keeping in all its varied phases. Our husbands meet in the Farmers' club to discuss the different mode of farming experiments and derive great advantage from the experience of one another. Is our realm within of less importance than is theirs without the farm house? Then why should we not look forward to these weekly socials since our kind Editor invited us come, with just the same degree of interest that our husbands hall their club days? Farm life and I are firm friends every day in the week except wash day, and it is toward a better, a higher plane in life to which I daily aspire for our every-day duties are the barriers of our existence which call for and demand patient, enduring energy on the one hand and on the other forbearance, self-sacrifice and love. What wife and mother has not many a time found herself weary with the never-ending round of care) temp to cast off the days' work for a time at least, and yield herself up to the embrace of the "easy chair" and reaching down to the very depths of her soul, exclaims, "Oh! I am so tired; when shall I ever rest! and why may I not forget cares and seat my self for a feast of mind in perusing the periodicals of the day which lie scattered with lavish profusion upon the center table?" One glance at the clock, one look at the confused state of the cosy sitting room and all is over for a time with our dear friend, for and an is over for a time with our cast Alexander, well she remembers the dinner to be cooked for the hungry men, the dinner pails to be filled for the children to take to school, the bread to be baked, the churning and dairy work not yet done, besides scores of other duties demanding immediate attention, and hers are the only hands to perform all these labors. Lo, what wonder she turns away from her fancied dream of rest with a sigh, and taking up the burdens of life again goes about her work with a heart of pa tient resignation and hove for the dear ones, looking for rest not on this side, but "over the river." Our every day labor should be and may be a pleasure to each and all of us, if we work with a will and an energy to excel in this branch or in that. True, there are some households in which there is so much to be done that there is nothing but work, work, work and its never-ending clatter grates upon the ears of the mistress of that shome as discordant notes would spoil the harmony of a favorite melody. Let as hope, however, such homes are the exception the rule. I have an excellent poem which I have preserved from an old newspaper for years and if Mr. Editor sees fit to insert it in his good paper (our paper) some poor weary woman may read and sympathize. It is "Dan's Wife." Will leave you now for a time but will surely come again. MYSTIC. Willow Dell.

ALUM IN BREAD.

I must indeed cry out against that receipt for making bread with alum in it. There has been so much said in our leading papers by eminent physicians and chemists on the deleterious effects of this compound upon the system I should think none of our circle would put it into the staff of life. Mothers, let me say to you as you love your little ones and your husband, and value your own health, do not use any of the deleterious substances in the preparation of the food for your little families which so often find their way into the foods which are prepared and sold in our markets. I am aware alum is largely used by bakeries tn cities, both in bread and cake, yet also the mortality of those who use such diet is fearfully great. Living in the country, surrounded as we are with all the good fresh vegetables and fruits,

with plenty of good sweet milk, butter, and fresh eggs, from these we can make bread that is light sweet and nutricious. I never use it in the preparation of any tood which I set before my loved ones. I shall here give a definition from which we can easily see how poisonous it is: Alum is a double sulphate of alumina and potassa, containing one part by weight of sulphate of potassa, one of sulphate of alumnia and 24 of water; is white, transparent, very astringent.

I greatly enjoy reading the various letters from our circle and think many of them real sound and in-structive. Now, Aunt Jue, I agree with you that we armer's wives cannot always feel as though we have the time to take rest just at this season, but better consider our health and strength as of more value to ourselves and our families than to over-work and in a few years be broken down both in body and mind; then what we have worked so hard to make will be of but little value to us as we shall feel too weak and feeble to enjoy it while we cannot be the comfort we should be to our loved ones. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS.

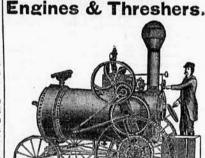
LOVE BEGETS LOVE.

