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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Correspondence.

Another Word About Railroads.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
In the FARMER of June 7th you go for the railway managers because they practice discrimination in freights, in a lively manner. Don't you know that for years it has been the practice of railway monopolists to ship goods from many foreign ports into this country and across this continent cheaper than they would carry the same kind and amount of goods from one state to another? Goods imported from London, Manchester, Liverpool, etc., are laid down in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, etc., cheaper than the same goods are laid down in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia; this is a common occurrence. It is the same pernicious principle applied to a different kind of freight that the granting of a free pass is, and if it is right to carry our officials, editors, and ministers free or on special rates it is right to discriminate in freights. Last summer glass was shipped from Pittsburg, Pa., to Holland, cheaper than the same goods could be shipped from Ottawa, Ill., to Chicago or Peoria, Ill.; the rate per box from Pittsburg to Rotterdam, Holland, was 38 cents; from Ottawa, Illinois, to Peoria, it was 40 cents; how is that for high? Freight rates between competing points are very low compared with rates between non-competing points; this is the case all over the United States. Discriminations in freight and passenger fare is the rule. The average charge per ton per mile on thirteen leading railroads in 1881 was .0107 (one cent and seven hundredths of a cent per mile). The Pennsylvania railroad the same year carried freight per ton per mile at the rate of four mills and eighty-nine hundredths of a mill. One ton from East St. Louis to New York, a distance of 1,063 miles shortest possible route was only \$5.27, or 27 cents per 100 pounds. From Kansas City to Nickerson a very short time ago the rate was 88 cents per hundred pounds. In August, 1879, I bought a sewing machine in St. Louis and the freight on it to Kansas City was 25 cents; from Kansas City to Nickerson, Kansas, it was one dollar. At the close of Judge Brown's term in Congress he packed some goods and shipped them to Hutchinson, Kansas, and the freight from Washington, D. C. to Kansas City was less than from Kansas City to Hutchinson. I understand a car load of machinery from Ohio to Barton or Hilshead, Kansas, costs \$90; but from Halstead to Sterling, Kansas, about 35 miles it was \$30. A car load can be hauled a long distance at a small fraction less per mile than for a short distance. For several years Star Gran ge of this county has bought goods in Chicago, and the freight from Chicago to Kansas City has always been less than from Kansas City to Nickerson, yet the distance from Chicago to Kansas City is more than double what it is from Kansas City to Nickerson. These villians, as you call them, have the people at their mercy and will so long as leading men and the press uphold them. The railroads of the United States in all essentials are a unit. All practice the same system of plunder. The pass system and special rates to favorites are the means employed to perpetuate their power. The Hutchinson News about a year ago states that a certain member of the board of trustees of the state charitable institutions had drawn \$4,000 as mileage; and that said member always traveled on a pass; the statement was not denied; that man is known to be a railroad man and says the farmers have no right to complain; he says the power of a pass and its value. Congress enacts tariff laws to protect the people, yet it allows railroads to rob the people a great deal more than the tariff protects them. Manufactured goods imported benefit foreign capitalists who have money invested in our railroads, and the importation of wool benefits manufacturers here but robs the native producer. Congress has the power to restrain these "villians" but it will not do it so long as they receive so many favors from the railroads. W. F. HENDRY, Nickerson, Reno Co.

A Convention of the People.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
Since my last on the pass question, that subject has been pretty well ventilated by the farmers of the state, and you cannot but see that your position on that question was a dangerous one; the people of Kansas are becoming aroused on this matter of free passes and discriminations, and demand of its leaders and representatives, stringent measures for the suppression of these abuses, and hope the "old reliable," the KANSAS FARMER will stand by us. We are now in the heat of a political campaign that is of great importance to us as farmers. The four Congressmen-at-large to be nominated this week should be farmers, or men that would represent our interests, and should be pledged, if elected, to do all in their power to secure a law to regulate interstate commerce, but they have given no heed to your invitation to express their views on that subject; they fear they would lose the farmer's vote on the pass, so they treat your appeal with silent contempt. It is too much to ask these high-toed gentlemen to express any sympathy with farmers or their interests, but that is nothing more than I expected, and predicted last winter when I proposed a farmers' convention to organize in opposition to this monopoly ring that controls the old parties; but you, Mr. Editor, opposed it, and a few others who dare not give their name or occupation because it would expose the source from which it came. I received numerous communications urging the independent move as our only chance of securing representation. When we see judges of the courts adjourn their courts to attend the convention as candidates for congress, when they have taken an oath to support the constitution of the state which forbids their running for office; I say when we see such disregard of law and upheld by the leading party press, we think it high time to stop them in their wild career.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will make a few suggestions on this subject; if we can expect any relief it will be by putting an independent ticket in the field, although it is late in the campaign to commence. I would recommend each of the three congressional districts to hold a Farmer's Mass convention in their respective districts sometime in August, and each one nominate one congressman at large, and appoint a number of delegates, say fifteen or more from each district, to a state convention to nominate a fourth congressman and a full state ticket. Organize a state central committee and all other committees necessary to put the machine in running order; let these conventions recognize no man's claims for political honors that is not publicly pledged to use all reasonable means to secure national legislation regulating interstate commerce. Let us have a strong anti-monopoly legislature this winter that will control the election of U. S. Senator. We have the voters; we can make our strength felt if we are only supported by the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER. Sterling. WILSON KEYS.

