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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Uplands Against Bottoms.

One of our correspondents this week opens a very interesting subject, and we hope that it will be thoughtfully and intelligently discussed—that of the relative merits of uplands and bottoms in Kansas. There has always been a sort of unfairness, as it has appeared to us, on the part of the bottom land people towards their more elevated neighbors. Why this is so we know not, unless it be that their corn stalks are generally thicker and taller, and they don't have to haul their fencing quite so far. We generally feel like helping the under dog in the fight, even if, in some cases he ought to be thrashed. In this case, however, it is not certain that the upland man is under. But we do believe that many a poor fellow has become discouraged with his farm on the high prairie and left it just because his bottom neighbors told him he was in danger of starvation away up there and he would be so far from friends when he should die that they might not hear of his death until it would be too late to bury him.

The truth is usually found between extremes; and in this case the truth is that there are merits and demerits in both bottom and uplands, and if the best of both is utilized the poor spots in Kansas will get lonely in the midst of surrounding prosperity. Where the river bottoms are rich, they are rich beyond question; and where they are so barren that the native grass never grows more than a foot high, they are very poor—so poor, indeed, that it would be worth ten dollars an acre to put them in condition to raise a crop of respectable pumpkins. We have seen wild blue stem grass on a Kansas river bottom 11 feet, 8 inches in height, and the same season we saw the same kind of grass 9 feet 3 inches high on the highest upland in the region where it grew. We have seen 40-bushel to the acre wheat on bottom land, and the same season we saw 30-bushel wheat on upland. Then again, we have seen fair crops in the bottoms and sorry ones on the higher land; so, in other seasons, have we seen the case reversed and the uplands show the better crops.

We believe it is true that, taking the same relative qualities of the two classes, including location, soil, drainage, etc., the lower land will produce larger yields in crops. The per cent. of superiority in this respect we would put at 25. Where the best locations in the bottom will yield 40 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of corn to the acre, we would put the best upland yield at 30 of wheat and 60 of corn. This relative productiveness will hold in the entire round of field crops; and if this were all that is to be said on the subject, the lowlands would certainly have the best of the argument. But it is not all.

There are many things to be considered in selecting a home. With the knowledge of Kansas which the writer of this possesses (and he has been over most of the state—entirely across it several times in different directions, north and south, and east and west)—if he were now to select a farm for himself or a friend, and had his choice, he would not choose one in a river bottom. Entering into his reasons for this, are comfort and ease of cultivation; temperature and moisture of seasons; liability to injury from early and late frosts; danger of overflows; air currents; health; beauty of surroundings, etc. Neither would he choose one on the high prairie, notwithstanding the fact that in some respects that is the best location. The high, open prairie is healthier, and much more picturesque than the low, hedged-in bottom. The air up there is freer and purer, and the landscape is, or may be made much more attractive.

In our opinion the best places for farms in Kansas all things considered, are on the slopes from fertile ridges, or along the valleys of the smaller creeks a few miles above their mouths. The sloping land is under-drained; it is rich, and is always being renewed from the hills; it is easy of tillage, exposed to the best climatic conditions of every season, and not always subjected to the worst.

If care is taken in selecting uplands, there is no danger of failure. But the topography of the country must be studied, the trend or dip of the underlying rock, the nature and quality of grass and weeds naturally produced, the direction and depth of running streams that are near, the color of the water, rapidity of current, character of bottom, etc. The greatest elevations, sometimes, are solid rock; again, the surface is a thin layer of earth spread over the rock, too thin to produce anything but the stickiest weeds; while in other places one may dig down twenty or thirty feet before coming to rock.

Depth and fertility of soil are necessary conditions to successful culture on the uplands. Where the rock is ten to twenty feet below the surface, if the soil is good and the surface not broken, a good farm can be made there. In five years groves, orchards, vineyards, hedges, with plenty of the best fruits, vegetables and grains may be had. And when such a farm is made in such a place, the free, fresh air as it comes from the mountain snows or ocean mists, brings health to the workers. There is no more lovely spot on earth than in the midst of a grove on one of the elevated prairies of Kansas. Its charms may be enhanced by the work of men. A home in the midst of trees and vines and grass and flowers of the wild planting, with his herds and flocks about him, and the kindly skies above him, the farmer there is as near heaven as he will ever be on earth.

Correspondence.

A Plea For Hedge.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
After reading so much in the papers for and against hedge during the last winter, I thought I would again offer a few reasons why it is the fence for Kansas. In the first place it is about the only thing with in the reach of a very large majority of our farmers to fence with; with all such it is hedge or no fence at all. Well, if that is the case, it must be cheaper than any other fence; it costs but a mere trifle in money

to get a hedge large enough to turn stock; it takes some work, but not more than other fences do to build and keep in repair. There is one thing hedge will do that no other fence will do; it will furnish material to repair all weak places. There is another thing hedge will do that no other fence will do; it will furnish a great deal of feed for cattle and horses; in fact all kinds of stock are very fond of the young limbs of hedge during the summer. Take into consideration the fact that a very large majority of our farmers are not able to build a board fence or a Sedgwick Bros. wire fence, or put up a barbed wire fence, and then the question is hedge or no fence. Sedgwick Bros. and others say that hedge is a great harbor for "noxious" weeds and insects; so far as my experience goes, weeds are no worse along hedge fence than other kinds of fences. They would like to have us believe that if there had not been any hedge planted we would never have been troubled with chinch bugs or potato bugs or bed bugs or any other kind of bugs. Now the facts in the case are that chinch bugs and grasshoppers and insects are just as bad in the new counties where there is no hedge as large enough to harbor insects of any kind as they are in counties where there are farms hedged. I do not know how it is in other places, but it is a fact that the majority of the men that never had any experience with hedge, such men here have no fence at all. There was quite a number in this part that were down on hedge that thought themselves quite smart and planted cottonwoods around their farms for fence posts some years ago; they said that they would put barbed wire on when their trees got large enough for posts and have a good fence; the result is that their cottonwoods are few and far between and their farms are "outside," while their neighbors that put out hedge and tended to it have their farms under good fence; they can keep their own stock in and their neighbors' out; they can get the benefit of all their stubble and stock pasture, and thereby keep down "noxious" weeds and drive "pestiferous" insects out, while those that neglected to hedge have to suffer the loss of the same.

Mulvane.

Upland Prairies.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
I need not say that it is very seldom I write for any paper, as doubtless you will see that I am done. We like the KANSAS FARMER and think it the best agricultural paper of this great west temperance state. We like to read the letters from the different parts of the state, but conscience says, don't read all the time and write none, it isn't fair; so I will try a hand.

All kinds of small grain promises a good yield; corn is generally a good stand, but is very small for June. I have been living in Kansas over three years, and two and one-half years of that time have taken and read the KANSAS FARMER, but in all that time have never seen the important question discussed, which is preferable, all things being considered, for a home and a farm, good upland prairie, or a bottom land farm along those crooked creeks with a small belt of poor timber for a windbreak. I, with a great many others, have settled on the high prairie and have made what I call a failure thus far, but this spring the outlook is far better. Some of my neighbors tell me like this, you cannot live on the prairie in the winds and hot sun, your land won't produce; too dry; others have tried it, worked early and late, but failed and so will you; take warning in time, etc. Now I wish to say that if the inhabitants of Kansas are to be supported off of their bottom lands, I want to get out somehow or some way, and if I can do no better, will trade my farm for a wheelbarrow and two bicycles, because there is not sufficient bottom land to feed the state. Now some of you old Kansas pioneers tell us what to do; shall we hold our grip? We want to hear the Editor and Brother Swann, of Wichita; you speak and tell us; we want to believe you, for you tell us good things. Let us all speak like they all ought to do in a Methodist class meeting. Ground full of water; chinch bugs are a thing of the past. Hurrah for Kansas, and three cheers for Gov. St. John and temperance forever. Uncle Joe is a good one.

Grand View, Norris Co.

If Temperance has good, deep soil, stick to it; study through farming; plow deep—away down; manure well; plow under green crops; cultivate small fields and change the crops every year; raise a few pigs, sheep, cattle and colts; raise good poultry; plant and take good care of orchards; plant groves and vines; make your family comfortable and "Hold the Fort." But if your land is only an inch or two above the rock, get out quick.—Editor.

More About Free Passes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
Very few people seem to be aware of the extent that free passes are used by the railroad companies in securing control of State Legislatures and Congress. There is an agent for some railroad company in nearly every county in Kansas who has more or less local influence in all political meetings. When delegates to a congressional convention are being selected these agents or their tools are always at the primaries, and procure a delegation as favorable to their interests as possible, and then the railroad steps in and courteously offers each delegate, who is not an avowed enemy to monopolists, a free pass to and from the convention. Some localities select delegates who are favored by the railroad companies for the mere reason that it will save the expense of paying their fare, which from here to Topeka and return would be about twenty-five dollars each. When the delegate goes into convention he is not entirely satisfied in his own mind as to who would be the best man to represent his district, and he very naturally allows his friend who procured the free pass for him to get his vote and influence for some candidate favored by the railroad companies. He will then go home, sometimes honestly thinking that he has done his best to represent the people, and will work earnestly for the election of his railroad candidate. There is but one remedy for the evil of the free pass system, and that is for the legislature to make it a penal offence to offer a bribe in the shape of a free pass to any person whatsoever. I think too that as long as the present free pass system is countenanced by congressmen, representatives and editors that it is

the duty of every man to accept and use all the free passes that he can get. If you do not want a free pass just oppose some little railroad scheme, and you will not be asked to accept one. Just at present there is no law in the state of Kansas to punish the bribery of a voter with cash, and each voter has a perfect right to sell to the highest bidder. State and county officers, Editors, and leading politicians are all supplied with free passes, but it ought not to be so; but as long as it is people will howl that congress and our state legislatures are controlled by the railroad monopolies.

[Our correspondent is in error about bribing a voter: It is a penal offence, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. So the bribing or attempting to bribe any public officer.—Editor.]

Judges Versus the Constitution.

MONOPOLY AND ST. JOHN.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
Last week's FARMER gives the names of three Judges who are candidates for Congress. Every one of them knows that the constitution of Kansas expressly prohibits them from holding any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this state or the United States during the time for which they were elected.