Now you need not expect that I am going to write an essay on that creation of a sentimental brain denominated love, for I am only going to give you a few ideas of what I consider our every day duty. We will presume that every husband and wife, every father and mother love each other, and consequently the children love them and one another. But what preceeds love? respect. You must respect a person or you cannot love him; I mean pure; deep, unadulterated love; none of your will of the wisp affairs that can't be found when wanted. Such vagaries of he mind are not love in the true sense of the word. If, then, respect precedes love, the question is, how can we gain the respect of others, of our neighbors, acquaintances, brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, and children, in short, of every living creature? For when you once gain their respect, esteem soon follows, then affection, and that is love. But the ques-tion is, how to gain this respect; it is at once the easiest and the hardest thing to do; we can see this filustrated every day. There are some of our neighbors who are loved, and of course respected by all who know them and others are hated and despised by all. Why? one is mild, meek, unobtrusive, but firm in his ways, while the other is rude, bolsterous, and withal very officious about everything whether any of his concern or not. Now it is perfectly easy for one to get the respect and love of the community, while it is impossible for the other to gain any esteem whatever, and here is where we must get the successful rule of our lives. Treat others, whether inferiors or superiors, with deference and respect, and they will generally return the compliment. es; ecially with children do people show a spirit of intolerence; it seems to be the nature of most people to want to, as it were, annihilate the children. If a child makes a mistake or is too forward, it is supposed that they cannot realize it unless you treat then worse than you would a criminal culprit. But I can remember when I was a child, and I know this is not the proper way. It never gains any love or respect for the perpetrator. If a child breaks a dish and we scold for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, and perhaps interlanding our scolding with hard names, the child very naturally (and correctly I think) concludes that we care more for the dish than for him or her; and do we gain any love or respect by such an exhibition of the Evil Spirit within us? Let us strive then to so conduct ourselves that we may gain the respect and ove of all with whom we are thrown, remembering that love only begets love.

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.

"THE HUBER"



Locomotive, Standard and, Straw Burning Engines.

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

NEW FEATURES AND IMPROVEMENTS FOUND ON NO OTHER. EVERY DETAIL PERFECT.

Elaborately fin'shed 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



Fac-Similes of U.S. Treasury AND NATIONAL BANK BILLS,

Consisting of nine exact imitation of United S'ale.
Treasury Notes, and nine of National Bank Bills,tes
in all, of various denominations. As a rare means 18
detecting counterfeit money they are invaluab of
Postal cards not answered.

all Bowery, New York City.

SWITZERLAND ENDORSES PENNSYLVANIA Pronouncing THE LANCASTER WATCH

"THE BEST WATCH

MADE IN AMERICA." B. W. SAYERS,

> 46 Dearborn Ave., Chicago. COMMISSION

MERCHANT.
Sacks furnished free to
SHIPPERS,
Quick Sales and Prompt Returns

THE Rake.



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

8. B. GILLILAND,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Monroe City, Mo.

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

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TARMERS anxious to make money, and men chance by applying at once for control of territory of Manning Stock ENCYCLOP EDIA.

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

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A violin of youthful imprudence causing Proma-ure Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every innown remedy, has dis-covered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-autiferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.



F. M. WEAVER & BEO , Gence , Agents, Kansos City, Mo

cleans it ready for Market. Runs easily, constructed durably, finished beautifully, least expensive, and most economical and SATISFACTORY MACHINE SOW BEST MADE. It will handle wetgrain BEST as well as dry in threshing THRESHER equal in flax and

timothy; cleans IN USE both as well as wheat; requires IN USE no change except the sieve. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine; can not be overloaded. It is both over and under bl Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT (new and very desirable.) SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse Power. The ELWARD, the PITTS and the WOODBURY Horse-Powers, as made by us, are u



We also make the Stillwater Farm Engines, Nos. 10 and 12, having fire-box return-flue boil-ers; the No. 10 for wood or coal fuel; the No. 12 for straw, wood, or coal fuel. These Engines are made and finished in the most perfect manner. Traction Attachments can be furnished with any of them. 137 For Price-List and Circulars, address

SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.

SIOOO REWARD VICTOR It beats all other Hullers, having sold in 1831 and the demand could not be supplied.

