

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

### Correspondence.

#### Free Passes.

To the Editor of the Kansas 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 about; and that if a man were elected representative of his district and the railroad company should send him a pass he would be unwise to return it unused.

The example of a farmer offering a free ride in his wagon has no direct or even remote analogy or application 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 about 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 reasons: 1st, to relieve want; 2d, as a recompense for favors received; 3d, in expectation of receiving favors 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 reasons. 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 public 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 arbiters between the public and the railroad companies, and if at the outset of the controversy these arbiters 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, render 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 who are taxed and burdened 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.

M. O'SULLIVAN.  
Hutchinson, 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 unorganized 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 fiery ordeal is being kept up.

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 times, 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—exhaustible. 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 decidedly very productive. If our rains were more numerous and evenly distributed, we could astonish the world with the productions of this beautiful land. Our climate is undergoing favorable changes out here, and I predict the time will speedily come when we 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 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." W. W. WALKER.  
Grainfield, Gove Co.

#### Potatoes for Seed.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

It is a little late in the season to discuss the potato 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 your seed 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, medium size or less, part cut in two once, and the balance cut in small pieces. They say the whole potatoes produced fully three times as many as the pieces and twice as many good potatoes as the halves. Now such experiments are worth knowing, and is the only way that anything definite can be arrived at.

Yours,

W. P. POPEHOE.

#### "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 the KANSAS FARMER.

W. P. POPEHOE.

It 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, which yet continues to thrive, and shows at present

tions; the beautiful aniline dyes and some ammonia products are taken from what would otherwise be the waste resulting from the manufacture of illuminating 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 at them.

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 millennium, 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

#### 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 shows 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 \$14,215, making an average of \$132 per head. The best sales made were as follows:

Walnut Rose of Sharon, calved Oct. 13, 1881, sold to H. C. Lindell, Graham, Mo., for \$630.

Canadian Rose, calved August 1880, sold to P. Forcade, 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: W. A. Harris, Lawrence; C. E. Allen and J. B. Gifford, Manhattan; C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita; W. A. Russell, Newton; Short Bros., Bellevue, and W. H. Woodlief, Ottawa.

The animals were good individuals of straight pedigree and in very fair condition and were bred

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 abundant 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 cool weather corn is not growing well, not a good stand. 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 inst.

W. W. SMITH.

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 farmers that they will greatly injure the wheat. Stock is doing well; work horses are thin by reason of the scarcity of grain; hogs are thin and some are dying with something like — Business dull; health good.

R. J. TOLIN.

### Gossip About Stock.

Blackleg, or something like it, has appeared among cattle in Morris county.

Phillips county has upwards of four thousand sheep.

Mitchell county horses have pink eye, 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 some "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 been driven into Lincoln county, N. M., from 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 dogs.

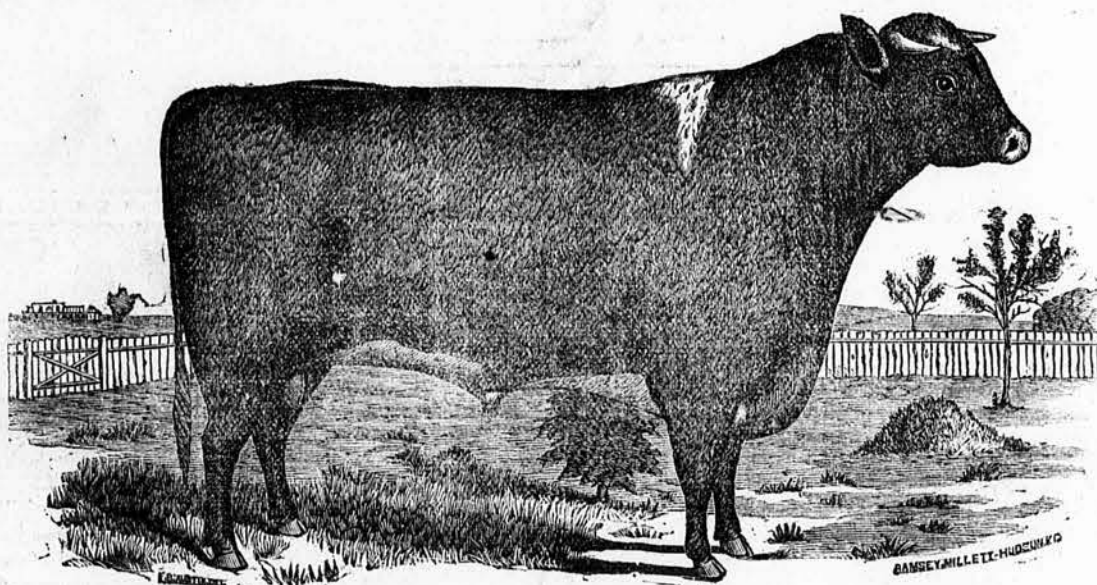
#### More Cattle Sales.

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 these sales.

In reply to a friend concerning pleuro-pneumonia in Potawatomi 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.



ASHBY'S "DUKE OF SYCAMORE."

no sign of abatement, and to which the wisest and most far seeing among us will hardly venture to place a limit, or to speculate upon its accomplishment 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 invention, 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 assured 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 corn 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, a great many questions are asked as to qualifications, moral habits, and that, should he 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 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 difficult ones.

Nor ought he to forget the little things of life. The trained observations of the inventor of the telephone, 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 stenography, this age of manufacture, the smallest articles and those of the least value in themselves become valuable products by process of manufacture. The offt of dead animals produces the valuable good 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 metallic copper from one of its solutions;

wheat Summer 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 something happens, it will long be the wheat year of Summer. The rain has been hard on the junior chinchies; 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 grinding monopolists. I have been farming a little, raised a pig to sell, I've 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 would drink, all at 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 feel all right. Two years ago before we were burdened 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 "slick" 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 another 100 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 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 most of us best.