There having been no legislation to enforce this prohibition, Judges have been frequently elected and have received their credentials in utter disregard of this constitutional prohibition. As Congress is under no obligation to enforce the constitution or laws of a state, Judges so elected in the absence of a contest are promptly seated. An elaborate argument as to the propriety and necessity of this prohibition for the preservation of our courts from the corruptions of politics seems unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that they should be precluded over by men whose wisdom in the law, and whose personal purity, impartiality and love of justice are above suspicion. So much is absolutely necessary to give moral force to their decisions; but in proportion as these qualifications are lacking, will come the degradation of our courts, until they may at last become a hissing and a by-word, when men will take the law in their own hands and trust to their own power to right their own wrongs rather than appeal to courts where decisions are the Judges' political stock in trade, where judicial favors are accorded to political friends and supporters only.

There can be no doubt that this election of Judges to Congress, is the first step in that direction. It is not pleasant to question the moral tone of these Judges. But how can one avoid feeling that it must be decidedly low considering that they were chosen for and sworn to the support of the constitution and enforcement of law, and that this prohibition is in reality one of the conditions, upon which they accepted their office. I think it is about time to stop this thing—about time for the people to regard and enforce this prohibition and become a law unto themselves when lawyers and Judges by legal quibbling undertake to set aside plain and necessary provisions of law. This brings me to the question, must we always select a majority of our legislators, state and national, from the legal fraternity?

You have mentioned the names of several prominent farmers as candidates for congressmen at large. I am prepared to say that I would support any four of them in preference to any four lawyers or judges in the state; but their chances in the Republican congressional convention will be pretty slim; the lawyers will have it all their own way. Harvest is upon us and a farmers' convention before the Republican convention cannot be held. Shall we accept the dictation of the latter, or shall we hold ourselves pledged to stand by the farmers' interests and nominate our own men at a later day? Another question, shall we allow the St. John boomers cry that "prohibition is the only live question we have to deal with" to divert us from the fact that the transportation question is equally alive and important to us? It is said the senate is against us. St. John, if not against us, seems entirely indifferent to this question. Would it not be well for the "rank and file" to take the matter in hand and send up their best men strongly pledged to act on this question as zealously as on prohibition? Give them such rousing majorities accompanied by such instructions and secured by such pledges as will give the Governor and Senate notice that to disregard or delay the consideration of this question is to sign their political death warrant.

If the St. John rallying cry is to be the key note of next winter's legislation the railroad monopoly has nothing to fear for another two years. It goes hard for an earnest prohibitionist to fight St. John, but it goes equally hard to withhold the stroke of justice because St. John puts himself between monopoly and the force that impels the blow. Putting St. John's neglect to mention the transportation question in his message two years ago, when several hundred farmers were consulting about it within a stone's throw of the capital, with his recent assertion that prohibition is the only live question before the American people, and his own silence and that of his fellows upon the transportation question and their opposition to all efforts for giving this question prominence in the campaign all together; justifies, if it does force the conclusion, that St. John and his followers will do nothing for us. We must help ourselves.

Sterling, June 19.

Kansas Wool Growers.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
The semi-annual session of Wool Growers convened at Manhattan last week. The attendance was not so large as usual; however, a fair number of representative sheep men were on hand. The main business of the association was the consideration of a Kansas Sheep Register and the adoption of the new constitution and by-laws. The committee reported favorably on the above and were discharged. The work on the new sheep register will be completed at the next annual session in June, 1883.

Following the regular business was an address on sheep breeding by Prof. Shelton; his address was unusually interesting, and in his conclusion he received a unanimous vote of thanks for his address. He showed that the increase of sheep from 106,000 in 1875 was most two millions in 1882, and that the de-

velopment of the business was for wool mainly instead of mutton; he also asked why cannot sheep raising be carried on with other live stock raising and with the growing of grain? Sheep prepare the land well for other crops and kill out weeds and coarse grass. Sheep are well adapted to Kansas, but every breeder must have an ideal standard, and by selection of rams, care and feeding approximate to that.

Mr. Brunson, of Abilene, a careful and extensive breeder, gave an address on the best breed of sheep for Kansas, viz., Merinos. This was followed by some communications and a paper on the history of the Yule Flock which will probably appear in full. The semi-annual meetings are to be discontinued hereafter.

MEATH.

Cheering Words From Grainfield.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The busy time of the year is here. We are all doing the very best we know to improve our time that we may reap the fruits of our labor. All over our sparsely settled county may be seen the sturdy farmer cultivating his crops with more hope than ever, for the prospect is so much more encouraging than it ever has been in this part of Kansas. The fine rains we have had have put the soil in fine condition for crops. A large acreage of cane, broom corn and rice corn is put out and doing finely. The acreage of Indian corn is small; wheat and rye look very promising. The harvest is at hand, and the header may be seen going its rounds on a grand scale. I will not forget to say a word about the beautiful buffalo grass; never before in the history of the oldest pioneer has there been such great growth of this nutritious, meat-producing herb as is now seen over these beautiful prairies; just notice if you please the happy transition—"The Great American Desert," blossoms like the rose, bids fair to be the choicest spot on earth!!! Where but a few years ago the savage Indian and the immense herds of buffaloes and antelopes held supreme control, the industrious, enterprising tiller of the soil is moving along to wealth and prosperity, astonishing the world at the happy results accomplished by stern perseverance and Yankee ingenuity. The Yankee with his jack-knife in a timbered country may whittle out a fortune; here he finds it in this beautiful nutritious buffalo grass.

Just behold the flocks of sheep that have foraged all winter, and now having yielded up their heavy fleeces, they show mutton fit for the market. We discount the entire gloom right here in Kansas, for cattle, sheep, and horses; the expense of raising them is but trifling, and many are turning their attention to the raising of such stock. The man with but small capital can clear (I am safe in saying) 50 per cent. on his investment. Creameries are starting up, and soon this part of Kansas will show in stubborn figures the adaptability of this great pasture-field to the holding of all kinds of stock to the great advantage of this enterprising populace.

"Kansas papers for Kansas readers." The article with this caption appeared in your issue of June 7th, and I must say it had the right ring to it. The Kansas papers are the best papers for Kansas readers, because they deal fairly with Kansas on all subjects of interest to its inhabitants. Partiality right here is commendable. There is not a state in the Union but that has tried hard to rob our noble state of its laurels, and now we are getting good footing—let us "paddle our own canoe." I do not wish to be understood as advocating jealousy or rivalry in its broad sense, but a wee bit of clanishness. I like the KANSAS FARMER for many reasons, one in particular which I will mention: It has a broad platform, and many are invited to step upon it. Why, bless your poor soul! the ladies are out in bold, God-given, liberty giving vent to their long quieted views, and well do they execute their mission; no hard-shell Baptist among them; I am satisfied the Editor is a strong woman's right man. Write, write, ladies, I relish your pithy articles. I will close, fearing I may be considered tiresome.

W. W. WALKER.

Short Letters.

Some of your readers seem to think that the correspondence of the FARMER is unreliable because they are well written. I think that there is as many educated men among farmers as among any other class. The farm correspondence is worth more to me than the balance of the paper. Of course we expect some exaggerations; some farmers want to make things appear; full as well as the facts will warrant at least.

F. M. WEBB.

HUTCHINSON, June 17. I have for the last year noticed with pleasure the manly stand taken by you in favor of the enforcement of our prohibitory liquor law. I have also watched closely your position on the great transportation question, and while some of your articles on the pass system have led some friends of the FARMER to fear—and I have even heard them so state that it had been "bought up" and was working for the interests of the corporations, yet to my mind the FARMER has been in substantial accord with the interests of the producer. And what can show it plainer than your late invitation to the would-be congressmen of our state to express their views on the transportation question through the FARMER, and your declaration that no man should represent Kansas in Congress who has no opinions, or if he has, is afraid to express them, and your position in favor of farmers for congressmen. But this leads me to notice that Reno county has an aspirant to congress. An honors, who has not been noticed by you, and as he is one of our substantial hard working farmers a man who has decided opinions, and who is not afraid to express them, and will do it through the FARMER if invited by you. I refer to Mr. D. J. Cole, of Hutchinson, the nominee of the Greenback Labor anti-monopoly party of the third congressional district of the state of Kansas. I respectfully request that you call him out.

C. BISHOP.

ROCKPORT, Rocks Co., June 18. As I have remained silent for some time from a lack of material from which to impart instructions or disseminate knowledge, yet I hope I have been taking in those ele-

ments from the many logical and straightforward letters of your other correspondents. As the present cry is for agricultural candidates for Congress, why not mention the name of ex-Judge Holt, of Beloit? Mr. Holt, it is true, is also a lawyer as well as a farmer, but that is no reason why he should not represent northwestern Kansas in our national house of representatives after the 4th of next March; Mr. Holt stands a good show before the State Congressional convention, and will undoubtedly receive a hearty support from most of the western and northwestern counties; his ability, integrity and temperate principles are above question even among his political opposers.

Our crop prospects were never so promising as at present; wheat and rye are simply immense. Some fear is entertained at present from the ravages of rust, and a very few days will tell the tale as to those crops are nearly made; corn is backward as it is everywhere else; chinch bugs seem to be a nonentity, and we all say Amen. As my garden and fields are cursed with a large number of plague spots in the shape of ant hills, I would be greatly pleased if some one of your correspondents will inform me of some method whereby I may persuade them that their presence is no longer desired on my premises; they are the large red fellows and do a great amount of damage, mowing everything clean from the ground in patches of from 20 to 100 square feet surrounding their hills.

E. BARTHOLOMEW.

HARTS MILLS, Chautauque Co., June 20. Our crop prospects are good generally. Wheat is 50 per cent. better than common, though much less was sown other summer crops such as oats, potatoes, etc., are all we could wish for; the chinch bugs have done little or no harm; the rains and cool weather have prevented the multiplication of this enemy to the farmer. The corn crop never promised better, in fact we never had so much planted before, and most farmers will finish cultivating this week. Stock of all kinds are doing well; we have had quite an abundance of rain this spring and summer, but the streams have not been high enough to do much harm; the fruit prospects never were so good; all varieties of fruit promises well and peaches are now ripe; while fruit of all kinds will be exceedingly fine and large. This part of the state is improving very rapidly and is filling up with a good class of people, with some capital. We have many fine herds and flocks in our county and yet there is room for more. Yours respectfully in the farm and stock interest of our grand state.