Circular confirming this mailed free. Send for it, NEW ARK MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, Ohio Owners of Patents and the only Manufacturers in the world.

THE STRAY LIST.

RY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feu 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, tothe KANSAF FARSER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARSER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAF FARSER to send the paper free of cost, to every county Clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can be taken up at the petween the ist day of November and the ist day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a true. The persons are the present of the

tise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the towaship, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Jostice of the Peace of was taken up to the normal stating that such stray was taken up on the normal stating that such stray was taken up on the cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS PARKER in three successive numbers, any stray may within twenty months, from

shall be advertised in the KANSA FARMER in three successions and the state of the farmeters, 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 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 thezo shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall

their approlisement.

In ah cases where the title yests 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 siray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending May 24.

Labette county—E. W. Felt, clerk.

COW—Taken up May 1st by Henry Peffle, Walton tp, 1
row, 12 yrs old, body mostly white, sides streaked with red;
read, neck, feet and legs red, valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up April 20, by Wm Ralston, Canada tp,
sorrel mare, 3 yrs old, hind feet white, white strip in foreread, valued at \$42.50.

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Fred Meismire. Swede Creek tp. small 2 yr old steer, color red and white, no marks or rands, valued at \$12.

Edwards county-H. C. Bingham, clerk. EGWARGS COURTY—II. G. BINGRIBM, CHERA-PONY—Taken up by John F. Hartis, May 6. Wayne tp. 1 horse pony, hay color, 3 white feet, blazed face, white under the nose, no brands, valued at \$15. PONY—Taken up by W. C. Johnson, May 6. Wayne tp. 1 dun colored mare pony 3 or 4 yrs old, white hind feet, legs dark, no brands, valued at \$18,

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending May 17.

Cherokee county—C. T. Veatch, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Oliver Rusk in lolatp. April 24,
ligh- bay mare about 15 hands high, long mane and tail,
also one black mare about 15½ hands high, long mane
and tail, both very wild; valued at \$455.

Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. RE-Taken up by H. Clay Needham, April 8, 1 bay mare 2 yrs old, with white spot in forchead; valued Decatur county-E. W. Bathbun, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by K. Tacha, 1 strawberry roan mare 3 rs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$46.

Harper county.-E. A. Rice, clerk, bW-Taken up the 1st of May by Henry Wurdeman, ug th. 1 cow, 6 yrs old, red, 11E5 on left hip, TO on left valued at 4%. Linn county ... J. H. Madden, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by R. H. Jackson, Potosi to 1 black callion cott 4 vrs old, branded on left shoulder with letter I; valued at §15. Sedgwick county -E. A. Dortey, clerk.

HEIFER-Teken up, I yearlung meder with the letter J randed on the left hip and a piece of the in the left ear;

Wabaunses county-D. M. Gardner, clerk.

Wabannsee county—D. M. Gardnor, ouers.

GELDING—Taken up by George Sanner, Wilmington
th, April 24, 1 ones gelding, 9 yrs old, star in forehead, saddie marks, value 46.

GELDING—Taken up, 1 sorrel gelding 7 yrs old, letter J
on right shoulder, lett hind foot white and saddle
uarks; valued at \$75°
GELDING—Taken up, 1 bay gelding 4 yrs old, one large
bloodwart on right side of head, valued at \$40°,

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, and Dairying, locatedin tonwood

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

4

38th

lel, the

A. S. JOHNSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Prospect Farm.



DONALD DEAN This young Clyliesdale Stallion was sined by imported bonald Dinnie, grand sire inp. St. George; F. F. Sire imp. St. Lawrence. Terms 415 to insure. Owned by H. W. Mc-Afee, 2 miles west of Topeka, ath Street road. THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE. 25

100

25

WAMEGO

150 Kentucky Short-horn Bulls.

Short-horn Bulls at public sale. 25

Short-horn Bulls at public sale,

At Wichita, Kas., Wednesday, June 7th. Short-horn Bulls at public sale,

At Caldwell, Kas., Saturday, June 10th.