Fruit prospect good. Two years ago all my peaches were above the 10 foot mark made by the frost; this year the lower and most protected branches 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 Burlington, 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 no 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. The boys will say Pa raises hogs and ain't in the cattle business. Quite a number of eastern men with capital 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 left 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 "Geraldine" the best story yet; has 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.

mostly in Jackson County, Mo., by S. E. Ward, C. G. Smart, A. M. Rogers and Son, W. T. Hearne, C. C. Chiles, J. Powell and 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 creditable and satisfactory to both them and their purchasers.

HEATH.

### Short Letters.

IDA, Republic Co., May 21. As I have been a constant 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 ninety-two ewes. I think I have two as good Merino rams as there is in the state that I purchased of Dunton Brothers last fall at the state fair. I have just sheared them and the weight of their fleeces are 20 1/2 and 25 1/2 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.

S. SHOFFNER.

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 none here. 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 congressmen 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 community and we hope you will give it expression in your valuable paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

TOLEDO, May 22. A slight frost visible this morning; no damage to vegetation. Two good rains last week has given the crops a splendid growing boom. I never saw a better prospect for wheat; an exceptional large acreage of oats and millet 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.

D. C. A.

COPE, 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 corn—some 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







WAS PATENTED ON FARMER SHIFLESS  
ENDLESS APRON STRAW STRIKER AND THE  
BALANCE OF THE VIBRATOR PRINCIPLE.

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

## THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER

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

And if all farmers used it there would be a saving to Kansas alone of \$1,500,000 per year, the crop averaging as above stated. See to it farmers that NO OTHER MACHINE comes on your place, and if none in your neighborhood, club together and get one, or have some good thresherman secure one at once. Time is near at hand for reaping 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.

**Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,**

General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

**Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## The Celebrated Watertown Platform

Spring Wagon.

THE STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON OF THIS COUNTRY.

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

## The Eureka Hedge Layer. OSAGE HEDGE SEED;

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

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

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

**Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,**

SEEDSMEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

### Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. J. J. Woodman, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willets, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Jackson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. President—W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Vice President at Large—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co. Vice President, 1st District—J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co. Vice President, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin Co. Vice President, 3d District—C. Eckles, Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Treasurer—T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co.

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

O. O. H. P.  
Osage Orange Hedge Plants

At wholesale, 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,  
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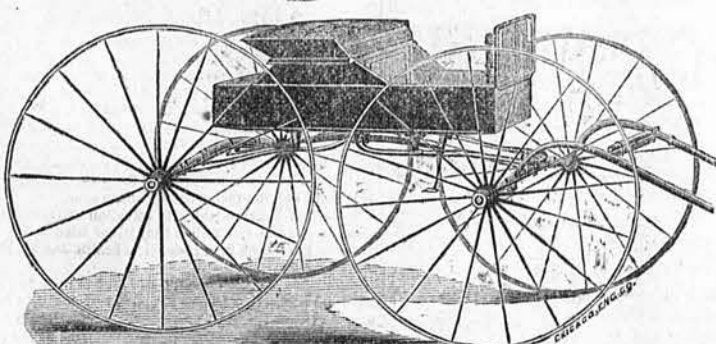
BRINGS A SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR.

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden seed crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 238, Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

1882 J. A. POLLEY, 1882

Wholesale and Retail

## Carriage Builder.



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

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

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

25 STEEL PLATE & PEARL CHROMO CARDS  
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1842

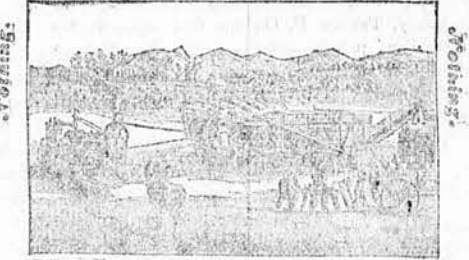
## AGITATOR.

1882

TRACTION ENGINE.

STRAW-BURNING ENGINE.

What Farmers and Threshermen say about the Agitator. J. I. CASE T. M. CO., RACINE, WIS.



J. I. CASE T. M. CO.  
RACINE, WISCONSIN.



DO YOU LIVE NEAR TIMBER? IF SO, BUY OUR PORTABLE SAW MILL. Take it to the timber! Save Hauling Logs to Mill. 6,000 to 10,000 Feet per Day.

## PORTABLE SAW MILL.

THE UNION HORSE-POWER. WITH LEVEL TREAD. Largest truck (7 in.) wheels. No Ruts and Chilled Bearings. Guaranteed to produce more power with less elevation than any other. Also manufacturers of the PREMIUM FARMER'S MILL, CHINA FEED CUTTERS, THRESHERS, CLEANERS, &c. W. L. BOYER & BRO. Philadelphia, Pa.

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

## Hotel Delmonico,

DEBONEY & 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.

## ENGINES

(Established 1866.) FAY'S BUILDING MATERIAL. For Roofs, Walls and Ceilings in place of plaster. Sample and catalogue mailed free. W. H. FAY, Camden, N. J.



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 23 expire with the next issue. The paper is at all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

## Post Office Addresses.

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

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

## New Advertisements.

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

Beatty's organs; Cycle; Sperry's Mails; Cincinnati 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-Horns.

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 accommodation 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 time.

One of our correspondents suggests Gen. J. L. McDowell, Jefferson county, as a proper man for Congressmen-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 person.

On our first page we present a cut of Duke of Sycamore, a thoroughbred, pure Short-Horn, the property of J. L. Ashby, Turney P. O., Clinton Co., Mo., who advertises private sales of fine stock in another column. Mr. Ashby is an enthusiastic and careful breeder. He refers to the most noted breeders of the country as to his responsibility. Don't neglect to look up his advertisement, 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 suggestions from interested readers on the subject at the head of this article, asking for a presentation of the subject in our columns to the end that our Kansas women may be set to thinking about it. There can be no debate on the proposition that silk culture is well suited to the labor of women, and it has been perfectly demonstrated that orange plants furnish a superior feed for the silk worm. They are as good as mulberry, and both trees grow well in this state.

