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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

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 becasue 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; an in this case the truth is that there are merits and de merits 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 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 see 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 40-bushel to the acre wheat on b 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 80 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 re, newed 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

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 sickliest weeds; while in other places one may dig down twenty or thirty feet before coming to rock,

Depth and fertility of soil are necessary condition cessful 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 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 or one of the elevated prairies of Kansas. Its charm may be enhanced by the work of men. A home in the midst of trees and vines and grass and flowers o his own 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 readingso 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 within 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 con-sideration the fact that a very large majority of our farmers are not able to build a board fence or a Sedg wick Bros.' wire fence, or put up a barb wire nul-sance, and then the question is hedge or no fence Sedgwick Bros. and others say that hedge is a grea harbor for "aoxious" weeds and insects; so far as my experience goes, weeds are ne worse along hedge fence than other kinds of fence. 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 large enough to harbor insects of any kind as they are in counties where there are farms hedged. I do that the majority of the men that never had any experience with hedge; such men here have no feno at all. There was quite a number in this part that were down on hedge that thought themselves quite mart and planted cottonwoods around their farms for fence posts some years ago; they said that they would put barb 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 "outsida," 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.

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 ere I am done. We like the Kansas Farmers and think it the boss agricultural paper of this great boss 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

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 these 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 her 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 Ve 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 f the past. Hurrah for Kansas, and three cheer for dov. St. John and temperance forever. Uncle TEMPERANCE. 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 heir interests as possible, and then the railroad steps in and courteously offers each delegate, who is no an avowed enemy to monopolists, a free pass to and from the convention. Some localities select delegates who are favored by the railroad companies fo the mere reason that it will save the expense of paying their fare, which from here to Topeka and retu would be about twenty five dollars each. When the lelegate goes into convention he is not entirely satisfied in his own mind as to who would be th 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 fa rored by the railroad companies. He will then go ome, sometimes honestly thinking that he has don his best to represent the people, and will work ear-nestly for the election of his railroad candidate. There is but one remedy for the evil of the free pas penal offence to offer a bribe in the shape of a free ass to any person whomsoever. 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.

M.

[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 elec-

ted.

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 er 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 that prohibition for the preservation of our courts from the corruptions of politics seems unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that they should be presided 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 fayors 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 ourselve pledged to stand by the farmers' interests and nominate our own men at a later day? Another questson. shall we allow the St. John boomers cry that "prohibition is the only live question we have to deal fact that the transportawith" to divert us from the tion 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 questio 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 prehibition? Give them such rousing majoricompanied 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 winters' 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 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 hunstone'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 f it does force the conclusion, that St. John and his ollowers will do nothing for us. We must help ourselves. P. C. BRANCH. 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.

the next annual session in June, 1895.
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

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

Cheering Words From Grainfield. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The busy time of the year is here. We are all dong the very best we know to improve our time that we may reap the truits of our labor. All over our sparsely settled county may be seen the sturdy far-mer 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 cern 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 buf-falo grass; never before in the history of the oldest pioneer has there been such great growth of this nu ritious, meat-producing herb as is now seen over these beautiful prairies; just notice if you please the happy transition—"The Great American Desert," ssoms like the rose, bids fair to be the choicest spot on earth!!! Where but a few years ago the avage Indian and the immense herds of buffaloes and antelopes held supreme control, the industrious enterprising tiller of the soil is moving along to vealth and prosperity, astonishing the world at the happy results accomplished by stern parseverence 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 buf

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 globe 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 stubbord figures the adaptability of this great pasture-field to the holding of all kinds of stock to the great advan-

tage 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, be cause they deal fairly with Kansas on all subjects o interest to its inhabitants. Partiality right here is endable. 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 clannish. 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, libwell 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 may be considered tiresome. W. W. WALKEY.

Short Zetters.

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 no ticed with pleasure the manly stand taken by you in favor of the enforcement of our prohibitory liquo 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 wouldbe congressmen of our state to express their views or the transportation question through the FARMER and your declaration that no man should represent Kan sas 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 no tice that Reno county has an aspirant to congression 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 dis trict of the state of Kansas. I respectfully request that you call him out.

ROCKPORT, Rooks Co., June 13. As I have remained silent for some time from a lack of material from which to impart instructions or disseminate knowl edge, 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 mest 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 those crops are nearly made; corn is backward as it is evrywhere 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, Chautaqua Co., June 20. Our crop prospects are good generally, Wheat is 50 per cent, better than cemmon, though much less was sown other summer crops such as eats, 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 as 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. VanWinkle, 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 sand cloud 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 atmos-phere, 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. StClair, 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 tarmer 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 the same old from the seed; and his speci-

mens 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 FABMER. 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 ques tions" 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 Shorthorn Record is published now, I believe, by Capt. P. C. Kidd, of Lexington, Ky. This

recorded in the record before the bull's name. The American Short-horn Herd Book is published by the Messrs. Allen and Bailey, 1192 of staple. 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 ca'f, 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 Good blood and good care will greatly lessen 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 flote 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. Carbondale, Kas. M. WALTMIRE.

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 classity, 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 manufactories 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, combing, medium, coarse or low combing.

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 satinets. 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-eared-for animals whose fleeces are rough, uneven in texture and wiry. This is used in carpets, blankets and similar

The delaine and combing 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 "combing" 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 combing 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 always places the number of the animal as 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

> Speaking of this subject, Mr. Henry T. Brown says: "Fine delaine wool should be, on the shoulder, 31 to 32 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 combing 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. 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 developes 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 price for the beef in the English market, and 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 tor, a bull valued at \$2,000, which now heads of the chest, and the animal dies sooner. Age, the herd weighs 1,225 pounds and is 18 months condition and location of disease have muc 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 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 tends enlarging the business in Kansas. 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, con vulsive 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 halfounce dose of nitre in solution every half hour tor 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 zine 1

drachm, water 12 ounces, dissolve and apply with

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

Quoting from the above authority: "In some hill lands, where drainage does not appear the 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 recens 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 appropria-

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 pro duce 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 a 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 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 Vicold. Victoria 62d 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 adat intervals with deep grants. Horns, feet and ditions to his herd cost several thousand dol-

> 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 in-

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick De stroyer 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,
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Sold at mauufacturer's prices by D. Holmes, Brug-rist, Topeka, Kas.



drachm, water 12 ounces, dissolve and apply with a linen rag or lint, confining the moisture with gutta percha or oiled silk." \$40,000 in Premiums! \$10,000 to Live Stock Alone!

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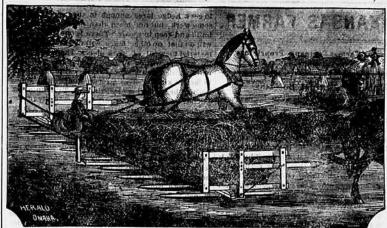
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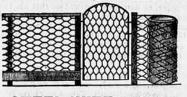
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itallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough DUKE OF GLENDALE, \$40: ALYMER, \$25. The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains rexpense in getting the very best of stock of the various reeds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or call

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30 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos, Moss Rose, etc., with name only 10c; or 50 mixed or all chromos 10c. AGENTS WANTED. Low Prices. EXTRA CARDS pay: Outfit 10c. 20 samples, terms, etc., 2c., C. A. VICK, Tuscols, Mich;

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-lations 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 farmeas 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 spark the hired girls. I won't have a poor milker around at any price, and if I catch a man striking or maltreating 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

as 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 physiclogical 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 pends much upon the mode, time, and regularshould 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 co mpetent 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 trusty 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 'ow 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' irrectory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each ad titonal line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sen to advertiser during the continuance of the card.

Cattle.

30 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN Bulls for sale, two years old. Information promptly given by applying to H. Ashbrook, Mound City, Mo. M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-Horn cattle: Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Slock for sale.

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

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W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, III., breeders of Dutch
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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. Pugsley's farm for sale. Address

S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo. PoBT. C. THOMAS, Effingham, Kas.. breeder of Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

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 kine 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 as quiet and free from excitement as possible.

Tough ERED SHORT-HORNS, popular families solicited.

E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas, breeder of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN OATLLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine, Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jercey Med Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor, ARNION COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always own specialty.

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

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breed er of Thoroughbred American Merine Sheep, Empo ria, Kas. Rams for sale.

2. 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 solicted.

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

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Eggs packed in baskets,

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eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and
Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys
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APITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD,
Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys,
Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Plymouth Rock Eggs, yard No. 1, \$2.00; yard No. 2, \$1.50,
Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per sitting. Turkey Eggs, \$3
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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 Marcs 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 SEE MORE FINE SPECIMENS IN A DAY than one could see in their native country in months.

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NLY can Good Vegetables be obtained The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address

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GOODHUE & SONS, St. Charles, Ills.

GOODHUE & SONS, ST. CHARLES, ILL.

The following are a few of its points of Excel-lence and Superiority. Examine its mechanical construction and the points which it has that are necessary in a perfect mill, and make up your mind which is the best and BUY THE BEST.

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

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding what to buy. Agents Wanted. If we have no Agent in your vicinity we will sell you a mill at Wholesale Price.



Locomotive, Standard and, Straw Burning Engines.

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

NEW FEATURES AND IMPROVEMENTS FOUND ON NO OTHER. EVERY DETAIL PERFECT. Elaborately fin shed and designed. Nothing lacking to make Threshing a rapid, safe and easy task. Manufactured only, by

HUBER MAN'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio, Address T. LEE ADAMS, General Agent, Kansas City, Mo SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

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

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

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

Short Horn Cattle and

Berkshire Swine. COTTONWOOD FARM.

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas. J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls,
My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imp. Mahomet 1979, and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kelir's Sweetmeat 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAWES,

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, county, Kas Importer and Brueder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Breeder of Scotch Collie Shepherd Puppies, \$5 00 each. Also grade Short horn and Jersey Cows and Heffers. Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Embden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for useful or pet stock. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

A. W. ROLLINS.

Attention Swine Breeders

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire Swine that can be procured. Our herd having won 85 high class premiums at leading Fairs during the last three years. The show herd of 1880 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 655 bs., and two averaging 675 bs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1881 won 824 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sailie boar Sovereign Duke 8319 won \$175 at three of the leading Fairs in the west, including first in class, class sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great 81. Louis Fair.