D. C. BALDWIN.

Miscellaneous.

Singular Phenomena.

Mr. R. A. Van Winkle, of Atchison county, (P. O. Arrington,) writes thus of the auroral display and its effects in that vicinity about the first of May:

I expected it would continue for several nights, but instead on the succeeding evening a peculiar storm of wind and sand or dust and electric display; the outer edge of the sand or sandcloud was light or white in appearance, but dark behind, extending to the earth almost obscuring the sun, accompanied by wind and a threatened cyclone. Again, on the evening of the eighth or ninth of May it occurred again with the same dark threatening appearances, and in each case the leaves on some of the trees here and there had the appearance of having been frost bitten or burned, turning black and dying. On the last occasion parts of fields of flax and corn were killed down to the ground as if frost bitten or burned. Many hedges in spots the leaves were killed and turned black, in some instances for rods, and the grass on the prairie was killed and looked as if it had been burned over. A neighbor of mine had 20 acres of flax killed dead. It seemed as if it would rise and fall, skipping spots, etc. I hope some one who is competent will explain satisfactorily these things. It seems to me the first was an electric storm in upper regions of our atmosphere, and the two latter electric storms in the atmosphere immediately surrounding the earth. May it not be something of the same nature as the electric storms in the sun's atmosphere?

Sumner County.

Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner, is not only a candidate for Congress and a good farmer, but he is an enthusiastic Kansan. He never has the blues; is always in a good humor and always happy. Being a candidate for Congress, and a farmer candidate, too, nothing was more natural or proper than that he should come to the convention bearing his own credentials. These necessary documents he brought in the shape of some specimens of his Sumner county farm products. His corn sample is 8 feet in height, wheat and rye both 5 feet, and it is only 1 1/2 old from the seed; and his specimens of timothy, clover and blue grass are very fine. Then he had apples, pears, cherries, crabapples, grapes, and several varieties of berries all on the twigs; and then, to complete the papers, he had sections of 18 different varieties of timber grown on his land from his own planting.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas., are leading seedsmen in the west. We have had occasion before to speak of them in the FARMER. We regard them as reliable, honorable, safe dealers. They have a new advertisement in to-day's paper.

The Stock Interest.

Herd Books and Pedigrees.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In reply to Mr. Dilley's "few more questions" I would say that the English herd book is published in England, and the figures opposite the bulls' names represent the animal's number in the herd book, and they are always inclosed in parentheses. The *American Short-horn Record* is published now, I believe, by Capt. P. C. Kidd, of Lexington, Ky. This always places the number of the animal as recorded in the record before the bull's name.

The *American Short-horn Herd Book* is published by the Messrs. Allen and Bailey, 1192 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y. Their numbers are always after, or to the right of the names. You can record in either the *Record* or *American Herd Book* by paying a dollar for each animal you have recorded. By writing to either of the editors of these herd books, stating that you wish to record some animals, they will give you the necessary information. They are about to start a National herd book, to be governed by the breeders of Shorthorns.

The second question "how to keep the pedigree of your herd straight," I would say, keep a record of the birth of each calf, color, when calved, and name of sire and dam. You can get printed forms of pedigrees of Allen and Bailey, at one cent each, or a blank private herd register for \$3.00, by mail, prepaid.

The third question, how to detect a fraudulent pedigree. The best plan is to buy of those who make a specialty of breeding fine stock; men that have a reputation at stake; those that have been in the business long enough, and taken interest enough to make them thoroughly acquainted with their business. These men cannot afford to sell anything that is not what they represent it to be, especially if they want to stay in the business. An honest man's word is all that is necessary, and a dishonest man can hardly be made to do right even if he has given a written guarantee that the animal is thus and so. Do not buy an animal that has been peddled about the country, for it is exceedingly rare that I find a pedigree that is all straight. Some it is hard work to get head or tail to; some have been careless in writing the numbers, and some I have had reason to believe were a fraud. This, if proven that a certain man did it, the law will handle roughly.

If a man tells you the animal is thoroughbred and does not give you the papers to that effect, make some allowance, for people have been taken in by sharpers. Let me warn the farmers of these swindlers who go about the country with these lightning rods, chilled plows, etc., and let me warn you not to sign an agreement for such and such things, without you are sure it cannot be cut or changed so as to make a note of it. I feel sorry for those hard working people who think they are not able, or do not have time to read a paper, for the papers are full of people being swindled. Then the many new ideas we get are worth many times the price of the paper, besides the comfort; it is like a regular visitor. I also know a man that made his brag that he did not take any papers, and kept as well posted as his neighbors, but in less than a year from that time he sold a bunch of cattle for \$5.00 a head less than they were worth, so now he takes several papers. M. WALTIRE.

Carbondale, Kas.

Wool and its Classifications.

In every department of business there are certain details to be looked after in order to secure success generally. In the wool growing business, one of the important details is the classification of wool; and that we may understand how to classify it, it is necessary to understand why wools are to be classified.

Once, in the history of this country; the only use we made of woolen yarn was to put it into the coarsest fabrics. All our fine woolen cloths were imported from other countries. Then it made little difference whether we kept our coarser and finer wools apart, or, indeed, whether we raised any wool at all. But that time is passed. Now, our own manufacturers make the best cloths of every kind; and as there are many varieties or grades, so each one requires for its kind a certain grade or quality of wool. For this reason it is well for the producer to know the grade of his wool, and of the different kinds, if he raises more than one.

As to quality, wools are usually divided into fine, medium, coarse, common. As to staple or length of fibre, they are known as fine delaine, combed, medium, coarse or low combed.

The fine wools are used in the manufacture of the better quality of goods, cassimeres, flannels, and smooth finished goods generally. They come from the Merino full and not below three-quarters full blood. A cross of the Merino ram with a Southdown ewe, will produce fleeces for this class of goods. Wool that comes from a cross of pure Merino and pure Southdown, is a good article. It is soft, works well, and there is little waste. While it often enters into the manufacture of the finer cloths, it is more generally used in knit goods, also in some heavy cloths. A lower grade of wool coming from mixed breeds, or from good breeds that have been neglected, is used in still coarser goods, and is often used with cotton in jeans and satinetts. The coarse and common wools of course, come from coarse and common sheep; that is to say, from coarse-wooled sheep, and mongrels, and ill-cared-for animals whose fleeces are rough, uneven in texture and wiry. This is used in carpets, blankets and similar fabrics.

The delaine and combed wools are classified in relation to their fineness as well as the

length of their fibres. That is, a fine wool with long fibre is better than if the fibre is shorter. The term "combed" comes from the instrument—a comb—through which the wool is passed so as to loosen and straighten out the fibre as much as possible, that it may be the better spun into solid, bright yarn. The shorter the fibre the rougher the yarn, because of the more numerous ends to appear on the surface. In the best combed wools are those fleeces in which the length of the fibre is most uniform, because it is impracticable to separate parts of fleeces. Every fleece is expected to appear whole. Hence it is very important to the breeder that his fleeces are as nearly uniform as possible both as to quality and length of staple.

Speaking of this subject, Mr. Henry T. Brown says: "Fine delaine wool should be, on the shoulder, 3½ to 3¾ inches in length, and not less than three inches on the belly."

Another matter of importance in the classification of wools is its cleanliness. And in this, as in quality, one of the best possible aids to the grower is good care of his flock. Disease will not only shorten the staple, but it causes irregularities in texture, and lessens both the strength and value of the wool. Neglect always results in irregular fleeces, and it causes breaks in the fibre. Filthy quarters and improper ranges result in dirty wool, which is greatly wasted in combing. The noils, or short bits of wool left in the comb are not used in fine goods at all, and hence are sold from the combers to the manufacturers of coarse goods. So that is so much to be counted in estimating the value of combed wool.

Let our Kansas sheep men strive to improve the blood of their flocks, for in that they will improve the quality of the wool; but it must never be forgotten that next to blood is care. Good blood and good care will greatly lessen the labor of classification.

Black-Leg.

In the *Portis (Osborne Co.) Patriot* of a recent date, we find an interesting article on Black-Leg by a writer subscribing himself Fair Fax. As to what the disease is, he says:

Black-Leg, or Anthrax, is a blood disease caused by a parasitic germ (*Bacillus*) coming either by contagion or inoculation in contact with the blood. This germ is commonly found in low wet places, such as river bottoms, or in draws; on rich, stiff, retentive, underdrained soils. It is a poisonous parasite, or at most a vegetable fungus, which lives, grows and multiplies itself, and in this latter respect resembles the communicable diseases common to man;—and lastly it is enzootic—i. e. limited to localities, and not in any great degree contagious. It is primarily taken into the stomach of cattle with their food; but acquires additional virulence as it develops unchecked in the animal organism.

The premonitory symptoms are often overlooked, and indeed very insignificant. A healthy animal may be noticed to stop feeding, and show a desire to leave the herd; if moved, shows slight lameness; a salivation, or foaming at the mouth, and a dull look. It will continue in this condition for an hour or two, except that the lameness will appear worse, but still shows no disposition to lie down. If examined, by pressing hard with the finger on the joint where lameness appears, whether knees, hocks, elbows, shoulder, or stifle, a bladder about the size of a thimble, deep in the muscles, most frequently on the bone, will be found. It is easily distinguished from the solid fibre around by a crackling sound, as though filled with air. This sack contains the poisonous germ. Suffering soon becomes acute, and swelling increases in circumference and depth, until a large part of the quarter, frequently both quarters, becomes surcharged with blood. When the fore quarter is attacked, blood fills the cavity of the chest, and the animal dies sooner. Age, condition, and location of disease have much to do with length of time for fatal termination—usually from 6 to 36 hours.