It is a fact, becoming more apparent every

year that our women demand as well as need 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 printed, there are at least a dozen females employed, as printers, folders, clerks, etc. The dry goods stores in all cities, the postoffices, express offices, in many law and public offices women and girls are employed. In Chicago the number of these new workers runs away up into the thousands. But they are in the cities. What are the country girls, the daughters of the farmers, to do? They, as well as their mothers, begin to feel the pressure of that bondage which has made woman a slave in all the past time.

Does the raising of the silkworm, care of the cocoon 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 up. California and Pennsylvania have silk associations, and only a few days ago a bevy of Philadelphia ladies visited Congress and called 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 manufacturers 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 competition 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 manufacturers. 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 cocoons. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is making an effort to have a flature or reeling establishment erected at the Capitol where cocoons would be purchased, and the reeled silk sold to the manufacturers. If this effort, or some similar one succeeds, the ice 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 pursue 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 Rides this week. Mr. Sullivan is a clear, argumentative writer, and we invite attention to his article.

Having clearly defined the FARMER'S position to be—"That the custom of issuing passes for free rides is wrong in any and every possible view of the case," we need not spend any more time on that. What we wish to refer to in this article is, the interest which the people have in the pass business. In our article of two weeks ago we gave it as our opinion—"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 hospital, it is taken, and he is paid. If his farm is needed 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 that line apart for a railroad, requiring the company to pay all losses to individual owners. This gives to the company and its assigns exclusive right to the use of that line, so set apart, to the extent that it may grade the earth, tie and iron the roadbed, and run its cars in carrying the people and their property from place to place. But the people do not surrender their primary rights. They may at any time, in lawful manner, take possession not only of the roadway, but of the road proper and all its appurtenances—iron, wood, cars, engines, depots—everything belonging to the way or the company using it, making proper compensation for

private losses. This is the sense in which the people own the road.

Permission to open and operate railroads is given by the people for the people. That is to say: The people want to use the means and facilities for transportation which railroads afford; and therefore they authorize the building of the roads. In consideration of paying lawful damages to individuals, the company obtains the right to grade and equip its line, and move its coaches. The road being authorized by the people, and all its public advantages to be enjoyed by them, they enact into law certain rules and regulations for the government of the company in the management of its business, so as to make travel and commerce as safe and expeditious as possible; and in order to prevent extortion in tolls, they also establish a rate of compensation to the company, more than which 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 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 in 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 not charge beyond the legal rates, it is not amenable, even though it carry one-half of its passengers and freight free of all charge. But 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 rate charged in the infancy of our roads, and on 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. It 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 three-cent basis; and if, besides that fact, the companies can afford to carry a large percentage of passengers free, is it not time that the people, in their own interest, should investigate the subject and ascertain what is a fair passenger rate so that it may be named in the law?

## Western Kansas—Dairying.

The hardiness and enterprise, perseverance and patience of pioneer agriculturists are proverbial. They face new climates, strange soils, and foreign influences without a murmur, and brave the perils of frontier life—disease, privation, 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. May their brightest hopes be realized, and still better things be added unto them.

The latest, and among the best of their moves is that in the direction of dairying. Their great distance from market makes transportation 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 perseverance. 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 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 most important item in the butter business. It 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 important. 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

than butter and milk; exclusion from currents of warm dry air; these things all are important in the receiving and care of milk.

Then, in the cream stage, in the churning and dressing of butter, and in preserving it for market, and all the many details auxiliary to 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 cement or stone floor, and that kept wet.

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 necessities; and a dozen such cows would be worth more than many a single quarter section of land. The FARMER 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.

## "THE HORSE."

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 care and handling of horses. The book may be had of T. J. Kellam & Co., Kansas avenue, Topeka, for \$1.00.

## 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, 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. The facts 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 woefully deficient in this very important part of our political history. It is common to find political speakers and writers hawking away at an unsuspecting people with astounding disregard of historic truth. But it is because of their ignorance. 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, Pensions, 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 management, civil service and methods of appointment, 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, without taking anybody's word. The recent discussions of Mormonism, the Chinese and South American questions, the 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 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 established facts. What opinions are recorded are those of representative men in the public history, and not those of the author.

—Texas or Teles, was the name of a tribe of Indians 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 submarine ship that can remain a thousand feet under water 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 four or five hours without sitting up in bed."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DR. STANLEY & FALEN,

1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

## A Friend to the Friendless.

Sorrow and sickness is the too common heritage of humanity, and when we see how little is done to alleviate the miseries of the great mass of humanity we are almost out of patience with life. Even where the intentions are best, ignorance is prone to bid the afflicted "suffer and be strong," 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 sympathy and skill, come to the aid of the sufferers, they feel as if the angel of annunciation had drawn near.

Sanatrin Nervine really is salvation to thousands. I speak from a full heart when I say it, for friends very near and dear to me have been restored to health and happiness by means of it.

"God bless Dr. Richmond," said one of them to me the other day. "I feel as if I knew the man mentioned in Scripture must have felt when he went from Jerusalem to Jerico and fell among thieves, and when robbed and at the point of death, was befriended and restored to health by the Good Samaritan."

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

With such incontrovertible proof of the beneficent nature of the remedy, it is not strange that an editor, always solicit-

ous for an accurate knowledge of what could benefit the world in general, should take the earliest opportunity of visiting the inventor and proprietor of the medicine at the World's Epileptic Institute.

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 accompanied 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 artisan; innocent childhood and withered old age showed in their counterfeited presentments the gratitude they could speak; doctors, lawyers, ministers of the gospel, soldiers, laborers, plain soothers of families, haughty children of wealth, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, all were represented. It reminded me of the miracle cures 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 testimonials the pictures of his deeply grateful patients.

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 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 at all to underestimate the value of wealth," 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 doing? Picture to yourself, if you can, what must be the feelings of an epileptic. Think of him with his dreadful disease 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 rather 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. Sleeping or waking he feels that it is there, and that sooner or later it will clutch 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, telling how he had two thousand dreadful fits in eighteen months, and is now, thanks to the Nervine, entirely cured. That poor fellow can scarcely 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.