For Particulars write

The Hamiltons,

KANSAS CITY, MO., Care Metropolitan Hotel.

A Run Over the State.

Ottawa is talking of a fruit canning establishment An Anderson county man has winter-grown black

A shaft is being sunk for coal on a farm near Gi-

Sterling papers brag on the butter made in that vi-

Logan, Phillips county, has a sorghum manufac turing company A rattlesnake four feet ten inches long killed in

Sheridan county. A Farmers' Alliance organized in Bunnell town

ship, Kingman county. The Girard and Topeka railroad is under good

Ten Kickapoo Indians were naturalized in the Shawnee county district court last week.

The Cain City (Ellsworth Co.) News editor has

wheat and rye samples 65 and 70 inches long. Two women at Nickerson had a fist fight the other day and one of them was fined a dollar for her fun,

A boy at Florence, in attempting to steal a ride on the cars was caught in the wheels and cut to pieces. The pottery kiln at Clyde burnt a few days ago.

Two horses one cow and three calves killed by

lightning on a farm in Dickinson county one day Mr. Mohler, Osborne Co , lost a lot of good hens or

night lately by an animal and he wonders what kind of a critter it was. A woman near Wichita had one of her legs broke

by reason of her horse taking fright at a bill posted The Garnett postmaster wants smoking stopped in his office. He says it gives his wife sickheadache

and she is deputy P. M. During high water last week a valuable team was

drowned in Sumner county when being driven across a swollen stream. The Leavenworth and Topeka railroad has reached

Oskaloosa and is coming towards Topeka as fast as the men can do the work. An order has been issued for the abandonment of

Fort Dodge says the Times. There are now three companies of infantry at the post. T. C. Henry recently purchased some 16,000 acres of

land in Riley, Wabaunsee and Dickinson counties from the Mo. Pacific railway company. The Girard Press says forty thousand ties have

been contracted for by the Topeka railway company for use on the new railroad and will soon be deliv

Prohibition is ruining Montgomery county. The Reporter of Independence, says that costs asse against the county in the various failures, amounts to \$415, and the fines paid and to be paid foot up only \$1,770. Alas, alas!

Condensed News of the Week.

James Vick, the noted seed man, is dead.

New York boiler makers strike for higher wages. Corn planting delayed in Illinois because of wet

A Nashville, Tenn., inebriate drank laudanum to end his life, and it did it. One hundred and twenty-four business failures in

the United States last week. The railway commission bill passed both branches

of the New York Legislature. The national convention of Brewers and distillers met at Chicago on the 20th inst.

Mrs. Jacob Wood, of Sheldon, Indiana, gave birth to a child with two perfectly formed heads.

A Chicago man proposes to build a National Labor

League railroad from New York to San Francisco,

It is proposed to reduce mail time between New York and San Francisco to five days. It is new six A Kentucky man was loading his gun when it ac

cidentally discharged and killed his infant child in

Some portions of Indiana report serious losses from chinch bugs. Cut worms are damaging corn in the The Mayor of Philadelphia has notified owners of

certain gambling houses that the premises must be vacated at once The Southern General Assembly of Presbyterians

ordered that Mr. Parks, a negro preacher, should be ordered, the same as white preachers. The United States circuit court at Des Moines de

cides in favor of the barbed wire patent which the Farmers' Protective Association has been using. A severe snow storm at Balsam mountain on the line between North and South Carolina, something

never known there before in the latter part of May The divorce case of the Spragues is ended by a le gal separation. Mrs. Sprague is permitted to re-as sume her maiden name—Kate Chase, and retains custody of her three daughters.

At a bycicle race in Boston between a man and woman on a fifty mile run, the woman having five rolles start the man won by 2514 seconds. The tota time was 3 hours, 12 minutes and 321/2 second

A freight train, going up grade near Makanda, Il-linois, became separated, the loose cars running back and smashing up a number of other cars. A closed.

stove was overturned and set fire to the cars, burning up a great deal of freight.