Pulse just normal, but accelerates as disease spreads. Breath short and hot, accompanied at intervals with deep grunts. Horns, feet and legs cold, muzzle dry, and when subject lingers long, cracked. About five hours after first attack, horns and limbs for a few minutes abnormally hot; but soon relapse to cold. At this stage, if down, the animal rises to its feet, and drinks, after which it lies down, and is soon too weak to rise. The affected member becomes paralyzed and insensible to the knife. Death follows.

An animal attacked with Black-Leg seldom feeds, and in this differs from rheumatism, which often lames young stock. An animal which gets up stiff in the morning and limps around feeding has no Black-Leg, or at least that is my personal experience, and I know of no variation from this rule.

The symptoms of approaching death are, convulsive twitching of the muscles, fixed, haggard look, grinding with the teeth, and spasmodic breathing; but there are cases where the animal is paralytic and quietly breathes its last.

TREATMENT.

This is given in *extenso* from a standard English work, to which I have had access, without comment, and may be worth trying: "In the earliest stage, blood-letting to the extent of five or six quarts. Administer half-ounce dose of nitre in solution every half hour for four or five hours. Give what water the animal wants to drink, if chances of recovery are observed, four ounce dose acetate of ammonia every four hours. As the animal rallies administer a mild purge of epsom or glauber salts. The local treatment consists in incisions into the swollen parts, care being taken not to touch the joint with the knife; wash the incision with the following lotion: Chloride of zinc 1

drachm, water 12 ounces, dissolve and apply with a linen rag or lint, confining the moisture with gutta percha or oiled silk."

Treatment, owing to time disease may have run before discovery, is not always successful, and in a country like this, where stock is cheap and generally uncared for, perhaps unprofitable; but we have the greatest facilities for prevention which, if attended to is cheaper and more effective.

Quoting from the above authority: "In some hill lands, where drainage does not appear the cause, the malady may be prevented by giving to all the cattle on farm a weekly dose of an ounce of nitre each. The animals that thrive most rapidly should have the medicine rather more frequently, though not to such an extent as to reduce their condition."

Diseased Stock.

The growing demand for imported animals very naturally stimulates and encourages importation; and the discovery of contagious diseases among foreign cattle has rendered much caution necessary on the part of our authorities to prevent the landing of diseased stock. A quarantine has been established, and we see by recent dispatches that the United States cattle commission is urging larger appropriations by Congress to make the quarantine more efficient. The matter is all the more important because the business is growing to such great proportions. It is no trifling matter to import a contagious disease which may sweep away thousands of cattle before it can be checked. We hope that the commission will look carefully and constantly after this thing, and that Congress will not be niggardly about appropriations.

In this connection we will remind our Kansas people that they cannot be too careful in selecting healthy animals for their importations from other states. We believe it would be a good policy for congress to establish a national quarantine law, requiring the strict examination of all cattle about to be shipped to other states for breeding purposes.

Gossip About Stock.

Vegetables make good feed for hogs and they ought to have all they will eat.

Berkshire hogs crossed on common sows produce a good grade for the farm.

Two small, quick growing hogs will require about as much feed as one of the very large breeds, and will come earlier and weigh as much and make better meat.

A board about a foot wide fastened flatwise at the side of a pig pen a few inches above the floor makes a good place for the pigs to lie out of danger from their mothers.

An exchange says that stockmen who have raised the hornless Angus cattle on the western plains say that they can be reared and marketed there for from ten to twenty per cent. less cost than horned beasts. Add to this the greater economy in transportation and the high price for the beef in the English market, and the breeder has some pretty strong motives for preferring them above the pugnacious horned animals. It is estimated that \$5 to \$10 per car will not more than pay the damage which cattle in transit from one point to another inflict on each other by their horns alone.

It is predicted that within two years New York will get its meat from South America and Australia.

Our special correspondent recently paid a visit to the Linwood Herd owned by Col. W. A. Harris, Douglas county, this state, and he pronounces it A No. 1. Col. Harris has nothing but thoroughbred cattle on the place. The herd contains three bulls and forty-five females and four imported cows. Baron Victor, a bull valued at \$2,000, which now heads the herd weighs 1,225 pounds and is 18 months old. Victoria 624 weighs 1510 lbs, aged 4 years. Col. Harris proposes to furnish a home market for thoroughbred cattle equal to any in the land. His cattle are all good individuals with unquestionable pedigrees. The new additions to his herd cost several thousand dollars.

Mr. Chesman, five miles north of Linwood, Douglas county, intends putting \$10,000 in Short-horn cattle this summer.

W. H. Todd, an extensive breeder of poultry and Hereford cattle, has purchased a farm near Lawrence. He is formerly from Ohio and intends enlarging the business in Kansas.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



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

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



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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.

Milking Cows.

Milking is not, but it ought to be reduced to an art. It is not every man or woman that can milk either easily or thoroughly. A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* thus discourses on this important branch of agricultural labor.

It is not every dairyman that knows how to milk—some cannot and others will not learn. Vast numbers of good cows are ruined every year by carelessness, by neglect and by brutality of milkers. The manner of milking and the circumstances connected therewith are not often fully understood, or if fully understood, not fully appreciated by dairymen. I heard two farmers recently comparing the yield of milk from their respective herds for the past season. The receipts of one were about a third more than those of the other, and the latter said: "I cannot understand this—my feed, my water supply and my cows are as good as yours." The reply was—"Yes, but when my milkers go to the milk barn to milk they understand that it means business. I tell them my milk barn is no 'place to tell long stories and spunk the hired girls. I won't have a poor milker around at any price, and if I catch a man striking or mistreating a cow, 'off goes his head.' I talk this thing over with him, and he understands the first time he abuses my cows his time is out." It was evident these few words struck deep; the subject now had a money value which carried conviction and was more impressive than mere words.

The first point to be observed by milkers is extreme kindness to dairy stock—no loud talking or rough treatment of any kind should be allowed while milking. The animal should become well acquainted with the milker; should be made to feel a perfect trust and confidence in this person's good intention, so as to be kept quiet and free from excitement as possible. This is best effected by petting the cow, handling her gently and speaking in low, kind, cheery tones. Cows that are frightened, that are kicked and beaten for every mis-step they make while being milked, not only fall off greatly in their yield of milk, but their milk is rendered unwholesome and often so much so as to cause disease and death to persons partaking of it. The changes which milk undergoes under such circumstances have not been fully explained, though as a physiological fact the unwholesomeness of such milk has been long observed, and made record of, by the medical profession. It should be borne in mind, therefore, that anything which frets, disturbs, torments or renders the cow uneasy, lessens the quantity and vitiates the quality of her milk.

The quantity of milk that a cow gives depends much upon the mode, time, and regularity of milking. Cows do best that have one regular milker, and the time of milking should be carefully attended to and not be subject to certain variations from day to day. The bag should be brushed of any loose hairs, and in case of any dirt on the udder it should be cleansed by washing with a cloth and fresh water. For if the cow has been driven through any muddy places and thus become besmeared, any dirt accidentally falling in the pail will communicate its taint to the milk. The practice of wetting the hands and teats with milk before milking is a very vicious practice. This should always be avoided, both for the comfort of the animal and the cleanliness of the milk. The milker should have short finger-nails, for long nails will be sure to hurt the teats and cause irritation to the cow. There are two methods of milking—the one may be called stripping or catching the teats between the finger and thumb and stripping down the whole length of the teat. This plan is not recommended. The better way is to grasp the teats, one in each hand, diagonally across the bag and press out the milk—the second, third and fourth fingers doing the main work, while the upper portion of the hand and first finger prevents the milk from returning to the udder; the milk should be drawn rapidly and the udder completely emptied of its contents. In the flush of the season, or when the cows are yielding the most milk, from 11 to 12 cows per hour will be about the rate for a competent hand. A slow, dilatory milker makes a great loss in the yield of milk and, if possible, ought never be allowed to milk, except, perhaps, when the cows are going dry at the end of the season. As the last-drawn milk is the richest in butter, great care should be taken that all the milk in the udder be drawn, and this is important, not only on account of the value of such milk, but because the habit of leaving a part of the milk undrawn has a tendency to dry up the

cow and weaken her capacity for yielding a full flow of milk another season.

To be a good milker is an accomplishment which some persons can never attain. It requires a muscular hand, honesty or conscientious integrity in discharge of the duties, good nature, or complete control of temper, at least while milking, and a scrupulous regard to cleanliness.

Unless perfectly trustworthy hands can be employed in milking, the dairyman should give personal attention to the milking, and if he does not milk himself he should see to it that those in his employ perform the work properly in every particular; for it is upon the manner in which this work is performed that his profits from the dairy will be in a great measure regulated—one blow on the spine with a milking stool in the hand of the passionate, ill-tempered man, or a kick on the udder, may ruin a cow forever.

Advertisements.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

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

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

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Elchholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LAUREL HERD

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Cattle and Swine.

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

DURHAM CATTLE, Merino Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and the entire stock on C. Fugate's farm for sale. Address S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

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

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

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. *Jersey Red Swine a Specialty.* Correspondence solicited.

DIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles east of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty. DR. A. M. ELDSON, Proprietor.

ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS, Breeder of short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always low. Send for Catalogue.

Cattle and Sheep.

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

Sheep.

S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of REGISTERED-MERINO Sheep, and Poland China Hogs.

GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

Swine.

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

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland China swine of the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all red in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1.00 per setting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not skin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

Poultry.

E. BANKER, Salina, Kansas, Will sell White Leghorn eggs for 50 cents for one setting or 25 cents for two settings.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2.50 per dozen.

CAPITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Poultry. Plymouth Rock Eggs, yard No. 1, \$2.00; yard No. 2, \$1.50. Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per setting. Turkey Eggs, \$3.00 per setting. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

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

Send for price list.

Pure Short-Horn Cattle.

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

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No ticket (do not forget this) directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare as low as any competitor, who furnish, but a trifle of the comfort.

Dogs and tackle of sportsmen free.