A successful debater—The hornet always carries his point.

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

Always judge a man by his depth—instead of his length.

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

The wheel of fortune runs slow, because its fellows are tired.

## Large Demand for Beatty's Organs.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., May 15.—Beatty's Organ Factory, located here, is running until midnight. The demand for Beatty's organs is increasing daily. Mayor Beatty informs your correspondent to night that he will manufacture and ship 1,500 Beethoven 27-stop \$50 organs during this month. His Switch Back Railroad is about completed.

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

## Don't Build Wire Fences.

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

S. B. CORRINGTON,

252 Kansas Ave.

The potato is a susceptible vegetable. It is constantly getting mashed.

## Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. \$1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPICK & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

The strength of the farmer is oftentimes concentrated in his butter.

## A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. 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 "duck of a man."

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 16 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

"I'll give you ten dollars or thirty days." "Well, I'll take the ten dollars, 'quire."

## Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Buchuolite. \$1, at druggists, Kansas Depot, McPICK & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

## Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

The best known remedy for that state of nervous exhaustion 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 many diseases and others of a like nature.

ALBERT KETTLER,

Attorney for Douglas County, Kas.

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

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

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

## Consumption Cured.

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

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

## Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

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



## SHORT HORN SALES

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## 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 machine 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 *Star* was bought out and Mr. Manly was made temporary editor. He and Mortimer Montrose 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 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 upright sentiment, and partly from a natural desire to be let alone. There were men, good men and their families, kept 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 saloon, and also, possibly, of saving at least one good boy. The evil sentiment is always active. It never needs stimulating or organizing. But it will 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 do 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 one meeting house for worshippers. It often seems strange, but I suppose it is one of God's ways, that new helpers come into the field at unexpected moments.

When Sunday morning came there was nothing to distinguish it in Danvers from any other day, except that there were not quite so many country people in. But the saloons and stores and stables were all open and men were drinking and swearing and playing billiards and cards on other days. About ten o'clock an elderly man with white hair and beard, came in riding an Indian pony on a slow trot. He rode up in front of Killchrist's saloon, 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 sixty 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 serviceable 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. The windows had not 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 lectures 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, Nimbeltongue, 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 cues were put away, and the Captain threw a sheet over his bottles and pictures. The house was full, and a dozen or so on the outside. The noise and confusion subsided and everything 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 again been warned to repent; 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 recognized place of evil, thrown open to a man calling himself a minister of Christ? And why were the games stopped, and the tables cleared, and the liquor 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? Ah, 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 darkness by storms, but when they are removed, the light is there—the same old, 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 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 devotion would be a wretch by common consent. The voice of prayer has a lodgment in every heart. The Father speaks to his children often through still monitors—the stones, the brooks, the stars, and our hearts are enticed to catch the whispers as they come. In the hurly-burly noise, and bustle, and jam of life, it often seems that we have forgotten all; but, like the memory of a 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 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 was 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 foes arise,"

was sung. The words of the hymn were read, another hymn sung, and the text announced:

"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 there.

Mr. Delavan, for that was the preacher's name, dismissed us, then, with a benediction. He put his book in his pocket, turned quietly to the door, replaced his hat, shook hands with such as offered, unhitched 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 Danvers, I heard good deal about a new town named Roswell, near the line of the Kansas Farmer. 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, possibly was more or less hastened. But I had a little business 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 cannot enter the employ of Mrs. Blucher, as her attorney?"

"Yes—none. I understand, from what Mrs. Blucher said in your presence, and from what I heard Mr. Nimbeltongue and Squire Catchpenny say, that they are retained in her interest, of course I would not desire to supersede them, and it would, of course, be pleasant for me to assist them."

"But that they are not retained in any legal or equitable cause. They took advantage of her distress in order to bring 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 for one thousand dollars and mortgages on all she possesses to secure payment in three months. The mortgages were filed with the Register before the ink on them was dry. I want those mortgages released and the note surrendered, and it must be done. That is 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 proposition which has even the appearance of unfairness or want 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 friendship, 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 finally wait three months before taking possession. Instead of coming to the Colonel's assistance, as his wife supposed they would do, one of them prosecutes him for pay, and the other sends him to jail 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 honor and courtesy with me. I have finally 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 ought to be very careful of his conduct."

"Then you will not undertake the work?"

"No."

"I will do it alone, then. Be good enough to walk with me to Nimbeltongue's office."

We were about starting when Captain Killchrist came in, and beckoned Manly to one side. They talked for half a minute 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 retainer fee in the case of Mrs. Blucher; and now he is to be discharged me, because he says he has bought off Nimbeltongue and Catchpenny with a hundred dollars."

"And yet you have respect for them?"

"Yes."

We went over and found the two together in Nimbeltongue's office and alone.

"Gentlemen, I have some business with you," I said, addressing both of them. "In the name, and by the authority of Mr. 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, I do now discharge you, and both of each of you from her employ. What have you to say?"

"You're playing it fine, ain't you?" said Catchpenny.

"What do you take me for?"

"Swindler," I answered.

"We don't want any such language in this office, I'd have you understand," said Nimbeltongue.

"I know you don't," I answered, "I merely answered the Squire's question."

"Probably you don't know," put in Catchpenny, "that we've got a man on your shadow. We've got testimony enough now to convict Mr. Blucher and you of extortion, that if it all comes out, you'll not be quite so—"

In an instant I had the villain by the throat 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 to you," I said, "I only wanted to bluff you off. I knew you were a friend of the Bluchers, and I thought we could stand you off in that way."

"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 Nimbeltongue, a 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 unreasonable. 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 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 door was closed behind them—"The means, business," by Catchpenny.