In northern Kansas the increase in the acreage o cern over last year is put at 40 to 50 per cent. The acreage of wheat is less than it was last year, but it promises much better results. Sorghum and broom corn are largely increased.

Political Notes.

The Greenbackers of Delaware nominated Hon ohn Jackson for Governor.

The continued split in the Republican party of

ennsylvania promises to be permanent, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, will be Democratic candidate to succeed Senator Davis.

Thomas Ryan and John A. Anderson, nominated for re-election to Congress in the First and Third congressional districts of Kansas. There is a very general desire among the opponent

of Gov. St. John to nominate Col. John A. Martin, of Atchison, for Governor of Kansas. The national committee of the Greenback-Labo

party, at St. Louis, passed a resolution asking the President to veto the national bank bill. It is understood on what is believed to be good

authority that Mr. Garland, of Illinois, President of bulk at 7 50a7 65. the Wool Growers' Association, will be appointed a member of the Tariff revision commission. There has been a deadlock in the House at Wash

ington for several days because of democratic oppo-sition to taking up the contested election case of Mackey vs. Dibble. Monday of this week, Republicans called up the pending motion to amend the rules, and the Speaker decided that against such a motion no dilatory motions would be entertained. and September; No. 3 red, 1 171/al 18. This created great confusion, and an appeal from the chair's ruling was made, and a motion that the appeal lie on the table was carried by a vote of the Republicans, Democrats refusing to vote. Several other motions were made and were ruled out of order, on which Mr. Springer denounced the Speaker for usurpation and a protest was read and ordered spread on the journal. Then the election case was called up by a republican vote-150, all the Democrats but two refusing to vote.

Foreign News Digested.

The burning of Jews in France is officially de-

Egypt denies the right of England and France to nterfere in her local affairs.

The Sultan refuses to send troops to Egypt at the equest of England and France.

Parnell has a special escort of detectives who ac ompany him to and from the House of Commons. A young man, who some time ago threatened to ake the life of Queen Victoria, is sentenced to ten ears imprisonment.

The Czar has decided to adopt a conciliatory policy and has appointed three commissioners to advise what part the people shall have in the government

Interesting Scraps.

-Some of the Arizona tribes of Indians still re tain Sun worship.

-Berlin has her second electrical railway. It is

about one mile and a half long.

-Light penetrates clear water so that, at a depth

of one hundred feet, a person can see objects.

--- The first vessel ever blown up by a torpedo was probably that destroyed by Robert Fulton in 1805.

-Prof. Morse, of the Essex Institute, proposes to utilize sunlight and heat in warming houses in cold

---Historians relate that in past times petitions of Russians to the Czar began with: "Do not order our heads to be cut off, O, mighty Lord, for presuming to address you, but hear us,"

THEMARKETS.

Business in General.

There has been little excitement in business cir cles. Money is easy and plenty, call loans in New York ranging from 2½ to 3½ per cent. In Chicago interest rates have been easy at 5 to 7 per cent Clearings of the associated banks for the amounted to \$38,175,730.20. Railroad freights, Chica go to New York, quoted at 50c for flour, 25c for grain

Prices in the Chicago market were \$1 25a1 75 highr for cattle; and \$1 50a2 00 higher for hogs than to the corresponding week last year. Cattle have been shipped west and north from this point into the lum

er and mining regions.

Wool has been in fair demand, and the volume of sales good, but the prices have been unsteady ter feeling is manifested on fine fleeces. The cold and disagreeable weather somewhat sbortened sales of woolen goods and this tended to conservatism

By Telegraph, May 29,

Business at the banks was quiet owing to holiday on change. Stock and mining exchanges were also

MONEY. In light request at 5a6 per cent. EXCHANGE. Eastern exchange between anks steady at 75 cents premium. CLEARINGS, Of the associated banks \$6,600,000.