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Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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They will be shipped as soon as their season is completed. This importation will also comprise a lot of the finest Mares and Colts, which, when added to the already great collection of Oaklawn, will make the **Largest and Most Select Stud** ever collected, and will make it possible to

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100 OF THE ABOVE STOCK

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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 27 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:

Kansas Seed House; Stray Record; Grebe's Hay Gatherer; Kansas State Fair; Jacks for Sale; Merino Park Stock Farm; Champion Baiting Press; Quincy Hay Press; Sheep and Ranch for Sale; Welch & Welch attorneys; Lewis & Howard, wool commission merchants; John Pennock; Horses.

EVERYBODY READ THIS SPECIAL OFFER.

The Kansas Farmer one year for One Dollar.

In order to double our already liberal subscription list in the next sixty days we offer the KANSAS FARMER one year at the exceedingly low price of ONE DOLLAR. This offer is open to everybody for the next sixty days. Old subscribers who wish to avail themselves of this proposition may do so by remitting one dollar and having the time of their subscription extended one year.

Let every patron and friend of the KANSAS FARMER send us a name and one dollar.

The Power of the People.

When the French army went to disperse the House of Deputies, Mirabeau said: "Tell your master that we are here by the power of the people." What a pregnant phrase—"The power of the people." In this country it is common, especially, on the Fourth day of July, and in election campaigns, to say that American politics are run by the people; but it is only relatively true, as we all know. But times do come when the power of the people is brought to bear. Slavery went down under its pressure; whisky will go in the same way; and at the time of this writing the silent forces of the great sovereigns are slowly and surely organizing for the war against consolidated wealth. The people, as part of their daily business, need easy, certain, cheap and equal facilities of transportation of themselves and their property, free from danger of interference by money changers, and they will one day make that all secure.

This day certain men, recognized as representatives of the people of Kansas, will meet at the Capital of the state to place in nomination four candidates for congress. Just what influence the people will have in that body of delegates remains to be seen. If there is any one thing in politics that, more than another, concerns the people of Kansas at this time, it is the securing of legislation that will save them from unfair competition by people outside of her borders. Half a dozen men in half an hour's talk can, at any time, place Kansas east of the Mississippi river or west of the Rocky mountains, in her relations to the outside markets of the world.

Let two Kansas farmers load one car each with produce, one for Kansas City, the other for Denver, at the same time that a Colorado farmer and an Illinois farmer load two cars, the former for Kansas City, the latter for Denver, and then, when the freight bills are paid compare them, and you will know what we mean. Consolidation means power, and power is tyranny, except when it is restrained by law. The power of the people is the only safe power. Let that be exerted in all fairness, and let all the doubts and uncertainties be placed on the margin to the credit of the carriers; but retain the power with the people where it belongs. Be just, be liberal, but be strict and plain, so that every one may have and enjoy equal privileges and facilities on every thoroughfare in the land.

Now, the laboring people of Kansas are very much interested in the work of that convention; and, writing in their behalf, we call the attention of delegates to these things. And not only the delegates, but the candidates. How do you stand on this all-important subject of transportation? Do you recognize the fact that Kansas farmers may be crushed beneath

the upper and nether millstone; and are you ready to join hands with all fair-minded people to place proper and necessary safeguards about all of our industries? If not, then we invoke the power of the people against you and your work. This is a vital subject, and there must be no pushing it aside merely to accommodate a few pleasant gentlemen, Kansas is on the dividing line between two great market places and she wants security against the cupidity of possible gamblers in the people's substance.

Creameries for Kansas.

The interest manifested in articles which have recently appeared in the FARMER on this subject is encouraging. We see our language copied in many other papers and we are receiving letters of congratulation and inquiry. We believe Kansas is on the threshold of a prosperous future. Creameries will form one of her great avenues to success. But we must not get too far ahead of the wagon. We must go no faster than the train, lest we get lost. "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," said Crockett. In giving the reasons why creameries will prove successful here, we give their history in other places. If any person will spend a day—Saturday, say, in a grocery store in any of our small towns, he will see, perhaps, a hundred different parcels of butter brought in by people from the farms. To find any two of these precisely alike in all respects, would not be probable. But the merchant does not want a hundred butter jars standing about, and he puts the butter all into one cask or other vessel; and, if the weather is warm, the butter, with heat and handling, becomes mixed, so that purchasers get a streaked and variegated article. They don't like that, but they can't help themselves, unless they are able to secure a regular supply from some one person. What is not sold that day is pressed down into a mass and covered for the next day's trade. Then it is more streaked than it was before, and in a short time it becomes rancid, chiefly because of the many different kinds put together, and it is fit for grease only. If, instead of that one hundred different persons taking their separate packages to the merchant who buys it at a very low price, and that only to sell again, they had taken or sent their cream to a person whose business is to make butter, and who has the necessary conveniences to do it, there would have been but one kind of butter instead of a hundred, and that one kind would have been good. From him the merchant could have purchased just what he needed for his trade, and the butter maker would pack the remainder for sale at another time. In this illustration we have the philosophy of creameries.

There are different methods of establishing creameries. One is, by joint stock companies, another is by agreement among patrons to furnish milk; another is, by one or more persons as a business enterprise, and they send out men and teams with cans among the farmers to gather in the cream. This latter method, that of collecting the cream only, is the best for the farmer, because it leaves the skimmed milk with him, and it saves him the trouble of running to the creamery himself, or sending a hand. After the milking he may go about his other work. The cans are uniform in size and shape and are marked so as to measure or weigh the cream. The price for the cream is graded by the market for butter. The system is already so perfected that within 24 hours often, after milking, the butter is on the market. This method not only secures good butter, but it relieves the farmers' wives and daughters of a great deal of hard work.

We have many statistics at hand showing the cost and profits of creameries, but will close this article by quoting a Kansas man's letter to the Independence (Montgomery county) Tribune:

Permit me to say to my fellow farmers that I, as a patron of the cheese factory, last year received in cash for my milk dividends, \$409.09—which I think is a good showing for a "drouthy summer." We began taking milk to the factory April 6th, 1881, from 12 cows, increased from that to 22, and a great portion of the time milked but 16 to 18 cows, and quit Feb. 12th, 1882. Had we had plenty of grass, good water and good feed for winter, to feed without stint the returns would have been much better.

I think the time not far distant when Montgomery county farmers will look after the dairy interest with as great interest as those in Iowa and Illinois, and that it will pay us as well. I believe we could furnish enough cream every year to net us \$400 or more, if a creamery should be started, and that the selling of cream will pay as well as selling milk for cheese, taking into consideration the expense of delivering the milk to the cheese factory, and that by selling the cream to delivery wagons, which call for it daily we have the milk at home for pigs and calves, and we can raise much better calves on milk than on the whey, and there is where we would make up some of the profit, if the cream did not bring as much as the milk. I would like to join with several farmers in furnishing cream to a creamery at Independence, and believe it would be profitable to the farmers and to Independence, as well as to the manufacturers.

For Congress.

Mr. C. H. Isely writes as follows concerning the candidacy of Hon. E. N. Morrill, of Brown county:

I have often met him in the social circle, at the family board, in Sunday School conventions and temperance meetings, and on business matters, and always found him the same, kind and true gentleman to everybody; one who will be a credit and a benefit to our State and Nation if he is sent to Congress. I am not able to say how he stands on the "transportation question," as I have not seen him for some time. But as he is always right and ever true on all vital questions, I feel quite sure that he is for that which is right also in this present important matter. Like our noble governor, St. John, and as I have reason to believe, like the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Morrill is a gentleman of the highest American type—one who lives above reproach in his private

and public life. Let the convention nominate him and you will see what a majority we will roll up for him in Brown and Nemaha counties.

The Kansas Farmer "Bought Up."

An editor has a mixed and spotted experience; but there is one good thing about it: There is often some fun in it. He is pulled about sometimes like a poor fellow among opposing button-holders on election day. If he strikes one way he is certain to hit somebody; if he throws out in another direction, some one is there to receive the blow; and if he don't strike at all, then everybody looks at him with pitiful and contemptuous eyes and calls him a natural born idiot. And, if he punches up somebody's friend, he's "off wrong;" if he says a good word for somebody's enemy, he's "on the fence, and afraid to speak his own sentiments."

All this is amusing to one who has "been there." But what we are thinking about just now is our latest home-thrust, which, however, comes from the other side. One of our correspondents, whose letter is published in another place, says that some folks believe the KANSAS FARMER is "bought up." This comes, too, from persons, who, if they had their pockets full of railroad passes, and the editor of the FARMER should happen to find it out, would not be abused by him as bad men, simply because they were armed and equipped for a free ride. This is funny. And it is all the more so because nine out of every ten of the men who make so much noise about passes, never fail to use one when they can get it.

Seriously, there is a great deal too much cowardice and hypocrisy about this pass business. We know men by name who are blatant howlers against monopolies, and who denounce the receiving of passes in a voice loud enough to be heard across a ten acre field, that never pay railroad fare when they can avoid it. We have seen Senators and Representatives of the people stand up in their places and declaim against this species of corruption, and those same men at that very time and place, had railroad passes in their pockets, and used them to pay their fare with. There are men of principal who would not, under any ordinary circumstances, use a free pass. But when they are counted the number is not large. They are conscientious men, like the good old Quaker who, being opposed to slavery, would not purchase or use anything that was the product of slave labor. They are honest, and we have great respect for them. The only thing to be said against them is, that their theory, even when put into practice, won't cure the evil they oppose. If every person would refuse to use a free pass, it would neither save a dollar to the people, or stop the leaks of bribery. It don't touch the sore spot, nor probe deep enough. It is too much like licensing saloons to sell whisky and then preaching temperance. Better stop the flow of liquor altogether, and then we'll have little trouble with drunkards. As long as whisky may be obtained some people will have it. It is just so with passes. If a man sells liquor in violation of law, he is the criminal—not the man who drinks it; but if the drinker, because of his drunkenness, abuses his family or those whose agent or guardian he is, then he is a criminal; the same rule holds in cases of bribery by railroad passes. The law permits the issuance of passes. In law, then, that is no crime. But if a man betrays his people because of his pass, he ought to be taught to play checkers with his nose on a penitentiary window.