When they returned, Mr. Nimbeltongue informed me that they had concluded to accept my proposition rather than have the matter get into the courts. Mrs. Blucher had had trouble enough, he thought. But before going to the 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 endeavored 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 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 Nimbeltongue one hundred dollars, took the papers down to Mrs. Blucher for her to burn; left orders with Mr. Constable, a merchant, to supply the Blucher and Montrose families with necessities, and then started for the Indian Country.

Billy was getting old—he was old enough to vote. He could not make distances as fast as he could ten years before, but he was still active and spirited, and as sure of foot as a mule. He could get 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 life.

Among those lovely prairie scenes, a continual mingling of valley, slope and ridge, set off with timber, bluffs and mounds; in the midst of bewildering beauty, surrounded by ever-varying landscapes, the air fragrant with the perfume of flowers, the clear azure shimmering overhead, and picturesque changes of mirage below, I wondered where 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 sent 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 compromised and produced the best grain, fruits and vegetables 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 perpetual

spring; that such a land so endowed by nature with limitless possibilities, should be thus isolated, was then, and is to-day, an unsolved problem in my mind. Not how it happened, but why. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether there ever was, on the part of our government or that of any other, a settled, well defined Indian policy. Private citizens, 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 the making of treaties with individuals and with tribes for sections of land. When it became desirable to clear away the savages and put them west of the Mississippi, all the vast region beyond the great river, except Missouri and Arkansas, was regarded, and so styled in the law of 1821, 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 remain, 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 coy little home in the beautiful wilderness. By intermarrying, citizenship was obtained. I remember 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, intelligent, cultured in literature and music, and easy of manner. They had a black-eyed girl to bind them closer, and the home was a comfortable place for a stranger. Mr. Barbon had enclosed some letters and the letter edge of one of the loveliest 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 postoffice. The full blood Indians were fairly intelligent—a few were educated, and some of the half and quarter breeds were really cultivated persons. Musical instruments, paintings, rich furniture and costly dainties 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 conchshell horn, I found plastered walls, varnished seats, carpeted floor, a chandelier and side lamps, a good Bible, and a good organ played by a full blood Indian girl.

But there was a tract of some fifteen million acres of as fertile soil 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 the lovely domain, without order or system—it seemed an extravagant waste of both land and sense. The schools were maintained by government annuities, and so 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. The tribes are not in individual right, but by tribes, with a little spot of a few cultivated acres here and there scattered about the lovely domain, without order or system—it seemed an extravagant waste of both land and sense. The schools were maintained by government annuities, and so was the local government, and their courts. 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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 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 dashed 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!"

Think of the demon that lurks in the bowl, 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 buttermilk which would soon spoil the butter if it were not removed; the most effectual method I have 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 bottom 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 objectionable if used without salt. After butter has been thus treated salt is added and mixed evenly through it. Very little working will be necessary; not a stroke should be used beyond what is actually needed; every unnecessary 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 butter, 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 perhaps 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 milk.

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 troublesome, 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 "blue ointment," (any druggist can put it up) fill every crevice about the bed and every knothole in the slats with the ointment, 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.

SEVERKA.

## 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 plan 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 berries 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 sealed in this way; paper sacks are better than newspapers 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, one 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 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.

FARMER'S WIFE.

## IN GENERAL.

Ladies, happy to meet you. Mrs. L. A. B. W., I did as you said. After I had filled my pill 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? Well several sizes larger than well hole—it is a bored well; imagine my surprise. Guess it will sink without ice or water either this weather. Aunt Sue, "God bless you"—you are a darling. Mrs. Della, 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 farmer 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 temptation 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 ignorant mass of people coming in here from the old country. Well, God bless you all for six weeks. More if I don't forget.

JERUSALEM CLEM.

## THE OLD MAN READS IT.

I feel proud to know that so many farmer's wives are not only proud but willing to devote a part of their time in exchanging thoughts and ideas with each other. I am sorry for Jerusalem 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 daisies without a rosebush. Our boys and girls are 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; skin when sour, and churn soon 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 your paper.

ALAMONT.

## ONE THING OMITTED.

I am becoming quite interested in the Ladies' Department of your valuable paper. I think it well for the ladies of Kansas that live on the farm, to have something to talk 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 soda will clean wash basins nicely, or any tinware. I send the FARMER to friends in the east, so cannot repeat 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.

BLAINE.

## LABOR SEASONED.

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 modes 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 invites us come, with just the same degree of interest that our husbands hold 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 aid 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) tempted 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 inmost soul, exclaims, "Oh! I am so tired; when shall I ever rest! and why may I not forget cares and seat myself for a feast of mind in perusing the periodicals of the day which I 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 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 here are the only hands to perform all these labors. Lo, what wonder she turns away from her burdened dream of rest with a sigh, and taking up the burdens of life again goes about her work with a heart of patient resignation and love 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 home as discordant notes would spoil the harmony of a favorite melody. Let us hope, however, such homes are the exception, not 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.

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 in cities, both in bread and cake, yet we see 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 nutritious. I never use it in the preparation of any food 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 alumina and 21 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 instructive. Now, Aunt Jue, I agree with you that we farmer'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 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.

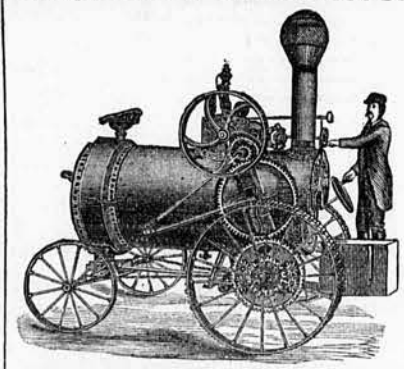
Now you need not expect that I am going to write an essay on that creation of a sentimental brain denominated love, for I am only going to give you a few ideas of what I consider our every day duty. We will presume that every husband and wife, every father and mother love each other, and consequently the children love them and one another. But what precedes love? respect. You must respect a person or you cannot love him; I mean pure, deep, undiluted love; none of your will-of-the-wisp affairs that can't be found when wanted. Such vagaries of the 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 question is, how to gain this respect; it is at once the easiest and the hardest thing to do; we can see this illustrated 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, boisterous, 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. But especially with children do people show a spirit of intolerance; 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 them 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 interlarding 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 love of all with whom we are thrown, remembering that love only begets love.