CURRENCY. Orders for currency light.
HOGS. The market was generally unchanged good hogs firm, and common trashlower; good mixed 7 25a7 90; heavy packing and shipping 7 90a8 50; light

hogs 7 20a8 00; skips and culls 6 25a7 15; receipts 23 CATTLE. Market panicky and badly broken common shipping 6 00a6 05; medium 7 25a7 75; good 85a8 00; choice 8 00a8 10; exports 8 75a8 80; mixed butchers' stock weak and generally lower; cows 3 1 a4 75; bulk 4 25a6 25; steers 5 60a6 50; stockers and feeders quiet and about lifeless at 3 80a5 85; receipts

SHEEP. Market slow and weaker, mainly at 3 50a 75 receipts 2,000.

Kansas City,

CATTLE. Receipts, 2,702; shipments, 1,517; market panicky on grass cattle and 50c lower on common stuff; selected lots 25a30c lower; receipts of natives very light and market quiet at a decline of 15a25c; native stockers and feeders 3 75a4 75; native cow 3 00a5 50; grass Texans and Indians 3 75a4 80.

HOGS. Receipts, 946; shipments, 426; market strong and active and 5c higher; sales ranged from 5 00a7 75;

St. Louis.

H GS. Active and higher; light to best Yorker 7 25a7 75; packing 7 75a8 10; butchers' to fancy 8 15a 8 40; skips and culls 6 00a6 75; receipts, 3,200; ship-

WHEAT. Lower but fairly active; No. 2 red, 1 2714 cash; 1 27% May; 1 20% June; 1 081/6 July; 1 05 Augus

CORN. A shade better; 72¾a73½c cash; 70½c June; 70½c July; 70c August; 78½c Septen.ber; 54½c fcr OATS, Easy; 55c cash; 551/sc May; 48c June; 391/s

801/c July: 331/c August; 301/c for the year. RYE, Dull; 72a73c. BARLEY, Dull: 80cal 10.

BARDET. Dun, socar 10.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour	5,000	6,000
Wheat	25,000	28,000
Corn	95,000	119,000
Oats		7,000
Rye	******	1,000
Barley		

By Mail, May 27.

air. Choice selections in fair request, but medium and mixed lots slow sale, save to packers at such pri-ces as holders dislike to accept. Packers offering 121/2 a13c for round lots, while single packages sold at old

We quote, packed: Kansas dairy, 15a17; genu creamery, 25a28; good to choice western store packed, 13a15; medium to fair mixed, 12a121/2; commonstock,

STRAWBERRIES. Market slow and small and poor lower. Small and off lots quoted at 3 50a4 25 and good to choice Wilson and Monarchs at 4 50a5 00. PLUMS. Hard to sell. Red Texas quoted at 3 00a 3 25 per case of 24 qts, and yellow 2 00a2 25 per peck

4 gallon drawer. CHERRIE 3. Market slow and lower. Sweet quoted at 3 00a 3 50 per drawer of 4 gals, and sour 3 50a 00 per case of 24 qts.

PEACHES. A good many on sale and again lower. Quoted at 75cal 00 per 1/4 bus box. BLACKBERRIES. Some on sale and quoted at

00 per case of 21 qts. PIE PLANT. Quoted from growers at 25a30c per RADISHES. Home grewn quoted at 10a12c from

SPINAGE. Quoted at 25a35c per bus from growers BTRING BEANS. Market steady. Quoted in sin-dle cases at 2 50a2 75 per bus box. Wax 1 00al 15 per

a9 00 per crate. GREEN PEAS. Shipped in hard to sell at 1 00a

50. Home gro yn quoted at 1 50a2 00 per bus from NEW POTATOES. Held stiff at 7 00a7 50 per bbl. NEW BEETS. Some home grown on sale and

CAULIFLOWER. Quoted all the way from 100 to 00 per doz as to size. WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub washed, 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a22c; fair io at 17119c; coarse, 16a18c; Texas choice, 19a21c low and coarse and mixed at 15alec; burry and clot-

uoted at 60a75c per doz bunches from growers.

Chicago.