No, good friends, the KANSAS FARMER is not bought up, as you will discover in time. The present editor has not been on duty here long; but he proposes to run a broad-gauged paper all the same. We know as well as our readers do, that the rottenness in the business world is a disease; and it would not be there if social life were everywhere pure. Our philosophy would gauge the carrying business by rules as strict and as plain as those which govern the transportation of the mails, and would hold the persons employed to as rigid accountability. That would soon do away with discriminations in freight and passenger rates. Our mail carrying is a necessity in the public interest, but it is not more so than the common carrying trade; and the people at large have precisely the same interest in one as in the other. Because men are permitted to organize into companies and carry the people and their property from place to place is no reason why they should turn despots and create and destroy at will. We need the roads; we must and will have them, the more the better; but we want them for the public good, and not to make fortunes for individuals.

The KANSAS FARMER wants to aid the people in comprehending the magnitude of the transportation business. More men than General Grant ever commanded are employed in our inter-state commerce; and yet all the vast machinery manned by this great army, is controlled by a few men. In whose interest are these men working? Look at the palaces they live in; the coaches they ride in; see them throw on the stock market a hundred million dollars in a single hour; see them lower the value of a nation's wheat, or raise the price of the world's motion by a single stroke of a pen; see them raise freight or corn two cents a bushel and make money enough in a second of time to purchase a county. Like the Triumphs of Rome, they sit down and parcel out the world among themselves. What do such men care for the people or their morals except to fatten off their substance? Let the people boldly throttle this organized power of despoiling; fix reasonable and certain rates, then compel submission. The railroads are big, but the people are bigger; and it is fear of their power that

stimulates its defiance. Our motto, as we have often said, is fairness, and we are ready to fight for it any day.

Good Words.

We heartily thank our good neighbor Isely, of Brown, for the many good things he has to say about this paper and its editor. Omitting the latter, he says:

In perusing the columns of our cheering farmer's journal, I am glad to notice that under its present able and healthy management it is not only teaching those of our citizens who are making a living by honest industry, how to make farming a success, but it is ever on hand to point out a sure way to make us good and noble as a state and people, in a social, moral, political and religious sense. This, I trust, is a pleasing feature to all right-minded readers of the FARMER.

Red Clover.

Our readers know we are partial to red clover. It is good for pasture for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; it is good for geese and chickens; it makes the best hay, and is the best green manure. There is nothing bad about it, except that the second crop makes horses slobber. Hear what N. L. Hunt, a Wabausee farmer, says of it:

If farmers would turn their attention to clover fields for hog range, they doubtless would have better success in hog raising and be enabled to turn off more pork to market with less corn. There is as much range in one acre of red clover, properly set, for cattle and horses as on three of prairie range, and will give much longer range during the season.

Mr. D. J. Cole, of Reno County, a farmer, is a candidate for Congress. He is hereby included in the list to whom our invitation relating to the transportation question was extended. We want our readers to know who are square with the people on this vital subject.

This, That and the Other.

The North American Review.

In the North American Review for July, the leading article is a profound and sympathetic study of "Emerson as a Poet," by Edwin P. Whipple. The author has scarcely a word to say about forms and modes and expression, and cheerfully concedes that Emerson had command only of two or three metres; but he brings all the resources of his extraordinary critical acumen to prove that, as a poet, as one who has intuition of the deeper truths of nature and the moral universe, in short, as a poet in the highest sense of the word, Emerson must take rank among the greatest geniuses of all time. In "Hydraulic Pressure in Wall Street," a writer who withholds his name but who manifestly is no novice, exposes many of the tricks and devices by means of which fictitious values are created, and the unwary lured daily to ruin. Desire Charney contributes the eleventh article on "The Ruins of Central America," and records the crowning triumph of his exploring expedition, namely, the discovery of a great ruined city in the hitherto unexplored country of the Lacandones, Guatemala. There are two papers on the civil service question: one "The Things Which Remain," by Gail Hamilton, who labors to relieve the civil service from the aspersions cast upon it on account of Gulliver's crime; the other, "The Business of Office-Seeking," by Richard Grant White, who forcibly portrays the moral ills that come from the perennial struggle for place. Finally, Francis Marion Crawford, son of the eminent American sculptor, writes of "False Taste in Art," and indicates certain directions in which art culture might be developed under the conditions of life existing in the United States. The Review is for sale by book-sellers and newsmen generally.

We call attention to the advertisement of Lewis & Howard, wool commission merchants. They have abundant facilities and stand ready to grant liberal advances on all shipments consigned to them and among their references we noticed such names as the First National bank of Chicago, etc. Their warehouses at Nos. 184 and 186 Washington street, are of the amplest dimensions, with the most complete shipping facilities, saving thereby expense and time in transportation. The house stands representative in its character, and is fast increasing its trade in this line.

5 and 10 Cent Counters.

The largest 5 and 10 cent counters in Topeka at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Ave. Topeka.

The report of the U. S. Senate Committee in favor of woman suffrage shows the advance in public sentiment on this question. It will be hailed by the friends of the movement everywhere, as a most hopeful sign of the times. The committee declare that this proposed amendment is in direct line with the fifteenth amendment, and is in their judgment the safe and direct way to a final settlement of the question.

No family dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant.

The Executive Committee of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association met in Minneapolis on the 29th of May, for the transaction of business. A number of friends were present, and the meeting was enthusiastic, harmonious and profitable. Plans were laid for the annual meeting which will take place in September, and will have for its object the plans for the organization of local societies throughout the state and for the discussion of subjects of importance to a new society.

Crockery at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The women voted on school matters to some purpose recently at West Denver, Colorado. A Catholic or fusion ticket was put into the field to oust the regular board. The ladies came to the rescue—"one old lady of seventy walking nearly a mile to deposit her maiden vote"—and the old management continued by a good majority. At the last election at Cheyenne, Wyo., out of 1,434 votes polled, 510 were cast by women.

Why is Mrs. Lydia E. Plankman's Vegetable Compound like the Mississippi river in a spring freshet? Because the immense volume of this healing river moves with such momentum that it sweeps away all obstacles and is literally flooding the country.

Our readers will observe the new Hay Presses made at Quincy, Illinois, advertised in our columns this week. The presses gave very general satisfaction last year and from personal inspection we know them to be what they are recommended.

Millinery.

Get one of those nobby \$2.00 hats, that everybody says can't be beat at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

A society of women has lately been formed in Germantown, Pa., called "The Political Education Society." Its object is "the education of its members with a view to increasing their usefulness as citizens of the United States, and the extending of the means of such education as much as possible to others." They meet once in two weeks, "read

around some work upon government or politics, and discuss what they read."

"Presumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin." On the other hand, the production of Kidney-Wort began with wise cautions and scientific research, and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and endowing men and women with health and happiness. "My tormented back," is the exclamation of more than one poor hard working man and woman; do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are overtaxed and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

For the first time in the Unitarian denomination, a sermon was preached by a woman. At the Western Unitarian Conference, successfully held at Cleveland, O., in May, Miss Mary F. Eastman delivered the Sunday afternoon discourse on "Immortality," to a crowded house.

If you want a good Trunk or Valise, call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue Topeka.

Kate Shelley, the Iowa girl who saved a railroad train from wrecking, contradicts the newspaper rumors that she was engaged to be married. She says she desires a good education. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company should see that her desire be gratified.

Other's Misfortunes.

A French wit has said: "We are all strong enough to bear the misfortunes of others." A kindred sentiment is found in Ariemas Ward's willingness to sacrifice all of his second cousins in the late war. But why endure the misfortunes of others? Why see others sacrificed to the Moloch of diseased kidneys or liver, broken down in health, weak, wasted, hastening to the grave, when we know that Hunt's Remedy is just the specific that will make a perfect cure? That man with weak back, sore loins, distressed feeling, lost energy, has disease of the kidneys, and Hunt's Remedy is just what he needs. Let him not be sacrificed, but tell him the good news of this wonderful medicine.

Miss Leona Call, M. A., professor of Greek in the University of Des Moines, has been elected to the same position in the Central University of Iowa, at Pella. She is a graduate of the Iowa State University and a ripe Greek scholar.

Millinery.

If you want a Stylish Hat,
If you want a Nobby Hat,
If you want a Dress Hat,
If you want a Wedding Hat,
If you want a Shade Hat,
If you want any other Hat or Bonnet in any shape that is made and at the cheapest price, (we trim hats free of charge,) don't forget to call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Miss Ada L. Howard, the first president of Wellesley College, who resigned her place, some time since, on account of her health, has so far recovered as to feel able to accept the appointment of lady principal of the Foster Young Ladies' Seminary at Clifton Springs.

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 of 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 men. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A London woman who fell when stepping on board a steamer and sued the owner for personal damages, lost the suit because she wore high heeled boots and thus contributed to the accident.

Don't Die in the House.

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

The Quix, a sprightly weekly published in Philadelphia, is entirely under the control of women. Mrs. Mary Hall is its business manager and Mrs. Florence O. Duncan editor-in-chief.

Glassware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Those desiring legal advice, will secure able and reliable counsellors by consulting the firm of Welch & Welch, whose card appears in our business directory. The senior member, C. M. Welch, enjoyed a large and successful practice in Farmer City, Illinois. R. B. Welch, so well and favorably known all over Kansas as the President of the State Normal school, needs no introduction to the people. They are both men of sterling integrity and superior attainments in their chosen profession.

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

Miss Hannah Reynolds, arrested recently in Ireland for conspicuous advocacy of "no rent," was sentenced at Birr last week to six months imprisonment on a charge of intimidation.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

The Washington School of Cookery closed its session of six months on the 15th inst., after a winter of successful work, chiefly under the direction of the associate superintendent, Miss M. L. Clarke, of South Natick. The superintendent, Mrs. Helen Campbell, became in January literary and household editor of Judge Tourgee's new paper, Our Continent. She retains her interest in the school, which will re-open Nov. 1, 1882.

If Nearly Dead

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

Tinware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Miss Mary Rowland, President of the Ladies' Branch of the Land League, has written an earnest open letter to Bishop Gilmore, in which she says the women of the Parnell Branch of the Land League will continue in the work they have undertaken. She sets the Bishop's threat of excommunication at defiance.

Brain and Nerve.

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

It is proposed to revive the pillory in England, for the punishment of wife-beaters.