PRACTICAL.

## Advertisements.

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

## "THE HUBER" Engines &amp; Threshers.



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FOUR SIZES VIBRATING THRESHERS.

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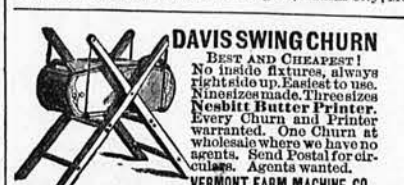
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Consisting of nine exact imitations of United States Treasury Notes, and nine of National Bank Bills, in all of various denominations. As a rare means of detecting counterfeit money they are invaluable of Postal cards not answered.

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## THE Champion Hay 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 the stack from 10 to 12 acres per day, thus saving winnowing, shocking, etc. Parties wishing to purchase Rakes will please order early. Inducements offered to Dealers and Agents.

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FARMERS anxious to make money, and men who desire to secure a grand chance by applying at once for control of territory of **LIVE STOCK ENCLOSURE.** This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of **Man, Horse, and Poultry**, and **Bees and Dogs**. Nearly 1,100 pages; over 400 illustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms liberal. Address HUBBARD BROS., 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**STARTLING DISCOVERY!** LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.



## MINNESOTA CHIEF

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



## MINNESOTA GIANT ENGINE! SAFE FROM EXPLOSIONS

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

## SEYMOUR, SABIN &amp; CO. Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

**\$1000 REWARD** for any machine hulling as much clover seed in 1 day as the **VICTOR**. It beats all other hullers, having Double Huller Clover Machine. 150 Bushels in ONE DAY. 511 Vendors sold in 1881 and the demand could not be supplied. Circulars confirming this mailed free. Send for NEWARK MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, Ohio. Owners of Patents and the only Manufacturers in the world.

## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1880, 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 appraisal, 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, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure 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 penalties for not posting.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the stray, and the taker-up shall be entitled to the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, 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 Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be 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 them 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 keeping benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their report.

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a 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 by Henry Felt, Walton tp, 1 cow, 12 yrs old, body mostly white, sides streaked with red; head, neck, feet and legs red, valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up April 20, by Wm. Keston, Canada tp, 1 sorrel mare, 3 yrs old, hind feet white, white strip in forehead, valued at \$42.50.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Ed. Melinier, Swede Creek tp, 1 small 2 yr old steer, color red and white, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

Edwards county—H. C. Bingham, clerk. PONY—Taken up by John F. Harris, May 6, Wayne tp, 1 horse pony, bay color, 3 white feet, blazed face, white under the nose, no brands, value \$10.

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 \$15.

Additional strays on eighth page.

## Strays for the week ending May 17.

Cherokee county—C. T. Veatch, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Oliver Risk in Iowa tp, April 24, 1 high bay mare about 16 months old, long mane and tail, both very wild; valued at \$35.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. Clay Needham, April 8, 1 bay pony mare 2 yrs old, with white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Decatur county—E. W. Bathun, clerk. MARE—Taken up by K. Tacha, 1 strawberry roan mare 3 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

Harper county—E. A. Rice, clerk. COW—Taken up the 1st of May by Henry Wurdeman, Spring tp, 1 cow, 6 yrs old, red, 1125 on left hip, To on left jaw; valued at \$30.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk. COLT—Taken up by R. H. Jackson, Polist tp, 1 black station colt 4 yrs old, branded on left shoulder with letter J, valued at \$10.

Sedgewick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up 1 year ago under the letter J branded on the left hip and a piece of tin in the left ear, color red.

Wabash county—D. M. Gardner, clerk. GELDING—Taken up by George Sanner, Wilmington tp, April 24, 1 roan gelding, 9 yrs old, star in forehead, saddle mark, value \$60.

GELDING—Taken up 1 sorrel gelding 7 yrs old, letter J on right shoulder, left hind foot white and saddle marks; valued at \$20.

GELDING—Taken up 1 bay gelding 4 yrs old, one large bloodstain on right side of head, valued at \$40.

## KANSAS

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, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in

on the 38th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

## SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kansas.

## LANDS

Prospect Farm.



DONALD DEAN. This young Clydesdale Stallion was sired by imported Donald Dinnie, grand sire Imp. St. George, p. r. imp. St. Lawrence, Trum. His to insure. Owned by H. W. McAfee, 2 miles west of Topeka, Kas. Sent route.

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.



# 150 Kentucky Short-horn Bulls.

WE WILL SELL

**25 Short-horn Bulls at public sale. 25**

At Emporia, Kas. Saturday June 3d '22.

**25 Short-horn Bulls at public sale, 25**

At Wichita, Kas., Wednesday, June 7th.

**100 Short-horn Bulls at public sale, 100**

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 oats.

A shaft is being sunk for coal on a farm near Girard. Sterling papers brag on the butter made in that vicinity.

Logan, Phillips county, has a sorghum manufacturing company. A rattlesnake four feet ten inches long killed in Sheridan county.

A Farmers' Alliance organized in Bunnell township, Kingman county.

The Girard and Topeka railroad is under good headway in Crawford county.

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, causing a loss of about one thousand dollars to the owner.

Two horses, one cow and three calves killed by lightning on a farm in Dickinson county one day last week.

Mr. Mohler, Osborne Co., lost a lot of good hens one night lately by an animal and he wonders what kind of a critter it was.

A woman near Wichita had one of her legs broken by reason of her horse taking fright at a bill posted on the bridge road.

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, Wabunsee 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 delivered.

Prohibition is ruining Montgomery county. The Reporter of Independence, says that costs assessed 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 weather.

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 29th 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 now six and a half.

A Kentucky man was loading his gun when it accidentally discharged and killed his infant child in the cradle.

Some portions of Indiana report serious losses from chinch bugs. Cut worms are damaging corn in the same localities.