NOTE The following prices are for round lots, o ods sold from first hands. In filling small orders of the various kinds of produce, and in a small way from store of selections or assorted lots, a slight pre

BUTTER Quotations: Choice to fancy creamery 24a25c per lb; fair to good do 22a23c; choice to fancy dairy 28a22c; fair to good sweet do 14a16c; fair to choice packing stock 12a14c; old and summer-made goods 9a10c.

CHEESE Quotations: Prime to choice new full

9c; hard skimmed stock 6a7; inferior and low grades EGGS Sales of fresh to the local trade were mainly

cream cheddars, 12aI3c per lb; prime, part skimmed do 10aI1c; fair to good do and choice flat makes se

ST. MARYS.

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

A GOLDSTANDT & BRO.,

outhwest corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas, where goods are marked in plain figures. No

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

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

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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

Ltttle's Chemical Fluid. The New Sheep Dip.

James Hollingsworth, 210 LaSalle street, Chicago, III.





James Holinosworth, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your request to report how I liked the Chemical Finid I bought of you is at hand; In reply, I will say that it has fully, and in fact, mo e than filled the bill; for after dipping with the ordinary dip in use without any benefit. When I received the Fluid my ewes were heavy with lamb and I feared to dip, but my sheep was as bad as they could be, losing their wool badly, and it was dip or death. Your directions say dip twice; but I only dipped once and my sheep are well and bright, and the new fleece is growing piledy. I used one gallon of Fluid to 80 gallons of cold water. A ne ghbor sheep farmer has a flock he had dipped two and three times with tobacco extract, tobacco and sulphur, and lime and sulphur, but with no good results. He finally tried a little I gave him, and the result was a perfect cure on those he dipped. I found what it would do, and bought a flock of sheep that was dying every day with seab, because I bought them cheap and knew I could save them, and the result is 1 lost none after dipping, and they are doing nicely. With my experience with your Chemical Fluid I can recommend it to every sheep farmer in the land; and feel that I am doing them a service. If such results don't give a man peace and satisfaction, I am no judge; and I a willing to be sworn to these facts if necessesary. You can make them public it you desire. Yours respectfully,

at 16a10½c per doz, in a jobbing way. HIDES AND PELTS Quotations: Green cured light hides 7½47¾c per lb; do heavy cows 7c; No 2 damaged green salted hides 5⅓c; green salted calf 12¼c; green salted bull 6c; dry salted hides 12c; No 2 two thirds price; No 1 dry flint 14a15c; No 2 13c; sheep pelts salable at 28a30c for the estimated

amount of wool on each pelt. HAY Quotations: No 1 timothy 15 50a16 50 per ton; No 2 do 14a15; mixed do 11a13; upland prairie 12a13 50; No 1 prairie 9 50a10 50; No 2 do 7 50a8 50. Small bales sell fo: 25a50 per ton more than large

SEEDS A quiety, steady market was developed. Offerings light all round. The quotations were as follows: Timothy for prime to choice 2 15a2 25; common to good 1 75a2 10. Clover prime medium 4 30a 4 40; poor to fair 3 75a4 25: Mammoth 4 50a4 75. Flax 1 30a1 40, according to quality. Hungarian prime 90a92c. Millet 75a85c, and German millet 1 50a2. Buckwheat 85a90c.

WOOL Quotations from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa-dark western lots gener-

ally ranging at 1a3c per 1b less:

Coarse or dingy tub 27a35 per 1b; good medium tub 35a40 per 1b; fine unwashed bucks' fleece 14a17 per lb; fine unwashed heavy fleece 20a22 per lb; fine light fleeces 25a26; coarse unwashed fleeces 17a20; low medium 20a24; fine medium 25a29; fine washed fleeces 35a38; coarse washed fleeces 28a31; low medium fleeces 31a37; fine medium fleeces 37a41.

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows lowest grades 16a18; best grades 22a28; New Mexican unimproved grades 15a18; New Mexican best grades

Burry from 2a10c per lb off; black 2a5c off,

St. Louis.