If you are in want of anything you can't find in any other store, call at John Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 year old. Warranted sound and healthy. BATHOLOMEW & CO., Capital View Sheep Farm. Topeka, Kas.

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

[NOTES.—This story is copyrighted by the author. He has authorized its publication in the KANSAS FARMER only. No other paper or person has or will have any authority to publish the whole or any part thereof, or to publish short extracts by giving proper credit.—THE AUTHOR.]

CHAPTER XIX.

It was not only convenient, but also very pleasant for us to visit the home of Charles Whitney and his wife. It was a rare treat for Mrs. Blucher, for she and Mrs. Devinney had not seen each other for some years, and neither of them knew anything of the other's present condition, except that I had written a note to Charles giving notice of our coming and also information concerning Geraldine's late misfortune, and requesting that no questions be asked during our stay and no reference whatever be made to any of the unpleasant features of our visit. Probably the first time that Mrs. Blucher had smiled for years was when we drove up to Devinney's place. Little Bob had grown large enough to have a wagon and team. His horses were two overgrown Brahmas chicken corks. He had them harnessed to his coach and was driving them about the yard with the air of a millionaire. When she saw that outfit, its ludicrousness came upon her so suddenly that she forgot everything in the world and burst into a loud laugh whose good influences remained perceptibly during our stay there, and for a long time afterwards.

They received us royally into their beautiful home. They had built a new house, the grounds were all neatly graded and ornamented with grass, shrubs and trees. The latter had grown so large that they almost hid the house. Mr. Whitney, as the reader may have supposed, was a very tidy man as well as industrious, and his wife seconded him in every good move. They had systemized their whole life-work. They consulted and had plans for everything of any importance, so that they were always in harmony, and when one was absent the other knew what was intended to be done, so that all their work, both in the house and out of it, went on smoothly. But the great secret of their success, as they both told me, lay in the fact that they never laid out more than they could do and do well. They had been living on that place long enough to have had every acre of it broken and in what some farmers call cultivation; but they had only twenty-five acres in crops, and another little piece of five acres broke the preceding May which he was preparing for wheat and clover. He assured me that he raised more on those twenty-five acres, and made more money out of it, than some of his neighbors did on twice that area, and he did not work as hard as they did. "Why," he said, "I do my work just as carefully here as we did on the old home-lands in Pennsylvania. I plow all my wheat ground and corn ground twice; and I have a deep enough to make a bed of loose earth a foot to sixteen inches for the roots to play in. Besides that, I plow under all the manure, straw, hay, stalks and scrapings that I can find. I have no trouble raising forty to fifty bushels of wheat, and ninety to a hundred bushels of corn on an acre of ground. I would feel better with two acres of wheat that produce eighty bushels than with forty acres and four hundred bushels. I can cut, and thresh the two acres without any help from anybody, so you see it is all mine. There is Mr. Flowerhollow, who lives over on yonder rise, he had eighty acres of wheat last harvest. He had three teams and men in plowing and seeding; then he hired a reaper and a squad of men to cut and stack it. Then came a little regiment of men to thresh and hulk away. From his eighty acres he had only seven hundred and fifty bushels, and when he figured up all his expenses he had only about two hundred bushels left for himself. Besides he was in a hurry and stew all the time. I had only eight acres sown. Five days plowed the sod under in May when the grass was all out in head nicely, one day to harrow it smooth, and four days to cross plowing the first week in September, when a nice growth of tender weeds and grass made another manuring. After a thorough harrowing, which required two days more, I drilled in the seed, a bushel and a half to the acre. I cut the eight acres, bound and shocked it all in six days alone. Then I changed work with a neighbor two days and we stacked it. The only time outside of my own work up to that date was those two days. When threshing time came, I had the straw all carefully saved which was worth as much as the threshing cost, and we measured out just three hundred bushels of wheat from those eight acres. You can figure up for yourself whether Mr. Flowerhollow or myself had the more profitable crop. My corn ground I plow up in the fall as deep as I can get down—eight to ten inches, and all the manure I can possibly get on it plowed under. Then the frosts have a chance at clover and weed seeds and insect eggs, and in the spring when the ground is in good condition I cross plow shallow, plant by hand immediately afterwards, keep the ground clean, and raise a big crop. Do you see how much one man can do on a little ground? Our farmers undertake too much—they bite off more than they can swallow, and they choke. Then most of them don't take care of their manure; and the next season is dry they complain of short crops."

Charles Whitney and his wife were good farmers. They loved a farmer's life, they enjoyed the farmer's work, and they believed that a good farm well taken care of is the best investment any body can have. Just as he had done on his former visit, he did not let me into the house now until he had shown me all over his twenty-five acre farm. The hedges were beautiful, neatly trimmed and the ground about them as clean as that in his cornfield. His entire management seemed to be more on the plan of one who was cultivating an acre of ground to see how much he could raise on it than of elaborate farming. His query was, not how much land can I till, but how much can I make it produce? Then he knew there were other things about a well ordered farm needing attention besides wheat and corn. Cabbages and beans, lettuce, celery, beets, onions, etc., are needed when the kitchen is to be supplied. He therefore had a good garden. He spent three full weeks the first winter he was there in underdraining half an acre of ground for his garden, and at different times he had managed to have all his ground worked up to the depth of eighteen inches, and he had hauled at least a hundred loads of creek wash and manure on that half acre inside of two years. He had no trouble raising vegetables. Then his trees were well attended, and the shrubs and vines; so he arranged his work that all these things could be attended to at the proper time, without his ever being fretted and rushed for want of time, and then have short crops, stunted trees, and a garden that he was ashamed of, besides having his wife and children always worked down and in bad humor; and this gratifying state of affairs was all because he did not undertake too much, and what he did do he did well.

Their home was a little paradise, and so they thought it. They had an abundance of everything, and were as happy as they could be. Their children were all workers too. Everyone had something of his own, even down to Bob with his team of robbers. They had all helped to plant trees, make garden, milk cows, feed horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and make houses for the birds. I made up my mind that when a family was trained to farm life like that one was, the parents would never have any difficulty in keeping their boys on the farm.

In the house the same orderly, and cheerful condition of things appeared. Everything was clean and inviting, but nothing austere. There was no waste room there to be smothered in seclusion and dust. There was sunshine in there always. The children were modest, well behaved, energetic little workers, and Sarah was just as ruddy and cheerful as she ever was.

No useful man or woman ever failed to do good beyond the circle of his home work. And that is one of the rewards of a useful life. Influence is like ripples on the water, that extend outward, there is no computing how far. The simple thoroughness of this family had been felt in the neighborhood, both on the farms and in the houses. The country all around was settled. A school house was built on one corner of Whitney's land, and the first night of our visit was the time for a meeting of the Lyceum there. Leaving the ladies and children, Charles and I attended. The entire audience was composed of farmers and their families except two, a teacher and a lawyer. The machinery of organization was a very good one, as it seemed to me. The work was laid out chiefly by an executive committee of three persons, one of whom retired at the end of every sec-

ond week, the vacancy being filled by another, every one serving six weeks. In the winter meetings were to be held at night and in the summer on Sunday afternoon. They had brought together a library of some sixty volumes by donations and assessments, but everybody was a member who wished to be. There were no fees or other involuntary dues. Every one present had an equal right to participate in discussions. The fact that certain persons had particular parts assigned them was not held to debar any one from asking or answering questions, or offering remarks on any subject pending. That evening, after a song and the reading of the minutes of the last preceding meeting, and another song, Mr. Messina, a teacher, occupied ten minutes in a discourse on "A SENTENCE." He told us what a sentence is, and that it must begin with a capital letter and terminate with a period. Then he showed us on the blackboard, how a sentence may be composed of parts; how the members are separated by punctuation marks and by connecting words; how the parts may be modified, altered or qualified by changing the positions of the stops and modifying words; how these pauses and words become of importance in correct expression; how some words must be capitalized, and how and why particular words must have certain positions with reference to other words in order to convey the precise thought of the writer or speaker. After his lecture ten minutes were allowed for questions, answers and discussion.

The next was a ten minute discourse by Mr. Penrose, a lawyer from the county seat, who came out by special invitation of the committee. His subject was "CONTRACTS." He told us what a contract is, and that the assent of every person to be bound by it is necessary, and why; how agents may make contracts for their principals, and how far they are valid; why certain persons are not permitted to make contracts and why; how contracts may be annulled, avoided or rescinded; what kinds of contracts must be in writing, and what kind of a writing is sufficient; how contracts are proved; how misunderstandings arise on construction of words and phrases, and how they are avoided; what kinds of contracts imply notice, and what kinds require notice. At the conclusion of his time he asked for one minute to make a statement that he thought would be interesting to the audience. The time was granted and he said—

"The preparation of this lecture has been very useful to me. It was my first practical lesson in brevity and clearness. I wrote it over five times before I could get it trimmed down to ten minutes and say all I desired to."

The ten minutes allowed for questions and discussion were all occupied and ten more granted, showing how much the people were interested; and in one of Mr. Penrose's answers he promised to come again and give them another ten minutes lecture on "EVIDENCE."

Then we had a song, and after that, one of the most interesting lectures I ever heard, by a young man, a farmer's son, named Hamilton. He was familiarly known "Go-ahead." He was only 18 years old, but as I afterwards learned, he was a very close student, using every spare hour he had for study. He was a hard working boy, always busy on the farm with his hands or his book, and always in a good humor. His father and mother were very fond of him, and encouraged his ambition to acquire knowledge. His subject was—PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

He taught us how to organize a public meeting, what officers are necessary, how they are selected and what their duties are; he gave us the methods of putting business before public body—by motion, resolution, and report, giving an example of each, and explaining their difference, showing when and why they are used. He told us that a motion is a verbal statement by the mover of what he desires to present; that, after it is stated by the mover, it must be seconded by another member before the presiding officer recognizes it, and that, after it is seconded, it must be again stated by the mover before it is properly reduced to writing, and subject to the same rules; that a report is a written statement by a person or a committee to whom some matter has been referred for consideration. Then he told us how a report is received and disposed of. He taught us the object and use of committees. He gave us a list of the different kinds of motions, and explained their nature and objects, showing which have preference, which are not debatable and why. He taught us how to act in a public assembly; how to rise, how to address the chair, how to treat other members of the body and make a proper motion, and how to move to adjourn, and added that—"Every member of a public assembly ought to behave himself well."