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

Bend for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROLLINS & WALKER,

Manhattan, Kas.





T. R. MCCULLEY & BRO Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Breeders and Importers of

THOROUGHBRED American Merino

Sheep. Choice young stock for sale

CHEAPEST AND BEST Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that IN THE MARKET. CARBOLIC infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sul-SHEEP DIP. Tobacco, Su phur, etc.

phur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly distinct with water will be distincted by the second of the distinct of the gallons of the Dip properly distinct with water will be distincted by the gallons of the Dip properly distincted by the gallons of the gallons o

Sheep for Sale.

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

> H. V. PUGSLEY. Middleburgh, Richardson Co., Neb.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

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

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a cear, 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 humburs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not reeviewd. 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 TREFARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 127 expire with the next issue. The papers all those way discontinued at the expiration of the time patd or, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARM ER 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 Bailing Press; Quincy Hay Press; Sheep and Ranch for Sale; Welch & Welch attorneys; Lewis & Howard, wool commission mer chants: 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 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 that all secure. This day certain men, recognized as repre

sentatives of the people of Kansas, will meet at the Capital of the state to place in nomination four candidates for congres 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

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

Now, the laboring people of Kansas are very much interested in the work of that convention; gand, writing in their behalf, we call the attention of delegates to these things. And not only the delegates, but the candidates. than Kansas farmers may be crushed beneath one who lives above reproach in his private

the upper and nether millstone; and are you ready to join hands with all fair-minded people to place proper and necessary safeguards about roll up for him in Brown and Nemaha counties. for it any day. 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 Crocket. 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 he 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 and the butter maker would pack the remainopen to everybody for the next sixty days. Old der 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 to play checkers with his nose on a penitentit 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) Trib-

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 5th, 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 ounty 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 fur nish 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 chees taking into consideration the expense of delivering the milk to the cheese factory, and that by selling which call for it dail the cream to delivery wagons, we have the milk at home for pigs and calves, and the Rocky mountains, in her relations to the we can raise much better calves on milk than on the whey, and there is where we would make up some o 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 and facilities on every thoroughfare in the 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 How do you stand on this all-important subject the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Morrill of transportation? Do you recognize the fact is a gentleman of the highest American type-

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-holers 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 senti-

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 purhundred, and that one kind would have been chase or use anything that was the product of good. From him the merchant could have slave labor. They are bonest, and we have purchased just what he needed for his trade, 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. 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, abuse 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 iary 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 Gene ral Grant ever commanded are employed in our inter-state commerce; and yet all the vast machinery manned by this great army, is conrolled by a few men. In whose intesest 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 Triumvirs 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

and public life. Let the convention nominate stimulates its defiance. Our motto, as we have him and you will see what a majority we will often said, is fairness, and we are ready to fight

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 chicksns; 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 Wabaunsee 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 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 arti-de is a profound and sympathetic study of "Emerson as by Edwin P. Whipple. The author has scarcely Poet," by Edwin P. Whippie. The author also senters 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 seer, as one who has intuition of the deeper truths of nature and one who has intuition of the deeper truns 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 Ameri ca," and records the crowing triumph of his explo pedition, namely, the discovery of a great ruined city in the hitherto unexplored country of the Lacandones, Guate mala. There are two papers on the civil service question one "The Things Which Remain," by Gail Hamilton, wh upon it on account of Guiteau'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 exsting in the United States. The Review is for sale by book ellers and newsdealers 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 reference 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 repre-sentative 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. 36 To peka.

The report of the U.S. Senate Committee in favor of womquestion. It will be hailed by the friends of the movement question. It will be halled by the friends of the movement everywhere, as a most hopeful sign of the times. The com-mittee declare that this proposed amendment is in direct line with the fifteenth amendment, and is in their judg-ment the safe and direct way to a final settlement of the

No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diar Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to log-wood. The other colors are brilliant.

The Executive Committee of the Minnesota Woma Association met in Minneapolis on the 29th of May for the transaction of business. A number of friends wer 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 through the state and for the discussion of subjects of importance to

Crockery at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, Tope-

The women voted on school matters to some purpose re-cently 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 lot ment continued by a good majority. At the election at Cheyenne, Wyo., out of 1,434 votes polled, 516

*Why is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compou Why is 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 oding 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

Millinery.

Get one of those nobby \$2 00 hats, that everybody says can't be beat at Jorn Kern's Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Ave-

A society of women has lately been formed in German-town, Pa., called "The Political Education Society." Its object is "the education of its members with a view to in-creasing 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

aloud some work upon government or politics, and discus-

*, *" 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 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 overtasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

For the first time in the Unitarien 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 dis on "Immortality," to a crowded house.

If you want a good Trunk or Valise, call at John Kern's

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 ed-ucation. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company bould see that her desire be gratified.

Other's Misfortunes.

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 Artemas Waid'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 lisease 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 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 Col-Miss Ada L. Howard, the first please to Verlaudy of legs, 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 for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, 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 fellows has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suf-ferins. 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, paring this reason. W. A. Nowe 160. imp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, schester, 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.

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

The Quiz, a sprightly weekly published in Philadelphia, sentirely under the control of women. Mrs. Mary Hall is ts business manager and Mrs. Florence O. Duncan editor-

Glassware at the Novelty Store, 120 Kansas Avenue, To-

Those desiring legal advice, will secure able and eliable 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 ool, 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 Barolay 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 in-

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Kansas Depot, McPIKE & 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 superin-endent, 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, Out 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, Tope-

Miss Mary Rowland, President of the Ladies' Branch of the Land League, has written an earnest open letter to Bish-op Gilmour, in which she says the women of the Parnell branch of the Land League will continue in the work they are undertaken. She sets the Bishop's threat of excom-nation at defiance.

Brain and Nerve.

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

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 Aveue, Topeka.

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

Sheep for Sale.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy we Sheep Furm." Topeks, Kas.

A Word About UNCLE JOE.

Next week we complete Uncle Joe's story of GERALDINE. Whether we have made a mistake in devoting so much space to it, or in publishing it all, must be decided by our readers; and we will thank them for giving us, on postal cards, their opinion of it and the propriety of publishing it in the FARMER. We not only desire this response, but we need it for our government in the future. The story is a clear departure in that class of literature, founded on fact and written to do good in more ways than one. It is wholly devoid of sickly sentiment; its tone and purpose are good. Its object is to elevate the home, purify social life, purge politics, teach temperance, and put the farm on top It teaches a grand, robust morality, respect for women, and reverence for religion.

We would not have given so much of it every week, only because we could not secure the story at all unless we promised to print at least one chapter at a time. Now, we believe in good and useful fiction in reasonable quantities, just as much as we do in flowers and bird-houses; but we have no use for enervating, trashy or debauching matter. And, while our own judgment tavors a column or two every week of the best fiction, our course in the matter will depend largely on our readers' judgment upon GERALDINE. Please do us the favor to respond soon. We want only a short expression for or against the story, and the FARMER for publishing it. It can be written in a line or two. Of course, we won't object to longer letters, but we want to make the labor and expense as light as possible on the writer. Please direct your cards or letters this way UNCLE JOE, Topeka, Kas. Care of KANSAS FARMER.

Stock Items.

An Indian Territory special says that the number of cattle passing up the trail continues to increase. The following is the number of cattle and by whom owned now on the trail: Lott & Pettis, 2,500; N. H. Fulkerson, 3,000; Bell & Stevens, 3,000; W. M. Hohann, 2,400; B. Taylor, 1,400; W. J. York, 1,500; J. M. Choats, 3,900; W.G. Butler, 3,400; A.H. Pierce, 3,000; Murray & McCoy, 3,700; J. S. Moffat, 900, Cloud & Culp, 2,600; B. W. Wilson, 1,800; Montgomery & Oburn, 800; Woodward & Dickınson, 250; Russell & Co., 800; S. I. McCutchinson, 3,400; Jno. Wooford, 3,200; John Welder, 3,000; E. Gilroy, 1,400; S. Hutt, 500; Kichards & Cotherty, 500; Smith & Forsyth, 1,000; J. A. Gillett, 2,300; J. D. Whittaker, 700; Hearn & Wilson, 1,363; C. E. Scott, 200; Dye Bros., 1,300; W. T. Hall, 800; J. C. Mc-Dowell, 1,000; Green & Hargrove, 600; Fox & Gullen, 215; A. S. Northrup, 3,500; Reed & Hudson, 2,800; Campbell & Dorsey, 1,500; Carnes & Wilson, 1,300; Blake Bros., 565; J. H. Lundy, 1,800; Simpson & Hughes, 850; a grand total of over 71,000 head, which, in addition to the number that passed up in April and May, swells the total to 80,000 head. Of horses there are over 10,000 head. Stock men inform your correspondent that full 100,-000 cattle will be on the trail. Prices for good stock are firm, with an upward tendency.

The Central Kansas Wool Growers had a very interesting session at Russell last Saturday. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. E. W. Wellington, President; A. S. Eaton, Vice-President; F. O. Fox, Sec'y. Eighteen members of this association sent in their dollar to become members of the state association. This will give their association considerable influence in the state association, for they will have twenty-one votes. The business done was the appointing of a committee to draft a new constitution and by-laws.

The Dodge City Times says: Cattle sales are quite brisk. 15,000 head have been sold since our last report. About 75,000 head are yet to arrive.

Henry Stevens, of Dodge City, recently sold several thousand head of cattle to J. T. Cheatham for his Colorado ranch.

Kansas This Week.