Messrs, Price, Marmaduke & Co., Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo., in their weekly review of the

than price noted (1 33 for No 2) at Monday's close of week ago. On Thursday of last week it sold down o 1 30, but since that time the demand has improved and prices strengthened, and yesterday sales were made at 1 3314. Both the July and August options are lower than a week ago, the former selling on early call to day at 1 13½ and latter 1 08%. Trading during the week has been light. The new rule to be submitted to the members of the Chicago Exchange allowing the delivery on contracts of any grade of few days, and it is thought will pass. The adoption of this rule, it is thought, may have a depressin effect on prices in that market, and perhaps stimulate values here. Advices from all sections continue to report the winter wheat as very promising, and all danger to he crop past except that lindent to

Cash corn has ruled strong shroughout the week and on Friday sold up to 7814 cents, since which time prices havelyielded until sales are made at about the same prices as those noted a week ago; say 76 cents the local stock shows material reduction

the future months show some decline from prices at hat time. Cash No 2 mixed now selling at 53 cents WOOL Our receipts continue to increase, and we report a steady mark et. The medium and fine woole are firm and are sold nearer outside quotations while all grades of combing, especially low and coarse are dull sale, with a considerable proportion of it being stored. While it appears that prices for these undesirable grades are about as low as they improvement unless the manufacturers begin to make coarser goods-for which there is no demand now. We price as follows: Missouri and Illinois-Choice tub washed 37a38c: fair S5a36c: low 30a33c 241/c: low medium 2)a21c; fine combing 23a24c; low Kansas and Nebraska-Unwashed-choice medium 25a26c, fair do 23a241/2c, low do 20a22c; No 1 light fine 241/4a251/4c, No 2 do 22a231/4c, heavy do 16a21; coarse wood 16a19c. Burry, black and unmerchantable sell for 2 to 10 cents per pound less.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. ers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son. BUTTER-Per lb-Choice

CH | ESE—Per lb. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. BEANS—Per bu—White Navy. Medium. Common NEW POTATOES—Per bu C, 10 lbs.
Brown, 1014 lbs.

Good, \$\beta\$ lb.

Best Rio, \$\beta\$ lb.

O, G, Java, \$\beta\$ lb.

Roa eted Rio, good, \$\beta\$ lb.

" Java, \$\beta\$ lb.

" Mocha, best \$\beta\$ lb. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES—Green TALLOW SHEEP SKINS—per lb, green.....

WOOL-Fine light..... " Rye....
CORN MEAL...
CORN CHOP....
RYE CHOP....
CORN & OATS... GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel.....

Timothy...... Clover

Fat Stock on Foot. Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel,

THE STRAY LIST

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending May 24. Cherokee county -- J. T. Veatch, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A B Hubbard, Garden tp, April 1 black horse, 15 hands high, 15 yrs old, some harness arks, shod all around, valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by Johnston Patterson, Ross tp, May 6, cow, 3 yrs old, color white, with a red roan neck and head, rranded on left hip O, valued at \$20.

Decatur county—E. W. Rathbun, 'clerk,
PONY—Taken up by Reuben Radford, Prairie Dog tp,
fay 5, 1 dark brown horse pony, 12 yrs, old, branded 5 L,
alued at \$40.

Mismi county.—J. C. Taylor, clerk'
MARE—Takea up the 25th of April, by James I Long,
liamit pt, brown mare, 4 yrs old, about 15th hands high,
mail white spot on forehead, white spot on nose, collar
narks on shoulder, common size, valued at \$60. Jefferson county-J: R. Best, clerk. F.—Taken up the 29th of April, by John I Moore, e tp. 1 pony mare, color roan, no marks or brands, at \$20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Henry Safford, Mission tp, 1 cow,
rs old, roan, left ear niched, valued at \$25. Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm F Filler, Wilmington tp.,
May 10, 1 cark brown mare, 12 or 14 yrs old, left hind foot
white, scar on right hip and collar marks, about 16 hands
high, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20:

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