After that we had another song and then a short essay on making butter by Mrs. Thompson. That was followed by a brief address by Mr. Showdown on "Planting Evergreen Trees." Then we had several communications and short speeches by men, women, boys and girls on stacking grain and hay, deep plowing, structure of harness, raising calves, destroying Jung bugs, catching gophers, curing snakes and the like. These were interspersed with brief discussions occasionally. Then the committee announced the lectures for the next evening and assigned three or four persons to particular work. The lectures were to be on "Plants" and "Percentage." The subjects for essays or addresses were, Sheep raising, Taking care of milk, Farm economy and Poultry. This much was assigned and the work expected. The remainder of the two hours would be occupied by discussions on the matters presented on the programme and by volunteer thoughts.

This Lyceum was then in its sixth month, and I was informed that it was increasing in interest all the time. One meeting was held every week, several persons with a boy I spoke on the subject gave it as their opinion that that Lyceum would save the neighborhood many thousands of dollars in a few years. They had learned more that very night than they ever learned at school in all their lives. They were proud of it. They said also that, never until they became interested in that Lyceum did they care to learn how to express themselves in public, and they had never learned before how to organize a meeting or how to conduct one to the satisfaction of all. They were kind enough to mention to me in many particulars in which they themselves were helped, and besides themselves, their children were learning how to behave in public, how to read and speak before other people; and still better, they were taking to study so as to have something ready for the Lyceum. And the women, too; they were brisling up and studying over things for the Lyceum, and the singing, that was a very good thing. A regular singing class was organized to furnish music for the meetings. Indeed, it was apparent on all hands that the Lyceum was not only doing great good, but that the people were becoming more and more interested.

I asked one of the committee how much their lectures cost them. "Not a cent," he said, "only to keep the lecturers over night when they want to stay. Why, Mr. Penrose, and Dr. Stineman, and Judge Melrose and Mr. Sanderson and Dr. Van Voorhis, and several others whose names I don't recall have notified us that when we want a lecture on any subject within the lines of their professions, we need only give them timely notice and they would gladly come, the lecture would do them as much good as it will us. And at least a dozen of teachers have given us the same encouragement. We are on the right track, sir." And I agreed with him.

The next day a farmers' convention was held in Kosciusko, the county seat of Bolivar county, and I attended it. It was so unlike that at Damascus, that the contrast was the most noticeable thing about it. At least five out of every six of the persons present was well dressed and clean; and if there was a man in the whole crowd that had not combed his hair that morning and put on a clean shirt, he was not pointed out, and I failed to see him. When the time came to organize it was done, and not by such men as Nimble-tongue and Talker, but by solid looking men whose manner showed that they came there on business of their own and that they proposed to attend to it themselves. There were some professional men present, but they came as spectators only. The President of the meeting, Mr. Shavdivan, I recognized as the gentleman who had presided at the Lyceum the previous night. He conducted the business of the meeting gracefully and easily.

The first business brought up was a resolution to appoint a county central committee for purposes of thorough organization. This was properly brought out the whole subject of farmers' relations to politics and their duties to political parties. The discussion was intensely interesting. Men learned in the professions would have adjourned convention from day to day a week in order to say less than those sturdy farmers said in two hours. No one can know how much rugged sense comes from working in the sunshine and soil until he hears an earnest discussion by a body of intelligent laborers. They know what they think, and what they think is what they say; and it is said upon precisely the same principle that a log is chopped in two with the least number of strokes. The subject of interfering with existing political parties, especially at that time, was a tender one, but those men handled it without flinching. If one believed it best to cut loose from all the old parties and organize a farmers' party he said so, and gave his reason for so believing; if one thought he could protect his interests as a farmer as well in his party as out of it, he had no hesitancy in so declaring. There was one proposition on which there was no division, namely: That professional politicians in all parties must be squelched before any

good would come out of any political movement. They all agreed the standing candidates, the buttonholers, the smooth-tongued sneaks who pack caucuses and manipulate conventions must be choked until they were dead. And they were agreed upon another proposition: That in order to effect this necessary work there must be a concert of action among those who proposed to bring about the reform. It was finally decided to organize farmers' societies all over the county without regard to politics for mutual protection against public fraud, basing action upon this fundamental principle embodied in a resolution,

Resolved, That it is every man's duty to do right as he sees it.

It was next

Resolved, That we will unite our influence in active effort, and in combination of numbers to defeat every unit candidate that is proposed in our respective political parties for office; and exert every honorable and reasonable effort to secure the nomination of honest and capable men for every office that our labors can effect.

Those two resolutions were adopted, a central committee of one from every township, appointed a day set for meetings all over Bolivar county, and a day appointed for a special meeting to discuss the general township at Kosciusko for the purpose of proposing candidates to the political parties for the different county offices to be filled that year, and the meeting adjourned.

Not a man in all that crowd spent half an hour in town after the adjournment. They didn't come in to drink whiskey or play billiards, so they didn't do any of either, but went home.

Her visit with Mrs. Whitney was of inestimable value to Mrs. Blucher. It was such a pleasing relief and it brought up so many new things to think and talk about, and the cool, sensible little farmer wife was so kind and considerate in her conduct that her influence lasted all along the remainder of our journey. Her words, her manner, and the things she did, and the things she did not, put into the disconsolate woman's heart many warming and soothing agencies beside the sore wounds to help heal them.

By going ten miles out of our way from Whitney's we enjoyed a day or two at another delightful home—that of Col. James Hungerford and wife. The beautiful country around was all settled up, and the Colonel's place was a combination of attractions. He had improved upon the plans he and I had laid out for his father. The trees had grown to good size, the burned dwelling was replaced with a much better one after Henry had gone through the war with a blue coat and earned the title of Colonel. He had grown comparatively rich. His farm was well stocked with thoroughbred and graded animals. He had horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and bees, and a dozen little houses were perched about the premises for the birds. Barns, sheds and fences were scattered over many acres, and fresh water was pumped whenever needed from the creek by a wind engine. He and Isabella had grown in each other's affections until now they lived very happily. They had three pretty and bright children whom they were training well. Among other pleasant things learned there, was that Bob Samson and his colony in Iowa had succeeded well, and that Bob and Nancy were the owners of a large and well stocked farm.

We spent four days on the drive, so we did not go very far any day and were not fatigued much with the journey. We arrived at home perhaps an hour before sunset. Mrs. Armstrong received her guest very kindly. Mary had gone over to Mr. Landgrave's, a neighbor, and took the team and drove over to bring her home. She was bright and pretty as ever, her clear, blue eyes full of life; but she was hardly seated in the wagon before she looked seriously into my face and asked:

"Uncle Joe, did you bring a strange woman home with you?"

Avoiding a direct answer, I replied:

"Why do you ask me that question?"

"Oh, I did see a strange woman last night," she answered, looking on the ground between the mules, and putting one hand under my arm next her, "I was sitting on the bank of the creek, I thought, looking into the water and listening to its running over the rocks and under the big willow roots, when I heard somebody playing a flute up the stream"—(Mr. Armstrong was a fine player on the flute and Mary was accustomed to listen to his music when she was a child, and she was passionately fond of it.) "Then I listened to the piteful music of the flute, and the water in the creek began to grow brighter and larger and wider—oh, so we how to adjourn, and added that—"Every member of a public assembly ought to behave himself well."

She shone down into the water, and the sky was bright—it seemed like there was no end anywhere—everything was so beautiful and bright, and the music of the flute floated through the air so soft and sweet that I thought all the world was away up there, ever so far away, but I could see him just as plain as the stars. He had dark eyes and hair, he looked poor and sad, but he looked good as he could be, and he said, 'Mary, this is my sister.'"

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

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas.

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

Business in General.

By Telegraph, June 26.

New York.

MONEY Money closed at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE Closed lower at 4 3/8¢ @ 89.

FLOUR Dull. Demand moderate; Minnesota extra 40¢; city mills extra 570a 50; southern 570a quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT Feverish and unsettled closing steady a shade above the lowest point; No 2 red 142; No 1 red 160¢; No 1 white 132¢; No 2 red June 149¢ @ 50%; July 129¢ @ 20%.

CORN Strong 12¢ higher; demand fair; ungraded, mixed, 80a1½¢; ungraded white 94¢; No 2 mixed, 81¢; No 1, 81a13¢.

OATS Higher for mixed; white unchanged; No 1 white 69¢; No 2 64¢ @ 65½¢; No 1 mixed, 63¢; No 2

63 $\frac{1}{4}$; No 2 mixed June 62 $\frac{5}{8}$ a63 $\frac{1}{2}$.
BARLEY Nominal.

Chicago.

mon 3 40a3 45.

Kansas City.

Prices even at this week's decline are high and the quality of hogs coming in only fair. The extreme range yesterday were 6 85 to 7 92½ bulk. of sale.

St. Louis.

Chicago.
The *Prairie Farmer* reports:
CATTY B. There was a falling off in the receipts of

By Mail, June 24.

Chicago.

buyers, though they were unable to operate on a very large scale, as the supply would not admit all hand

The *Rural World* reports:
BUTTER. Unchanged in price; we quote: cream

ington City, 1 mare, 15 hands high, 9 yrs old, color dark
dun, black mane and tail, both hind feet white, dim bran
on left shoulder; collar and saddle marks.

(Continued from page seven.)

MARE—Taken up the 6th of June, by Julius Berry, Wellington City, 1 mare, 15 hands high, 9 yrs old, color dark dun, black mane and tail, both hind feet white, dim brand on left shoulder; collar and saddle marks.



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

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

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 Starved Rooster Thresher,"** and if no Agent in your section, write us direct.

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 STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON OF THIS COUNTRY.

We keep 8 different styles in stock. Outlasts any other. Outsells any other. Gives the best satisfaction. Write for prices.

Also, 8 styles of Half Platform, 3-Spring and Side Spring Wagons

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.

SEEDSMEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