The situation in Kanşas was never more hopeful than it is at this writing. The acreage of wheat is considerably less than it was last year, but the average yield per acre is much larger. Much of the crop is now in stack in the southern counties, and a little has already been ground into flour. There is some yet to be cut, but this week will practically complete the

Oats was never better. Corn has been delayed somewhat by the cold and wet, but it is now well under way, and in some places is tasseling. Its stage of growth is all the way from two inches to eight feet. Some fields are yet very weedy but they are being rapidly cleaned out, and it may be said in general terms that corn is everywhere in good condition. Farmers in all parts of the state are in good spirits. Weather, the past ten days has been very favorable for both harvesting and cultivating corn. Grass, both wild and tame, and of all varieties, is in the best condition. Some hay is being cut for present use. Flax, castor beans and sorghum are doing well. Stock is fat. All in all, Kan sas is clad in her best robes. She is presentable in any company.

Fencing Pastures.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the fencing of large tracts of land in the west and southwest. Every year we have fresh evidences of the increasing interest taken by our farmers in the proper care of stock. In a late issue of the WaKeeney (Trego Co.) World the tollowing pasture notes are given:

Large tracts of land for pasturage are being fenced in Wallace county. Mr. Stimits, of this county, assisted by two or three other men,

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

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

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

Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, King Phillip Corn, Early White Corn, St. Charles White Corn, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

HEDGE PLANTS, Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season.

DOWNS & ALLEN, 178 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

have just completed for Rubedeaux and Teeters the fencing of a piece of land which is surrounded by about twenty miles of post and wires. The fence has three wires. A partition line of fence divides the tracts into two pastures of nearly equal size. The east one belongs to Teeters and the west to Rubedeaux.

On the North Smoky, about eighteen miles a little west of north of Wallace, Mr. Grogan has had land enclosed which requires twelve miles of fence.

Geo. Edwards, thirty miles southeast of Wallace, has had a tract of land enclosed with twelve miles of fence.

fence to enclose a pasture.

A man named Matthews, who lives at Wal lace, is about to begin the building, south of the railroad, at Sheridan station, of forty-eight miles of fence.

Condensed News of the Week.

The "drummers" will convene in St. Louis July

Boston ship-calkers have struck for an advance ϵf

Freight agents want to advance lumber rates from Chicago.

Sunstrokes have been quite numerous in the last few days.

The Garfield Monument association has been income porated at Columbus. Baltimore grain handlers want more wages and

their employers refuse. Seventy-five residents of Adrian, Mich., were poioned by eating cheese.

The mercury registered at 96,7 shortly after noon last Saturday at St. Louis.

Grain inspection under state law is beginning to agitate commercial centers. The tidal wave extended twenty-five miles along

he lake shore at Cleveland. The harness makers will convene in national assembly at St. Louis, July 3d.

Judge Advocate Curtis will be ordered to duty at West Point as Professor-at-Law.

The death warrant of Guiteau was signed Monday and forwarded to Warden Crocker.

Guiteau must hang. The President will not pardon him, nor commute his sentence.

Kate Kane has been admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee. A boy died at St. Louis from swallowing tobacco

juice. Boys will become men by its use, however. The army worm is reported at work in the wheat fields of Champaign and Tazewell counties, Illinois. The freight handlers' strikepresent no new features except that their numbers are constantly augmenting.

Three men were killed by an exploding boiler a the St. Catherne gold mine at Charlotte, North Carolina.

There are thirty-eight smallpox patients in the Chicago pest-house, the lowest number for eighteen months.

General Sherman intends to court-martial some officers who applied for details through members o Congress.

The New York Herald estimates the amount paid in that city for theatrical amusements last year at A company has been incorporated to develop and

work the minerals found between the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers.

All the anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania have made a voluntary advancement of 10 per cent. in the pay of miners.

The deaf mutes of the United States propose place

Arrangements have been made for a twenty-five nour train between New York and Chicago over the Central and Lake Shore roads, to commence in July. Fifteen hundred men in the employ of the Joliet, Ill,, iron and steel rolling mills are out of work by the shutting down of the mills on account of dull

On a farm along the Big Miami river. in Ohio, has peen found a human skeleton of enormous size, surrounded by a tomahawk, chisel, spear-heads, and clamshells.

The Iowa Free Trade league has established branches in twelve counties, while the iron and steel associations are supplying the people with proectionist tracts.

Excitement'is occasioned in Waukesha, Wisconsin, by the death of Mrs. Magdalena Hille from taking twelve grains of morphine given her by mistake of Dr. Hugo Pieler, who supposed he was administering

Forty destitute Catholic boys have started from Liverpool for Canada, where they will be placed with farmers. Cardinal Manning pays their ex-penses. If the experiment proves successful, a large number of boys will be sent next season.

A land-slide took place on the summit of Mount Emily, Eastern Oregon, last week. Immediately after the slide occurred a large volume of water began pouring over the precipice, and the size of the stream had not diminished up to last accounts.

Political Notes.

Ninety-four Mormons have sailed from Liverpool for the United States.

The bill enabling national banks to continue their existence has passed the Senate.

General Stoneman has been nominated by the Democrats of California for Governor. Senator Morgan has introduced a resolution to in-

vestigate the causes of the labor strikes. discrimination in freights by Pacific railways.

A bill has been introduced in the House to preven The House passed a resolution to adjourn on the

0th prox., which means that they will adjourn about the 15th. The sundry civil appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the House, aggregates \$23,400,000; one and a half million more than for the current fiscal year.

A bill passed the House levying an immigration ax of 50 cents per head on all vessels bringi eigners to our shores, the amount to be paid to the collectors of customs.

The platform adopted by the Democrats of California nia denounces the Chinese now in that state as an unmixed curse, and demands that the Democratic Nine miles northwest of Wallace, Jerry party, when it attains to power, shall take prompt Madigan has built four and a half miles of country.

Foreign News Digested.

Austria has consented to join the conference. Auguste François Biard, the eminent French paint-

Rumors of dynamite explosions are rife all along the Suez canal.

The Ottoman bank of Alexandria has been fortified and provisioned for a seige. Khedive has been advised to go on board a vessel

to avoid becoming a hostage. It is said Gen. Ignatieff resigned because he could not guarantee the safety of the Czar.

A deed has been signed consolidating the Grand Frunk and Great Western railway companies Canada.

The silk trade in Russia is more depressed than for quarter of a century. Hundreds of weavers have emigrated to America.

The Japanese government has made elaborate preparations to receive John Russell Young as he asses through for Pekin.

Theo, the Parisian opera bouffe singer, has accepted an offer to make a tour of the United States, supported by a company of her own selection.

The Prussian government has selected Aiken, S. C. sit of yenus, which takes place December 8th, 1882,

By a decision of her majesty's privy council, the electors of each municipal district in Canada given power to control the granting of liquor licen-The final splice to the Mexican cable was made off

nication with the whole of South America. Bright's Disease, Diabetes.

Brazos Santiago, placing Galveston in direct commu-nication with Vera Cruz and in telegraphic commu-

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Dis eases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and perma nently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

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

BUTTER-Per 1b-Choice	.15
CH+ESE-Per lb	.20
EGG8—Per doz—Fresh	20
BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	3 25
" Medium	3.25
# Common	
" Common	0.70
NEW POTATOES—Per bu	1.00
SUGAR-A 9 DB. for	1.00
Granulated, 81/2 fbs	1.00
XC, 91/2 fbs	1.00
C, 10 fbs	1.00
Brown, 101/2 fbs	1.00
COFFEE—Good, & fb	.15
Best Rio, % fb	.20
O C Torre B B	.25@.35
O. G. Java, b b	.18
Roasted Kio, good, & io	000.10
" Java, P. h	.30@.40
" Mocha, best, & lb	.40
Fat Stock on Foot.	

tional Deaf-Mute college in Washington.

The machinery for the construction of the railroad bridge over Red river has arrived at Shreveport, La., and work will be commenced at once.

LEWIS & HOWARD,

WOOL Commission Merchants,

184 and 186 Washington Street, CHICAGO. We make a specialty of Kansas Wools. Consignments so licited and advances made. Sacks furnished shippers with out charge. Reference.—First National Bank of Chicago In writing mention this paper.

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

JACKS FOR SALE.

CHEAP.

JOE and BRIGHAM YOUNG two black mammoth Kentucky Jacks with mealy noses, exact matches for JOE and BRIGHAM YOUNG two black mammoth Kentucky Jacks with mealy noses, exact matches for color, size and weight, fourteen hands high, weigh each 650 lbs, in only fair flesh, own brothers, one seven, the other five years old past, good teasers, sure foal getters, breed large, can show large well formed colts—sucking yearlings and two year olds. I will take pleasure in showing their stock. Will be ready for delivery after the 7th of July as the season expires then.

For further particulars come and see, or address

N. N. BROWN, No. 174 Mess. Street, Lawrence, Kas.

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

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer, Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in acreased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 56 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Trees. and Asst. Sec. C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent. C. F. MORSE, General Manager.

Buyers fot the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making ithis the best arket in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs,

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Rallway,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,

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

Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.,

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway,

(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad,)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.





THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. Captain Jack No. 837, A. P. C. R., and Perfection at head of herd. My breeders are all recorded stock. Parties wishing sows to farrow will give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders.

J. V. RANDOLPH.

Riverside Stock Farm



MILLER BRO'S, Proprietors, land China Swine, Shepherd Policy for Spring plant 1981; Rotter 1981; Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brag 1379; Sandburr 1981; Roderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Agron 1241; Dam IXL 4tb 3210, and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list, We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City Kas.



Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

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

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$90. Planos \$297.50 fee. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

1,400 SHEEP

AND A RANCH

FOR SALE.

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

For particulars and full description address

J. K. Finley,

EMPORIA, KAS.



DAVIS SWING CHURN Rinesizes made. Three sizes Neesbitt Butter Printer. Every Churn and Printer warranted. One Churn at wholesale where we have no agents. Send Fostal for circulars. Agents wanted.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

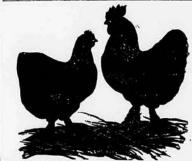
STANDAY FAIL VE.

Lawrence, Kansas.

New Crop

urnip seed.