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 ordained, the same as white preachers.

The United States circuit court at Des Moines decides 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 legal separation. Mrs. Sprague is permitted to re-assume her maiden name—Kate Chase, and retains custody of her three daughters.

At a bicycle race in Boston between a man and a woman on a fifty mile run, the woman having five miles start, the man won by 2 1/2 seconds. The total time was 3 hours, 12 minutes and 33 1/2 seconds.

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

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

In northern Kansas the increase in the acreage of corn 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. John Jackson for Governor.

The continued split in the Republican party of Pennsylvania promises to be permanent.

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, will be a 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 opponents of Gov. St. John to nominate Col. John A. Martin, of Atchison, for Governor of Kansas.

The national committee of the Greenback-Labor 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 the Wool Growers' Association, will be appointed a member of the Tariff revision commission.

There has been a deadlock in the House at Washington for several days because of democratic opposition 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.

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 denied.

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

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

Parnell has a special escort of detectives who accompany him to and from the House of Commons.

A young man, who some time ago threatened to take the life of Queen Victoria, is sentenced to ten years 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 of the country.

## Interesting Scraps.

—Some of the Arizona tribes of Indians still retain 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 weather.

—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."

## THE MARKETS.

### Business in General.

There has been little excitement in business circles. Money is easy and plenty, call loans in New York ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent. In Chicago interest rates have been easy at 5 to 7 per cent.

Clearings of the associated banks for the week amounted to \$38,175,730.20. Railroad freights, Chicago to New York, quoted at 50c for flour, 25c for grain and 30c for provisions.

Prices in the Chicago market were \$1.25 a 75 higher for cattle; and \$1.50 a 60 higher for hogs than for the corresponding week last year. Cattle have been shipped west and north from this point into the lumber and mining regions.

Wool has been in fair demand, and the volume of sales good, but the prices have been unsteady, and the future is uncertain. In the east a little better feeling is manifested on fine fleeces. The cold and disagreeable weather somewhat shortened sales of woolen goods and this tended to conservatism among buyers.

### By Telegraph, May 29.

#### Chicago.

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

MONEY. In light request at 5 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGE. Eastern exchange between city banks 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 trash lower; good mixed 7 25 a 7 90; heavy packing and shipping 7 90 a 8 10; light hogs 7 20 a 8 00; skips and culls 6 25 a 7 15; receipts 23,600.

CATTLE. Market panicky and badly broken; common shipping 6 00 a 6 05; medium 7 25 a 7 75; good 7 85 a 8 00; choice 8 00 a 10; exports 8 75 a 8 80; mixed butchers' stock weak and generally lower; cows 3 10 a 4 75; bulk 4 25 a 25; steers 5 00 a 5 50; stockers and feeders quiet and about lifeless at 3 80 a 5 85; receipts 7,500.

SHEEP. Market slow and weaker, mainly at 3 50 a 5 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 75 a 7 75; native cows 3 00 a 5 50; grass Texans and Indians 3 75 a 4 80.

HOGS. Receipts, 946; shipments, 426; market strong and active and 5c higher; sales ranged from 5 00 a 7 75; bulk at 7 50 a 65.

#### St. Louis.

H. GS. Active and higher; light to best Yorkers 7 25 a 7 75; packing 7 75 a 10; butchers' to fancy 8 15 a 8 40; skips and culls 6 00 a 7 5; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 950.

WHEAT. Lower but fairly active; No. 2 red, 1 27 1/2 cash; 1 27 1/2 May; 1 29 1/2 June; 1 08 1/2 July; 1 05 August and September; No. 3 red, 1 17 1/2 a 18.

CORN. A shade better; 73 1/2 a 73 3/4 cash; 70 1/2 June; 70 1/2 July; 70c August; 78 1/2 a 79c September; 54 1/2 a 55c for year.

OATS. Easy; 55c cash; 55 1/2 a 56c May; 48c June; 39 1/2 a 39 3/4 July; 33 1/2 a 34c August; 39 1/2 a 40c for year.

RYE. Dull; 72a73c.

BARLEY. Dull; 80a1 10.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour	5,000	6,000
Wheat	25,000	28,000
Corn	95,000	119,000
Oats	8,000	7,000
Rye	1,000	
Barley		

#### By Mail, May 27.

#### Kansas City.

The Indicator reports:

BUTTER. A good deal on sale and market only fair. Choice selections in fair request, but medium and mixed lots slow sale, save to packers at such prices as holders dislike to accept. Packers offering 12 1/2 a 13c for round lots, while single packages sold at old prices.

We quote, packed: Kansas dairy, 15a17; genuine creamery, 25a28; good to choice western store packed, 15a18; medium to fair mixed, 12a13 1/2; common stock, 10a11.

STRAWBERRIES. Market slow and small and poor lower. Small and off lots quoted at 3 50 a 4 25 and good to choice Wilson and Monarchs at 4 50 a 5 00.

PEACHES. A good many on sale and again lower. Quoted at 75c a 1 00 per 1/2 bush box.

BLACKBERRIES. Some on sale and quoted at 50c per case of 24 qts.

PIE PLANT. Quoted from growers at 25a30c per doz bunches.

RADISHES. Home grown quoted at 10a12c from growers.

SPINAGE. Quoted at 25a35c per bush from growers.

STRING BEANS. Market steady. Quoted in single cases at 2 50 a 2 75 per bush box. Wax 1 00 a 1 15 per 1/2 bush box.

CABBAGE. More in. Quoted this morning at 8 50 a 9 00 per crate.

GREEN PEAS. Shipped in hard to sell at 1 00 a 1 50. Home grown quoted at 1 50 a 2 00 per bush from growers.

NEW POTATOES. Held stiff at 7 00 a 7 50 per bbl.

NEW BEETS. Some home grown on sale and quoted at 60a75c per doz bunches from growers.

CAULIFLOWER. Quoted all the way from 1 00 to 4 00 per case of 24 qts.