Purple top flat strap leaved.
White Flat Dutch strap leaved.
White Globe strap leaved.
Amber Globe strap leaved.
Large Red Top Globe.
Early White Egg.
Yellow Aberdeen.
Sweet Garman. Seweet German. Snow White Globe, Large Cowhorn. Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga.



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

Farmers Read This. 100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out

at cost. Write for price list. FALL BROS. Fulton, Ky. Topeka Business Directory.

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BAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

Money on Farms at 7 per cent.

180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. PRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, To-peka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO.

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

NYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the la-Sets and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 174, Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts. No. 174, Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts.

TOPEKA STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and China Tea Store, 200 Kansas Ave. Coffees fresh roasted and ground daily. Spices guaranteed strictly pure Best bargains in the city. W. R. FISH, Prop.

TEO, B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

PHYSICIAN.

E. LEWIS, M. D. Office and residence, west side Quincy Street, second door south of Sixth.

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

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION OF TOPSKA, KARSAS. Home office, 187 Kansas Avenue, Topska, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.

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

Champion Hay Presses.

GEHRT & CO., 216, 218 and 220 Maine St., Qu'ncy, Ill. WELCH & WELCH,

Attorneys at Law. 95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Merino Park Stock Farm

Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.

WM, BOOTH, Proprietor. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manag er

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



WM. BOOTH, Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3515, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Bend for prices.

John Pennock.

If John Pennock, formerly of the neighborhood of Pately Bridge, or at Dacre, Yorkshire, England, and who was living at Bloomington, McLean county, Illi-nois, in December, 1870, and at that time talked about purchasing a farm out in Kansas, will forward his present address to U. S. Siddall, Solicitor, Atley, Yorkshire, England, or to Messrs. Hamlin & Gream-All above varieties sent by mail or express, charges prepaid, at the rate of 75 cents per pound.

Seed Buckwheat, per bushel, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 00 here.

F. BARTELDES & CO.

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER XIX.

It was not only convenient, but also very pleasant for us to visit the home of Charley Whitney and his wife. It was a rare treat for Mrs. Blucher, for she and Mrs. Devinney had hot 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 Charley 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 It was not only convenient, but also very pleasant for u Mrs. Blucher had smiled for years was when we drove up to Devinney's place. Little Bob had grown large enough to on and team. His horses were two overgrown Brahma chicken cocks, 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 hudicronsuess came upon her so suddenly that she forgot everything in the world and burst into a loud laugh whose good influer ces remained perceptibly during our stay there, and for long time afterwards.

They received us royally into their beautiful home They had built a new house, the grounds were all neatl 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 lifework. They consulted and had plans for everything of any importance, so that they were all ways 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 what some interest can corps, and another little piece of five acres broke the preceeding 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 work as hard as they did. "Why," he said, "I do work as hard as they did. my work just as carefully here as we did on the old lime me lands in Peunsylvania. I plow all my wheat groun and corn ground twice; and then I go down deep enough to make a bed of loose earth a foot to sixteen inches for the make a bed of loose earn a look to stateen 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 acress of wheat that produce eighty bushels than with forty acres and four hundred bushels. I can cut, and thresh the two acres without any bell from anybody, so, you see it is all mine. There is Mr. help from anybody, so, you see it is all mine. There is Mi Plowshallow, who lives over on yonder rise, he had eighty acres of wheat last harvest. He used 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 haul away. From his eighty acres h had only seven hundred and fifty bushels, and when he figured up all his expenses he had only about two hundred bushels left for himselt. 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 need nicely, one day to harrow it smooth, and lour 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. Plowshallow 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 is plowed under. Then the frosts have a chance at clods 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 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 they plow shallow, and son is dry they complain of short crops."

Charles Whitney and his wife were good farmers. They loved a farmer's life; they enjoyed a 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 my former visit, he did not let me go into the house now until me all over his twenty-five acre farm. The hedges were beauties, neatly trimmed and the ground about them as clean as that in his cornfield. His entire manage ment seemed to be more on the plan of one who was culti-vating 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 heeding attention besides wheat and corn. Cabbages and beans, lettuce, celery, beets, onlons, 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 finches, and he had hauled at least a hundred loads of creek wash and ma-nure on that half acre inside of two years. He had no trouble raising vegetables. Then his trees needed attention, 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 garder that he was ashamed of, besides having his wife and children always worked down and in bad humor; and this ratifying state of affairs was all because he did not under

Take too much, and what he did do he did well.

Their home was a little Paradise, and so 2 they thought it.

They had an abundance of everything, and were as happy as they could be. Their children were all workers too. Ev eryone had something of his own, even down to Bob with his team of roosters. 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 tha 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 o In the noise 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 falled to do good beyon circle of his home work. And that is one of the re ds of a useful life. Influence is like ripples on the wa ter, 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 hou 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, Charley 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 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 agual right to contain 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 uninutes 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 togent. is, and that it must begin with a capital letter and termi ie with a period. Then he showed us on the blackboard, nate with a period. Then he showed up on the backwooled, 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 oy changing the positions of the stops and modifying words; how these paness and words become of importance in correct expression; how some words must be capitalized, and how and why particular words must have certain posi-tions 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 discus

The next was a ten minute discourse by Mr. Penrose, a lawyer from the county seat, who came out by special invi-tation of the committee. His subject was "Contracts." He told us what a contract is, and that the assent of every per son 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 ontracts 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 ar proved; how misunderstandings arise on construction o words and phrases, omissions and implications; 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 lessons in brevity and clear-ness. 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 au

swers 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 in-teresting 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 ing when his with 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 officer before it is properly before the body; that a resolution is simply a motion reduced to writing, an that a resolution is simply a motion reduced to writing and subject to the same rules; that a report is a written state-ment by a person or a committee to whom some matter has been referred for consideration. Then he told us how a re-port 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 matter pending; then he taught us how 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 specches by men, women, boys and girls on stacking grain and hay, deep plowing, structure of harness, raising celery, kinds of motions, and explained their nature and objects

and hay, deep plowing, structure of harness, raising celery destroying Jung bugs, catching gophers, curing snake and poisonous insect bites, and a funny speech from a boy on utilking goats. These were interspersed with brief discus-tions 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 ecupied by discussions on the matters presented on the programme and by volunteer thoughts.

This Lyceum was then in its six month, and I was informed that it was increasing in interest all the time. One formed that it was increasing in interest all the time. One meeting was held every week. Several persons with whom 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 than they ever learned at school in all their lives. They were proud of it. They sold 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 after it was organized. They were kind enough to mention to me many particulars in which they themselves were benefited; and besides themselves, their children were learning that he had been to believe in public how to read and small before at the how to behave in public, how to read and speak before othnow to behave in public, now to read and speak delore oli-er people; and still better, they were taking to study so as to have something ready for the Lyceum. And the women, too; they were brisking 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 meetings. Indeed, it was apparent of all minus that the people tyceum 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 ove night when they want to stay. Why, Mr. Penrose, and Dr. Stineman, and Judge Melsruble and Mr. Sanderson and Dr. Van Voorhies, 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 e would do them as much good as it will us. And a lecture would not 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 Koscius ko, 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 combehis hair that morning and put on a clean shirt, he was not pointed out, and I failed to see him. When the time cam to organize it was done, and not by such men as Nimble tongue and Talker, but by solid looking men whose man ner showed that they came there on business of their own ner 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. Shawdivan, I recognized as the gentlemen who had presided at the Lyceum the previous night. He conducted the businees of the meeting gracefully and easily.

nees of the meeting graceruity and easily.

The first business brought up was a resolution to appoint a county central committee for purposes of thorough organization. This very 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 a 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 body of intelligent laborers. They know what they think and what they think is what they say; and it is said upon 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 glovesif 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 pro terests 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 disvision, namely: That profession-al politicians in all parties must be squelched before any

good would come out of any political movement. They were all agreed the standing candidates, the buttonholers, the smooth-tongue sneaks who pack caucuses and manipu-late conventions must be choked until they were dead. and to 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 ses it. It was next

At was next Resolved, That we will unite our influence in active effort, and in combination of numbers to defeat every units 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 centra of one from every township, appointed a day set for meet ings all over Bolivar county, and a day appointed for s meeting of delegates from the several townships at Koscimeeting of delegates from the several townships at Kosci-usko for the purpose of proposing candidates to the politi-cal parties for the different county offices to be filled that year, fand 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 whis-

ky or play billiards, so they didn't do any of either, but went home.

Mrs. Blucher. It was such a pleasing relief and it brough up so many new things to think and talk about, and the good, sensible little farmer wife was so kind and consider ate 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 w enjoyed a day or two at another delightful home-that o Col. James Hungerson and wife. The beautiful country around was all settled up, and the Colonel's place was s 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 repla a much better one after Jimmy had gone through the war with a blue coat on 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, heds and fences were scattered over many acres, and fre water was pumped whenever needed from the creek by water was pumped whenever needed from the creek by a wind engine. He and lashella had grown in each other? 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 wel

that Boo and Manay was 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 I 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

ou? Avoiding a direct answer, I replied:

Why do you ask such a question?
"Oh, I had such a strange dream 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 u the stream"—(Mr. Armstrong was a fine player on the flut and Mary was accustomed to listen to its music when sh was a child, and she was passionately fond of it.) "Then I listened to the pitiful music of the flute, and the water in the creek began to grow brighter and larger and wider—oh, so wide that I couldn't see the banks any more, and the stars nedown into the water and the sky was bright-it see shonedown into the water, and the sky was bright—is seemed like there was no end anywhere—everything was so beaut-ful and bright, and the music of the flute floated through the air so soft and sweet that I thought all the world was water and music and starlight. Then I saw a little boy 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. Then a girl stood beside him with long black hair—oh, it was so black and long and him with long black hair—on, it was so pack and one and glossy—and she had dark eyes and she was so pretty and sweet looking that I just wanted to go right up to her and kiss her, but the boy said I mustn't come. Then he had a picture in his hands, a great, big picture, ever so big, and he held one end of it and his sister the other, and the picture got larger, and it was a woman—Oh, Uncle Joe! she was such a beautiful woman, brown, great full eyes and bright, shining dark hair, and she was tall and straight and lead a full the—oh, he was so pretty and she looked so poor bright, shining dark hair, and she was tall and straight and had a full face—ob, she was so pretty, and she looked so poor and sad and downhearted that I was going to cry, and the boy said I mustn't cry. Then the woman went away just so quick I couldn't see her, and then another little wee boy came with curly, golden hair—I knew that was my angel came with curry, golden hard a line was was any age-brother Little Joe; and there was Grandfather, too, and it seemed like a great big meadow with grass and flowers and trees and birds; and then they went away too, and the wom-an was there again, and the boy told me that was his moth-er, and said she was coming to live with us, that she was coming with my Uncle Joe, and would soon be here, and he said she would be good to me, and wouldn't I be good to he —and she looked so good and sad and poor, that I began to cry, and they all went away, and I got awake."

The tender girl was so much affected by her recital that she laid her head over on my knee and sobbed all the way home. Arriving at the gate, it so happened that Mrs. Blu-cher was walking out to meet us, and I lifted the buried

When she looked toward the house, she threw up her when she looked toward the house, saving excitedly, and sand clasped me round the neck, saying excitedly, "That's the woman I saw, Uncle Joe, that's the woman law, and didn't you bring her with you, and wasn't then

er boy and girl? "Yes, dear child, I brought that woman with me, and she

It seemed as if some unknown voice had whispered in the ear of the woman telling her what to do, for she came and took Mary in her arms and kissed her tenderly and both of them wept as if they were long parted friends. They walked back to the house together and were acquainted at once. It does not often happen that the misfortune of any one rds relief to another, but is true that the falling health anords relief to another, but is true that the fatting health of Mrs. Armstrong was a source of comfort to Mrs. Blucher. It gave her something to think about, something to do, Her presence was also a great solace to Mrs. Armstrong, for it relived her of all anxiety about our domestic affairs, and she at once resigned herself to the situation. As before stated she appeared to have a premonition of death, and she was preparing for it. Her only trouble was on Mary's ac-

count, and now she was relieved on that score It was not long until her usual walks about the place were ned. She then remained in doors, and about month after Mrs. Blucher's arrival she was confined to he month after any blucket of the bed. With cooler weather her strength gave way, her cough grew worse, her voice weaker and softer, until one day late in Becember she called me to her bedside and charged me to be good to Mary, and said she believed that her husband was waiting for her to go

ver to where he is. How pure, steadfast and consoling is the faith of a christian. The good woman had never, within my knowled neglected to pray with Little Mary daily and ask the go neglected to pray with Lattle mary daily and ask the good Father to be mereful to them and take them to heaven at last. Patient, forgiving, kind and good, the last words of this faithful wife, spoken as the year was dying, were, "Be good to Mary, I am going away."

The last work that old Billy and Sam dld was to draw our

family behind the remains of Mrs. Armstrong to their grave on the hill beside that of Fanny Hungerson. The grave on the fill beside that of Fanny fungrison. The day preceding they had been playing like two coits in their pasture lot, and I suppose they took too much exercise, for they both coughed a good deal on the way to and from the grave. That evening for the first time since we had known them, they both refused their feed. We took the pest possible care of them, and Mrs. Blucher did not sleep again until after both of them were dead. Sam died th second, and Billy the third day after they hauled their last load. They were both carefully buried, and a huge rock was laid over their graves, and on its side their names and

iges were chiseled by the hand that writes these lines ages were eniseized by the hand that writes these lines.

I felt that I had lost a companion and friend in the death
of my faithful old horse. He knew me as well as any human did; he was more familiar with me than any person,
and he had been with me longer. He always was willing to
perform any labor required of him and did it with a cheer-

fulness that ofen added to my safety as well as comfort, If he had a vicious or sullen trait, I never discovered it. He seemed to know as well as I did what ought to be done, and he was ready to do it. In the dark, stormy days before the great war came, he was unquestionably my best friend. There were times when, without Billy, my life would have there were times when, without Billy, my life would have been a very uncertain quaffitig. Over fences, rocks, ditches and rivers: through bodies of armed men through darkness and danger, he never failed to car-ry me safely; and when the long roll beat to arms and all along through the terrible conflict, we were together. After peace came and the new sunshine glided the land, he carried me thousands and thousands of miles about the country, always ready, always in good humor. In consideration of his willing and faithful service, I had tried to treat him well. If, at any time, either of us had to go hungry, it was not Billy. He and I were the only members of many and many encampments. He never disappointed me and never failed of duty. I loved my horse with a fondness that I do not care even to attempt to devent the form of the care even to attempt to devent the form of the care even to attempt to devent the form of the care even to attempt to devent the form of the care even to attempt to devent the form of the care even to attempt to devent the form of the care even to attempt to devent the care even to attempt to deven the care even to attempt the care even the care even to attempt the care even to attempt the care even to atte scribe. The only wound I ever received was in defense of my horse, and I do not expect to live long enough to forget him or his service. As long as granite endures, his name may be read of men.
(To be continued.)

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Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo. Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building, Armour Bros, bank, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri, House newly furnished. Union Depot sfreet cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms \$2 00 and \$2 50 per down.

KIDNEY-WORT HE GREAT CURE RHEUMATISM As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS,LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the sorid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which PERFECTLY CURED PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY

44 Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., But KIDNEY-WORT

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

for sale, 13 for \$2 00, or 25 for \$3 50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas;

and separating qualities. Saves ALL the Grain and cleans it ready for Market. Runs easily, con-structed durably, finished beautifully, least expensive, and most economical and SATISFACTORY
MACHINE NOW BEST MADE. It will
handle wet grain BEST as well as dry,
It has no THRESHER equal in
threshing THRESHER flax and timothy; cleans IN USE both as well as wheat; requires IN USE no change except the sieve. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine; can

Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT and very desirable.) SEPARATORS of the ELWARD, the PITTS and the WOODBURY



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NORTH TOPEKA

Barbed Wire Company

Manufacturers of

Steel Barbed Fence Wire,

Using the noted Norwegian Barb, which is secured in a single wire, avoiding all doubling and twisting, which splits and injures double wire. Warranted strength, 1.560 pounds. Factory, 110, North Topeka. C. R. PAINE. Manager.

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216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

(Incorporated January 4th, 1882.)

CAPITAL STOCK; \$100,000.

DIRECTORS.

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





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The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Guif Rairoad, via Springfield, is the short and cheap route to this Famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Guif Railroad at 9:40 A. M. have but one change of care, that at Springhed, and arrive at Eureks Springs at 2;60 P. L. next day. This is the short and only Fayes at 2;60 P. L. next day. This is the short and only Fayes at 2;60 P. L. next deep the short of the short of

Zadies' Department.

The Early Rain.

Down through the misty air, Down from the gloom above, Falling, pattering everywhe The rain comes quick with love. Softly the missel-thrush

Waits for to-morrow morn.

Drip, drip, drip from the eaves, Pit, pit, pit on the pane, Swish, swish, swish on the drenched leaves,

List! 'tis the song of the rain. Grasses are bending low, Green is the corn and thick; You can almost see the nettles grow, They grow so strong and quick.

Soft is the wind from the west, Softer the rain's low sigh: Softer the rain's low sign;
The sparrow washes his smoky breast,
And watches the gloomy sky.
Stirred are the boughs by the breeze,
Scarcely a leaf is still,
Something is moving among the trees Like a restless spirit of ill.

Standing watching the rain, Do you not seem to hear 'he voice of Ged outspeaking again To man's ungrateful ear? Promising plenty and peace, Garners with treasure heaped hat seed-time and harvest shan and Till the Harvest of Earth be reaped.

— The Argosy. That seed-time and harvest shall not cease

I thought when I saw Harrietta's inquiry of June 7th, in regard to oil stoves that I would answer it, but neglected it thinking there would be plenty others that might do better than I: but this week as she has no reply I "will take my pen in hand" and introduce myself to the FARMER readers by saying that I am using for the third summer an Adams & Westlake oil stove, and would not like to do without it through warm weather. I cook satisfactorily by it everything I wish to; do not think it quite as quick as a gasoline stove, but safer, and not so disagreeable an odor. Fire insurance companies make no objec-

tion to the A. & W. and do to some others.

BREAD-CANNED CORN-GRANGE. I believe the opportunity that I have been patiently waiting for has at last come, so I will add my mite towards helping to sustain the L.D. I am going to come right up and modestly thank the Editor for his graciousness in noticing my first newspaper effusion; feeling so much elated I am going to try again I am rejoiced to welcome so many new correspondents. Really, the ladies are awakening to the fact that they can help one another, thereby showing their kindness of heart, and ability also; of course we have the ability, nobody would doubt that, though we may sometimes lack the will-power. We should consider a few minutes social chat a pleasant recrea tion, invigorating to the mind, and the body also. I would like to shake your hand, Harietta, for coming to the front with objections, although I do use boiled buttermilk, and flatter myself that I can make better bread with it than by sim; ly using wa ter, especially if my flour is not of the best quality; and, as to the trouble, by putting it on the stove to boil immediately after lighting the fire to prepare supper, I do not find that it makes much extra work. We won't quarrel though, this time, about which is the best way; as long as we both get sweet, nutritious bread, it is all that is needful.

Will some one that has had experience tell us how to can corn? I think it vastly superior to dried, and another thing that recommends it, it is so much more

easily prepared.

I often catch myself wondering how many ladies of the Department are members of Granges; I feel assured that some of you are; will you not write something on this subject? Just imagine my surprise at reading a letter from Brother Lusk in the last FARMER, and he our Past Master, and never a word for the good of the order. We have a Grange in good working order, also a co-operative store. I have just marketed five dozen young male chickens at \$3,00 per dozen

ABOUT CULTURE OF BOYS.