WOOL. We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub washed, 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 28a30c; fair do at 17a19c; coarse, 16a18c; Texas choice, 19a21c; low and coarse and mixed at 15a16c; burry and clot, 12a14c.

#### Chicago.

NOTE The following prices are for round lots, or goods 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 premium over these figures is asked.

BUTTER. Quotations: Choice to fancy creamery 24a25c per lb; fair to good do 22a23c; choice to fancy dairy 22a23c; 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 cream cheddars, 12a13c per lb; prime, part skimmed do 10a11c; fair to good do and choice flat makes 8a9c; hard skimmed stock 6a7c; inferior and low grades, 2a4c.

EGGS. Sales of fresh to the local trade were mainly

TOPEKA.

ST. MARYS.

WAMEGO.

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

AT THE

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

OF

A GOLDSTANDT &amp; BRO.,

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

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

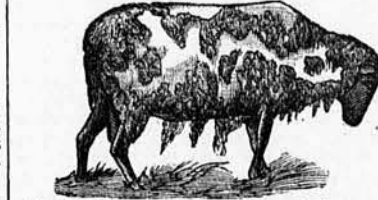
By purchasing at this house. Go and examine their goods by the golden sunlight of day or by the clear electric light at night. Their stock is large, new, stylish, good and cheap. They buy in large quantities, hence can sell at the lowest possible prices.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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

**Little's Chemical Fluid.****The New Sheep Dip.**

James Hollingsworth, 210 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.



See this sheep nearly dead with scab, thermometer down to zero; to dip in hot fluid is death, and not to dip at all is death.



Now, see the same sheep, thirty days after two dippings with this fluid in cold water, and then pass judgment as to its value to wool growers.

KEIGHLEY, KAS., May 13th, 1882.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your request to report how I liked the Chemical Fluid I bought of you is at hand. In reply, I will say that it has fully, and in fact, more than filled the bill for me, 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 nicely. I used one gallon of fluid to 30 gallons of cold water. A neighbor 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 scab, because I bought them cheap and knew I could save them, and the result is I 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 am willing to be sworn to these facts if necessary. You can make them public if you desire. Yours respectfully,

M. C. WISCOVER.

at 10a10 1/2c per doz, in a jobbing way.

HIDES AND PELTS. Quotations: Green cured light hides 7 1/2 a 7 3/4c per lb; do heavy cows 7c; No 2 damaged green salted hides 5 1/2c; green salted calf 12 1/2c; 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 50c 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 for: 25a50 per ton more than large bales.

SEEDS. A quiet, 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 75a 4 25; Mammoth 4 50a 4 75. Flax 1 30a1 40, according to quality. Hungarian prime 90a92c. Millet 75a85c, and German millet 1 00a 1 20. Buckwheat 85a90c.

WOOL. Quotations from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 14a15c per lb less:

Coarse or dingy tub 27a35c per lb; good medium tub 34a40c per lb; fine unwashed bucks' fleeces 14a17c per lb; fine unwashed fleeces 20a22c per lb; fine light fleeces 25a30c; coarse unwashed fleeces 17a20c; low medium 25a29; fine medium 25a29; fine washed fleeces 30a35; coarse washed fleeces 28a31; low medium fleeces 12a17; 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 22a24.

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 markets say:

During the past week cash wheat has ruled lower than price noted (1 33c for No 2) at Monday's close of a week ago. On Thursday of last week it sold down to 1 30, but since that time the demand has improved and prices strengthened, and yesterday sales were made at 1 33 1/2. Both the July and August options are lower than a week ago, the former selling on early call to-day at 1 13 1/2 and latter 1 08 1/2. 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 wheat better than No 2. Spring is to be voted on in a few days, and it is thought will pass. The adoption of this rule, it is thought, may have a depressing effect on prices in that market, and perhaps stimulate values here. Advances from all sections continue to report the winter wheat as very promising, and all danger to the crop past except that incident to wet harvest.

Cash corn has ruled strong throughout the week, and on Friday sold up to 78 1/2 cents, since which time the feeling has been easier and under heavy receipts; prices have yielded until sales are made at about the same prices as those noted a week ago; say 76 cents for No 2 mixed. Notwithstanding increased receipts the local stock shows material reduction.

Cash oats are 2 cents lower than a week ago, and the future months show some decline from prices at that time. Cash No 2 mixed now selling at 53 cents.

WOOL. Our receipts continue to increase, and we report a steady market. The medium and fine wools 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 can go, we see no immediate prospect of much if any 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 35a36c; low 30a32c; unwashed—choice medium 25a26c; fair medium 23a24c; low medium 22a23c; fine combing 23a24c; low combing 22a23c; coarse combing 17a19c; No 1 light fine 24a25c; No 2, 22a23c; heavy fine 18a21c. Kansas and Nebraska—Unwashed—choice medium 25a26c, fair do 23a24c, low do 20a22c; No 1 light fine 24a25c; No 2 do 22a23c; heavy do 16a21; coarse wool 16a19c. Burry, black and unmerchantable sell for 2 to 10 cents per pound less.

#### TOPEKA MARKETS.

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

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice ..... 15c 2.

CHESSE—Per lb ..... 20

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh ..... 20

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy ..... 4 50

" Medium ..... 4 50

" Common ..... 4 00

NEW POTATOES—Per bu ..... 3 50

SUGAR—A 9 lbs for ..... 1 00

Granulated, 8 1/2 lbs ..... 1 00

XC, 9 1/2 lbs ..... 1 00

C, 10 lbs ..... 1 00

Brown, 10 1/2 lbs ..... 1 00

COFFEE—Good, 5 lbs ..... 15

Best Rio, 5 lbs ..... 20

O. G. Java, 5 lbs ..... 25

Roast Rio, 5 lbs ..... 18

" Java, 5 lbs ..... 30

" Mocha, best, 5 lbs ..... 40

#### Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green ..... 0 50

No 2 ..... 0 45

Calfs to 15 lbs ..... 0 08