If you have room for me, Mr. Editor, and will introduce me to your Ladies' Department, I will promise to be good. One of the writers asks for a letter on the rearing of boys, and that is just what I desire to talk about. I like boys. They are very convenient, often useful, and never in the way. Indeed, this would be a lonely world without boys. They need a little attention of course; but then, they will grow up without attention—just like weeds do. Wheat, and apples, and grapes, and horses, all are wild, or were wild, once. The cultivated article, however, is better. It is just that way with boys. Look at our wild -those that were born wild and have grown up in the same condition. They don't show well in comparison with the trained and cultivated specimens I know that all boys, even of the trained varieties are not on the same plan of development, but the same thing may be said of numpkins. Any individual boy may be improved by cultivation just as any other thing may.

There are several essential implements in the cul-ture of boys, among which are Parents and a Home. Like other machines used in husbandry, these im plements ought to be of the most improved pattern They ought not to be very complicated nor easily put out of order. They ought to be simple, strong and durable, and so well and plainly constructed that no book of instructions need be sent out with them telling how to use them. They ought to run well enough themselves so that no duplicates will be needed. With these necessary machines anybody can raise a good

A young child is one of the most natural things in the world. It is never false or deceptive. It does not know or think how to be wicked or untruthful. It has not learned any temptation or reason for false hood. To be true to nature is its first estate; therefore the young child never tells a lie. Right here, when the plant is tender and young and pure, is where the good or eyil effects of our culture begins. Are We truthful, considerate, kind, sociable and clean? If so, then our boy gets a good start, and the germs of the first weeds do not take root in that soil. peevish, suspicious, ill-natured, cruel and slovenly, and are we unreliable, untruthful, unstable and vulgar? If so, our boy is growing up in the marshes of life where poison is in all the surround-

If parents and home are not right, there is no reais big enough to keep us continually reminded of his presence and necessities. A boy has unnumbered wants. The chemistry of boy culture at this stage is a wonderfully prolific study. All those wants must be satisfied either in theory or practice or else some satisfactory excuse given for failure. This all can be done with more pleasure than pain if we so ermine. But it won't help us to fret and worry over stubbed toes, torn trousers or broken dishes. All

I often think, when I see and hear mothers and fathers quarreling with their children and punishing them for trifles, that it would be a good lesson for them if some great big man would come along and box their ears or stripe their backs because they had broken a wagon, or killed a horse or lost a farm This scolding and beating and charging with false-hood is the bane of any home. Just where sunshine and flowers ought to be, we find clouds and sorrel. It is the grossest sin to be cruel and false to children. It not only makes us worse but it makes our children worse. We start them wrong, and they grow up

But this subject is too big. Mr. Editor to say it all at one time. I will stop here with the boy in his first trousers, and sometime when you have room for me again, I will give you something more. There is no etter subject for us as mothers to discuss.

MOTHER.

POETS—HAM—EGGS.

Now don't think that I want to find fault with our department, for I think it prospering finely, and yet I think that there is "one thing lacking" and that is a poet. The poems that have been published have all been good, but still it would be such a treat to have one occasionally written especially for our department; and among all the farmer's wives and daughters in Kansas there surely must be one poet; so come, you are wanted.

As to the temperance camp meeting that has been inquired about, I cannot tell now just when and where it will be. There is a temperance society that holds one every summer, but the time and place have not yet been decided upon for this year.

And now a few words about cooking. Ham and eggs are very nice in the spring, but when the weather gets warm so much pork is injurious to heal hand yet eggs are healthy at all times, and who should be better supplied than the farmers? We all like to know new ways of cooking things, and perhaps my way of cooking eggs may be new to some: Take eight eggs and beat them thoroughly; add to them one cup sweet milk and cream, put a large spoonful of butter into the skillet, when melted (dou't let it brown) put in the cream and eggs and place over a quick fire; don't leave it a minute, but as it thick-ens, scrape it from the bottom of the skillet; as soon as it all thickens, serve immediately; if it cooks too much it will whey, and that spoils it; a little salt may be added if necessary, it will depend on the amount in the butter. Another way is to fry thin slices of roast or dried beef in the butter before the eggs are put in; or if you have some cold boiled beef cut it up in inch pieces; put it in with the butter but don't brown it, and proceed as first directed, except use the broth that the meat was cooked in instead of the milk. We think it is nice, besides it is a

good way to use up odd pieces of meat. REBECCA. SMYRNA LACE.

The Kansas Farmer is a most welcome visitor to our little household. Although I am not a farmers wife. I have become quite interested in the ladies chats and wish to join the circle. If Sequa will be so kind as to give me directions for the Oak Leaf edging I will send pattern for Smyrna lace, something very pretty for pillow cases and gingham suits, which is as follows: Use unbleached linen thread No. 30; cast on 20 stitches; 1st row. knit across plain; 2d row, knit plain to the last six stitches, thread over two narrow,1 plain, over 2, plain; 3d row,10 plain, over 2, narrow, 6 plain. 4th row ike the second; 5th row, 12 plain, over 2, narrow, plain, over 2, narrow, 5 plain; 6th row like the se and; 7th row, 11 plain, over 2, narrow, 1 plain, over 2, narrow, 4 plain; 8th row like the second; 9th row 16 plain, over 2, narrow, 1 plain, over 2, narrow, 3 plain; 10th row, knit across plain, there should be 24 stitches on the needle; 11th row, slip off 1, narrow, 1 plain, over 2, narrow, 1 plain, over 2, narrow, rest plain, 12th row, 5 plain, over 2, narrow, 1 plain, over 2, narrow, 13 plain; 18th row like the eleventh; 14th row, 6 plain, over 2, narrow, 1 plain, over 2, narrow, 11 plain; 15th row like the eleventh; 16th row, 7 plain over 2, narrow, 1 plain, over 2 narrow, 9 plain; 17th row like the eleventh; 18th row, 8 plain, over 2, narrow, 1 plain, over 2, narrow 7 plain. This completes the pattern; what is meant by the "over 2" is that you throw the thread over needle twice and then when you kuit it off only knit the first loop and drop the second which forms the open work. Cherryvale.

ITEMS, ANSWERS, ETC.

To cook asparagus: Select only the tender stalks before they begin to branch; cut in half inch lengths; boil in water with a pinch of salt until tender; drain in a colander and serve with butter and pepper. Another way: For one quart of asparagus, make a grave of one half pint of milk, and one teaspoonful of flou boiled, with butter to taste, poured over the aspara gus after it is well drained. The value of asparagu as food, coming as it does before other vegetables and the ease with which it can be cultivated, ough to insure it a place in every garden.

Ants, bugs, etc: Try a chalk mark around your sugar jars, legs of your cupboards, etc., and see if the ants will cross it. I kept them out of a barrel of sugar all summer by removing it from the wall and keeping a bright mark of chalk around the barrel Salt water is very good to wash bedsteads with to clear them of bugs; use hot with a swab in all place where the furniture will permit. To make the swab wrap a strip of cloth around a stick and tie securely

Neighborly courtesies: I will return thanks to any one that already has or in the future will give any advice on any subject that will lessen the cares o labors of "that poor tired mother," or indeed any other woman or class of women.

I will tell how my neighbor makes her bread in not weather: she makes her sponge so it will be ready to make the bread the last thing in the even ing, makes the bread with cold water, if the weather be very warm, moulds the loaves the first thing in the morning and has it ready for the stove by the time it is hot, and by the time her breakfast is over her baking is done for the day. It saves time and fuel, and only costs a little care and brain labor.

Butter: There are very few farmers who can af ford to make the arrangements necessary for successful butter making for the amount of butter they furnish the market, and all the knowledge and ex erience mankind has will not make good butter with poor facilities. And the few extra pounds the farmer's wife and daughters can spare from the fam-ily supply, must of necessity go into an inferior market; but don't fret, we cannot help it. There are some rules which will help us. The greatest trouble is, we let the milk stand too long before skimming, and the cream waits too long before churning. No one can give a rule in days or hours for either; the cream had better be off as soon as you know the milk to be sour in the summer, and in winter as soon as the cream seems to be clearly separated from the milk. The best butter I ever made was made under the above discouraging circumstances. I went in the milk room morning and evening and always son of hope for good boys in that family. When the boy is past his first stage clean and vigorous, then he is big enough to keep us continually reminded of med until I had sweet milk enough to feed four calves. Stirring the cream well in the evening, churned every morning the cream I took off the day

Preparation of food: English Woman asks for "di rections about preparing food for family use in Kansas." Have been waiting for some one else to reply; think a full description will be tedious and uninteresting to the general reader, but if she will ask any these little misfortunes must be treated for what they really are—accidents. They amount to a good deal with a boy, but they are not nearly so bad or so great as many of our own blanders, though we have no giant boobles te scold and beat us for our troubles,

most unknown there, but being indigenous here and some seasons yielding bountifully a very good fruit. In my next I will give some receipts for cooking if

We have had timely and plentiful rains; no storms of wind or rain. Wheat in good condition, best prospects since 1875; harvest commenced in a few fields; corn small for the middle of June, but a good stand, looks healthy and growing finely; fruit scarce but looks well; cherries beginning to ripen; the coo rains discouraged most of the chinch and potato bugs with us; gardens fine; peas, beets, turnips, potatoes etc., plenty and good; corn worth from 80 cents to \$1 per bushel; eggs 15 cents per dozen; butter 10 cents per lb: young chicks \$1 50 to \$2 00 per dozen stock healthy except a few cases of chicken cholera. If your chickens have sore feet or what is called scale leg, washing with coal oil or old grease of any kind will help them. Can the Editor tell us where we can get some good

new temperance songs and music, also some temperance St. John campaign songs that would be suitable for a glee club?

Lazy work: The next time you bring in your clothes after washing, see how many you can put away to use again without ironing; my neighbor says she often puts away half of hers and sometimes more, and there is no sign of carelessness or neglect about her children or house; she saves her strength where it is unimportant to use in more necessary MRS. A. A

[Write to Rev. Mr. Richardson, Lawrence, Ks., about Temperance literature.—Editor.]

Never put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. Enclose one dollar and your name at once for a copy of the Kansas Far-MER one year.

Advectisements.

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. \$777 AYEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free poor. Dr. Kruse, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo. OR RENT, one good store room, good location. In quire of J. W. Mohler, 111 Fifth street. Topeka.

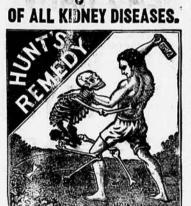
\$72 AWEEK. \$12a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta Mo \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free, Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Me. \$30 Per Week can be made in any locality. Some thing entirely new for agents. So outfit free G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

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The SUREST CURE for
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HSSITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, druggata recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies For complaints peculiar
and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed,
as it will atc promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retortion of urine,
brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging
pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

48 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 81.

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THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys. Liver and Bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. If UNT'S REMEDY at once HUNT'S REMEDY. If UNT'S REMEDY cures all Discusse of the Kidneys, Budder, Urinary Organs, Droys, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incominence and Retention of Urine.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side Back, or Loins, Generat Debitity, Female Diseases, Disturbed Steep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urino Genital Organs.

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Billious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, Etc.

Billows Hearache, Dyspepson, 1884.

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Branch House, Kansas City, Mo.



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

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A farm of 640 acres of good land in township 24 range 18 west, section 15. It is one of the best locations in Edwards county, Kansas, and has 95 acres of good wheat growing; also 12 acres of corn, 10 acres of millieft, and other spring crops all in good growing condition. There is on the place a good farm house and sod stable with good well of water. There is 130 acres broken and it is a good range for stock. A full assortment of faraing implements, horses, cows, etc., will be sold with the farm if desired. For further particular apply to, or write to

B. B. BAUM, Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kas. Or M. H. Baum, Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Mich.



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TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Choice Farming and Choice Farming and the Grazing Lands, spectally adapted to S8th parallel, the and Dairying, lel, the located in the Oottonwood theworld, free Valley and also in water, rich soil: in SOUTHWEST KANSAS

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description featled stays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A peaalty of from \$500 to \$500 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist
day of November and the ist day of April, except when
found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.
No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up
a stray.

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

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

places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time tuch stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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

It such sirry simil be valued at more than ten horacs, it shall be advertised in the KARSAS FARMER in three successibilities to the control of the theorem of the prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keepin benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on that appraisework. It tills vests in the taker-up, he shall

benefits the taker or may have had, and report the same on their appraisament.

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

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

Strays for the week ending June 21.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk
MARE—Taken up by D 8 Hunter May 17 1882 in Cottonood tp one bay roan mare 8 years old, 2 white feet, 18
ands high, valued at \$55.

Decatur county-E. W. Rathbun, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Finis Penn in Oberlin tp May 13 882, I bay horse pony, weight 750 lbs, 8 yrs old, white face, if fore fore foot white, an indescribable brand on left fore houlder and 14 on left jaw.

houlder and 14 on left jaw.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, olerk.

MARE—Taken up May 12 1882 by A R Nicholsin Longton
p1 bleck mare 13½ hands high, age 5 or 6 yrs, some white
iair on back, no marks or brands, valued at \$56.

PONY—Taken up April 25 188 by J F Hillis in Paw Paw
p1 dun Texas horse pony, black mane and tall and valued
at \$30.

Jewell county-W. M. Stephens, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Geo H Case, of Center tp; May 7, a 1 year old heifer, white under belly, branded with O n right hip and clip and under cut off of right ear, valued t \$18.

Marion county.-W. H. Hamilton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Abraham Cornellson, Liberty tp, iron gray mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot white up about 8 nches, has crooked feet.

Marshall county.-W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Marshall county.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up on the 30th of May by Nathanlel
Williams, in Waterville tp, 1 light bay horse about 6 yrs
old, marked on let front and right hind foot with some
white, black mane, tail and legs, is 15½ hands high; valsed at \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by W. R. Rice, Elm. Creek tp, May 19,
bay horse 2 yrs old, left hind foot white, valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up, 1 bay mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot
black alecter W on each front foot, valued at \$38.

Jack Race, valued at \$39.

Jack face, valued at \$30.

Biley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk, PONY—Taken up June 12 in Zeandall tp by John Mc-Cormick, I bay pony stallion 4 yrs old, white star in fore-head, no marks or brands, valued at \$20. Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending June 14.

Brown county--John E. Moon, clerk. COW-Taken up by Robert Gaston in Hamilin tp, May 19 882 one brindle cow 3 years old, giving milk, and valued

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by RB Hampton in Liberty tp ene
bay mare 3 yrs old, small white spot on inside of right fore
foot, both hind feet white, little white spot in forehead, valued at \$40.

Doniphan county .- D. W. Morse, clerk. Doniphan county.—D. W. Morse, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John McDowell in Iowa township
May 15 1889 one mare 2 years old, iron grey, left hind foot
white, white forehead, valued at \$30.

STALLION—Also by the same at the same time and place
one bay stallion one year old, left hind foot white, star in
face, valued at \$28,

Graham county--E. McCabe, clerk. Gulle-Taken up May 17 1882 by A D Chesmore in Bry-to one dun mule, medium size, branded on left shoulder han inverted L, supposed to be 14 years old, and valued with an inverted 1, supposed to the same time and place one at \$45.

MULE—Also by the same at the same time and place one brown mule, medium size, branded on left shoulder with an inverted L, supposed to be 14 years old, valued at \$45,

Linn county---J. H. Madden, clerk. COLT—Taken up by J C Melindy in Potosi tp June 5 1882 me 2 yr old stallion colt, bay, star in forehead, white stripe n face widest at bottom, hind foot white.

Marshall county-- W. H. Armstrong, clerk. Marshall county.- W. H. Armstrong, clerk, Mare-Taken up May 6 1882 by Chas E Wells in Clear Fork ip one 3 yr old bay or brown mare, white on right ind foot, star in forchead, valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one rown 2 year old stud colt, valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time and place one orrel yearling stud colt, valued at \$20.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk,
COW—Taken up the 5th of June by S V Davis, Castleton
tp, I cow and calf by her side, medium size, color brown,
branded on right side with crossed S, valued at \$35.
Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Baker in Rock Creek tp one light sorrel mare, white stripe in face, both hind feet nearly white, collar mark on left shoulder, few white specks on left slide of neck and shoulder, six years old, about 16 hands nigh, valued at \$40.

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THEMARKETS

Business in General.

Business generally may be said to be healthy and reasonably active. In dry goods, of course, at this season, there is little doing; but in Hardware, especfally agricultural implements, groceries and vegeta ble trade is lively. Cattle receipts at the great stock centers have not been so large as in the preceeding week, but the quality is better and markets have ruled firm. In fruits and garden vegetables prices are good. Hay is overstocked. Provisions advanced

slightly. Money is plenty and easy; and in anticipation of large demands for handling the crops now harvest ing on ca ing, calls for small amounts have been frequent and the year, rates high. The K. C. Price Current says: "The CORN banks the past week have been quite busy. Counter business was very good and there was a preceptible brightening up of the loan market. A good deal of cattle paper was offering and general trade wanted more money. A fair amount of currency was shipped to the country for harvest use, and as in a few weeks much money will be needed for the handling of our enormous wheat crop. All of which tended to lend a firmer tone to the money market. Rates of discounts are still quoted at 9 to 10 per cent. but the banks are more independent."

The Pension bill, appropriating \$100,000,000 has ssed, and the mining interests have paid good divi-

dends, so that the money market is easy.

Storms and strikes have not abated. The former have been very destructive though confined to small localities. The most serious effect of strikes is the stoppage of freight at New York and Jersey City. Loaded cars by the mile are standing on the track, and many of them have perishable freight. Heavy damage suits are instituted against the transporta tion companies. This will be only a temporary suspension in that direction, but its results may prove to be quite serious.

Wool has been quiet with a slight decline in re-ceipts, but prices have ruled fair for the better qual-

By Telegraph, June 26.

MONEY Money closed at 4 per cent. EXCHANGE Closed lower at 4 861/44 89.

FLOUR Dull and demand moderate; Minnesot axtra 4 60a9 50: city mills extra 5 70a8 50; southern

flour quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT Feverish and unsettled closing steady a chade shove the lowest point: No 2 red 142: No 1 do 1 501/2; No 1 white 1 323/4; No 2 red June 1 491/41 507/8; July 1 291/a1 293/4.

CORN Strong la21/2c higher; demand fair; ungraded mixed, 80a811/2c; ungraded white 94c; No 2 mix ed, June, 811/c; July, 81a813/c.

er for mixed; white unchanged; No 1 white 69; No 2 do 641/48651/2; No 1 mixed, 631/2; No 1

6314; No 2 mixed June 625/88631/4

Chicago. MONEY Market moderately active at 5a7 per

EASTERN EXCHANGE Exchange quiet at 50a60

per cent. premium per \$1,000. CLEARINGS Of associtaed banks \$6,600,000. CURRENCY Orders for currency small, BUTTER Quiet; creamery 21a24c; dairy 18a19c.

FLOUR Slow; neglected and dull; quotations nominal and unchanged. WHEAT Spring wheat quiet but higher, closing at 1 35/4 June; 4 35/4 July; 1 03/6 at 03/4 for the year; regular No 2 more active and a fraction higher; closing on call at 1 161/4 July; 1 081/4 August; 1 021/4 for

CORN Strong and higher; No 2 761/sc June; 741/20

July; 751/sc August; 751/sc September; 661/sa661/sc for OATS Active and firm; No 2 483/2 July; 281/20

August; 28%c September; 36%c for the year.

RYE Firm and higher; 71c July; 72%c August; 67c BARLEY Dull at 83c.

HOGS Receipts 3,000; scattering sales; recent storm keeping stock trains back; mixed hogs 7 45a8 95; heavy 8 10a8 50; light, 7 60a8 20. CATTLE Receipts 3,000; practically no market ex cept for Texans and good butchers' stock; fair ship-

ping 6 30a6 65; bulls 3 00a4 00; steers 4 00a4 50; hrough Texans 4 25a5 20. SHEEP Receipts none; nothing being done: com

mon 3 40a3 45.

Kansas City.

The Price Current reports: CATTLE The receipts during the week, were 8829 head against 7,286 for the previous week, and 2,692 for the corresponding week of 1881, The shipments for the week were 8,455 head against

5,031 for the previous week, and 2,458 for correspond-The drive outs for the week were 1,152 head against 2.576 for the previous week, and 364 for the corres-

ponding period of 1881.	
Extra fine steers, av 1500 and over	40a7 6
Good,av 1300a14506	75a7 1
Fair to good, av 1150a13005	00a6 7
Native feeders av 1000a13003	75a4 5
Native stockers av 800a10003	35a4 0
Native cows, extra	50a4 0
HO38 The receipts during the week we	re 14,98
head against 14,142 for the previous week, an	d 25,91
for the corresponding week of 1881.	

The shipments for the week were 1,121 against 2,778 for the previous week, and 6,256 for the corresponding week of 1881.

quality of hogs coming in only fair. The extreme buyers, though they were unable to operate on a ver range yesterday were 6 85 to 7 92½ bulk, of sales large scale, as the supply would not admit all hand

7 60 to 7 75. The same date last year the extreme range was 5 25 to 5 65, bulk of sales 5 40 to 5 50. WOOL We quote; Missouri and Kansas tub-washed, 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a22c fair do at 17a19c; coarse, 16a18c; Texas choice, 19a 21c; low and coarse and mixed at 15a16c; burry and

St. Louis.

FLOUR Upper grades better; family 5 25a5 80 ce 6 15a6 25; family 6 60a7 00,

WHEAT Excited and high; No 2 red 1 32 cash and June, 1 10 July; 1 041/4 August; 1 021/4 year. CORN Active and higher; 751/476 cash; 751/4 June;

73%c July; 621/c for the year. OATS Higher; 53c cash; 461/2c July; 351/2 for the

RYE Firm: 68c asked.

clotted at 16c.

BARLEY Nothing doing.
HOGS Active; pigs 6 70a7 10; light Yorkers 7 15a 7 60; packing, 7 70a8 00; butchers to fancy 8 10a8 40. Receipts 1,400; shipments, none.

By Mail, June 24.

The Prairie Farmer reports CATTLE. There was a falling off in the receipts at this point for the past week of some 6,500 head, as compared with the previous week, but in quality there was a marked improvement, as there was quite a liberal proportion of good corn-fed cattle. The de mand for heavy cattle is just now limited, as home butchers do not want heavy carcasses in hot weather and there is no margin for exporters to work upon Light and medium weight cattle, well-fatted, are ta-Light and medium weight cattle, well-fatted, are ta-ken in preference, and sell relatively higher than choice heavy beeves. The fat cattle market up to Wednesday advanced about 40c % cwt, but at the close of the week had lost 25c of that improvement. Texans and good butcher cattle were in good de mand, and southwest grass cattle have advanced about 69a75c over the lowest point reached. Stockers and feeders sold fairly at about steady rates, but there is more demand for good 1000-lb cattle suitable for putting on corn and grass this summer than for young stock that would have to be carried over an

We revise quotations as follows:				
Fancy graded and export steers	8	8 35a	8 60	١
Prime to extra shipping steers		8 00a	8 25	,
Good to choice native steers		7 60a	8 00	١
Medium to fair fat steers		6 60a	7 50	١
Common killing and shipping steers		5 50a	6 50)
Feeders, fair to good		4 60a	5 50)
Stockers, common to good		3 50a	4 50)
HOGS Fluctuations in prices were col		ned v	vith	

in a narrow range the past week, and at the close The drive outs during the week were 13.170 against were practically the same as for the week before. The receipts of hogs were about the same as the preresponding week of 1881.

Prices are a state of the week before. The receipts of hogs were about the same as the preceeding week, but considerably less than the corres-Prices even at this week's decline are high and the ponding time last year. Packers were pretty fre buyers, though they were unable to operate on a very

working a full force. Shippers took hold liberally and used a larger number or hogs than the week previous. The market closed steady at the following quotations: Common to good mixed 7 45a8 05 % cwt: heavy packing and shipping including Philadelphias, 7 90a8 60; light 7 85a8 00, with the bulk at 7 90a 8 00, and skips 6 25a6 75.

SHEEP There was no material change in the heep market during the week, but the business was in rather a dull and unsatisfactory condition. A few wooled sheep were offered but they are not wanted owing to the small demand for pelts. Prices at the close were as follows: Stockers 2 50a3 50 % cwt common to fair butchers' 3 75a4 25; good to choice neavy 4 50a5 00-all shorn.

NOTE The following prices are for round lots, or roods sold from first hands. In filling small orders of the various kinds of produce, and in a small way from store of selections or assorted lots, a slight prenium over these figures is asked.

BUTTER Quotations: Choice to fancy creamery 28a24c per lb; fair to good do 21a22c choice to fancy choice packing stock 14a16c; inferior and low grades

BEANS. Quotations: Prime to choice mediums 3 50a3 60 per bushel; do navy 3 70a3 90; inferior to common and dirty stock 2 50a3 10, as to condition and quality.

BROOM CORN. Quotations: Good to choice hurl and carpet brush 10a111/c; self working green 9a91/c; do red tipped 73/a83/c; red brush 71/a8c; inferior damaged, and stained 61/207c; crooked 5051/4c.

CHEESE Quotations: Choice new full cream flats 10a10½ per lb; prime to choice full cream cheddar shapes 10a10½ per lb; prime, part skimmed do 6a8c; fair to good do and choice flat makes 5a6c: hard ed stock 5a6; inferior and low grades, 2a4c EGGS Sales of fresh to the local trade were mainly

at 17a171/2c per doz, in a jobbing way.

HAY Quotations: No 1 timothy 14 00a15 00 per on: No 2 do 12 50a13 50: mixed do 10 50a11 50: uplane a7 50. Small bales sell for 25a50 per ton more than

large bales,
POULTRY. Quotations for live offerings range as follows: Turkeys 8a8½c per lb; chickens 8a9c; ducks 2 50a2 75 per doz; geese 3 50a4 50; spring chickens are saleable at 2 00a4 60 per doz, according to size.

POTATOES, Quotations: Good to choice new 5 25 a6 25 \$\pi\$ bbl; old potatoes dull at 1 25a1 50 \$\pi\$ bu for fair to choice peachblows, at 1 10a1 25 for do early rose, and 1 00a1 10 for mixed varieties, with inferior and common stock nominal. In a small way, from store,

a small premium over these is asked.

WOOL Quotations from store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Inally ranging at 183c per lb less than last weeks quo-

St. Louis.

The Rural World reports: BUTTER. Unchanged in price; we quote: cream-ery at 23a25c; choice dairy 20a21c, selections and fan-

cy brands of each bring 1a2c more; good to prime dairy 16a18c; fair 18a15c; low 11c; streaked dull at 10a

12c; poor 9c. CHEESE. Quiet and steady. We quote: Mild late make cream at 10a12c: sharp full stock 7a91/2c; prime

part skiin 7a91/c; hard 4a5c; low 2a3c. EGGS. Guaranteed strictly fresh sold freely at 1414c; old and doubtful stock dull at 2a3c less.

POTATOES. New, near by growth strong and higher under an active demand and rather diminished receipts. Sales loose from farmers' wagons at 1 25al 40 per bu and 3 75a4 75 per bbl measure, 50c \$8 bbl higher charged in shipping order. Southern in

light receipt and quiet, quotable in bbls at 3 50a4.

HEMP SEED. Prime worth 1 25.

FLAX SEED. Steady at 1 20 pure test. CASTOR BEANS. Higher and in demand; prime

BROOM CORN. Selling in a jobbing way only, at 5c for common to 9c for choice green hurl. Round

lots would not bring as much, of course, HIDES. Dry flint 16c, damaged 13c; salted 12c, damaged 10c; dry bull and stag 10a11c; green, salted 8c, damaged 6c; green 6c; damaged 5c; green salt bull

and stag 51/a53/4; glue stock 8a5c. WOOL. Missouri and Illinois, choice tub washed 86 a37; fair 34a35; low 30a32; Unwashed, choice medium 25a26c; fair medium 23a24; low medium 20a21; fine combing 23a24c; low combing 20a21c; coarse combing 17a19c; No. 1 light fine 24a25c; No. 2 22a28c; heavy fine 18a21c. Kansas and Nebraska, unwashed, choice medium 241/a251/c; fair do 23a24c; low do 20a22c; No. 1 light fine 24a25c; No. 2 do 22a23c; heavy do 16a21c; oarse wool 16al9c. Burry, black and unmerchanta-

No. 2 wheat 1 29; No. 2 corn 78c; No. 2 oats 49c, RYE, No. 2 at 78c; rejected 65c. Entirely neglect-

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.)

Strays for the week ending June 28.

Allen county-T. S. Stever, clerk. MARE—Taken up by JJ Wolf, Osage tp, May 17, 1 light bay mare about 14 years old, 145 hands high neavy with foal, 3 white feet, black face, shod in front, valued at \$25. MARE—Taken up by the same, I bright bay mare, 3 yrs old, 18 hands high, small star in forehead, coil by her side, old, 15 hands high, small sear in two colors, which at \$50.00 HORSE—Taken up by J C Reeder, Eleen tp, May 5, 1 dark bay horse, 10 yrs old, 14 hands kigh, branded on left side with 0 B, saddle marks.

Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. COLT—Taken up by W C Ebbs, Baker tp. 1 dark, bay norse colt, about 1 yr old, one white hind foot, has a long sear on right shoulder and neck,

Usage county—C. A. Cottreil, clerk.
PONY—Taken up the 16th of May by 8 C Riggs, Burlingame tp, 1 mare pony, 10 yrs old, bay color, harness and saddle marks, valued at \$25.
COLT—Taken up the 22nd of February, by Daniel Jones, in Superior tp, 1 colt, aboutily rs old, color bay, scar on right shoulder and few white hairs in forehead,

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

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

















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