Alfalfa.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
I have noticed in various agricultural journals, articles commending alfalfa as a profitable tame grass, etc., but no one speaking from actual experience with it, grown in Kansas and grazed or fed to stock here. If there are any such in our state I hope they will answer frankly and fully through your columns, for the people are full ripe for just such information as I hope to receive.

First I will say that in a conversation with Colonel T. L. Wilson, of Ft. Scott, a few days ago, I asked him if he had tried Alfalfa, if so what he thought of it. Said he: Yes, in 1870, I bought two quarts of seed of a German in Kansas City for 25 cents, said to have been brought from Germany; I sowed it, got a good stand, and have been ever since, I and my son, trying to kill it out, but find it as hard to get rid of as cockle burrs; it is of no account as stock will not eat it. I tried my cattle on it, my sheep, and my horses; all would smell over it, taste of it, and leave it in disgust. I had a fine bay horse, picketed him in it, and he would not eat it; smelled, tasted and pawed it, then stood and neighed to get out; and I believe he would have starved rather than eat it.

Also, George Mann, of Olivett, Osage county, Kansas, sowed some of the California seed about four years ago; but plowed it up, as he said none of his stock, not even a cat would eat it. Now I want to ask what is the trouble? Is there any difference in that grown from the German, the South American, or the California seed? If so, what is the difference, and which is the best adapted to our state and climate? Will any stock eat or graze it while green and growing, or is it only adapted for hay as winter feeding, and will stock thus eat it? If so, at what time, should it be cut, and how cured, and what kind of stock it is best adapted to as hay? Is it superior to our prairie hay, properly cut, cured and mowed? If so, in what respect? How much easier and later in the season can it be grazed than our prairie grass, or does all or any stock have to be starved to it and thus educated to eat it, and after once used to it they continue to graze it? I heard there was a farmer by the name of J. R. Blackshire, in Osage county, Kansas, who has been growing it for years. I hope he will see this, and be kind enough to give your army of anxious readers his experience. Does he get his stock to eat it? If so, how and when, or does he only raise it for the sale of its seed. Speak out, you who know. Dr. A. M. EINSON, Reading.

The Spider Louse—Poultry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
It seems natural for people when they are successful in any branch of business to tell of it; so we continually have reports of good luck and seldom hear of failure; but I always was odd; so I will still carry it out by reporting my success, good and bad, in poultry raising. One year ago last April I purchased a trio of Plymouth Rock chickens and raised about seventeen chickens from their eggs. Of course, when I bought these chickens they were "standard" chickens; yes, they were No. 1. But this spring I had four young roosters I wanted to sell, and they were to all appearances finer looking birds than the one I bought; but I soon found buying and selling two different transactions. There were no end to standard fowls when I was buying, but when I wanted to sell, standard fowls were hard to find. And the cockerel I bought was worth \$2.50, lead colored legs, brassy plumage and all, but his chickens would not pass muster. So I thought I would not be discouraged, but would remember my lesson and profit thereby; so I secured a well marked cock for my ten hens. Yes, he was well marked if he was small, and I thought I would be a chicken fancier too. I advertised eggs for sale; I made a very energetic effort to get returns on my investment, but have yet to sell my first egg or chicken as Plymouth Rocks. I sent to Geo. T. Pitkins for a setting of eggs and paid five dollars for them and not one egg hatched, although I took every precaution I could in setting them, and one of them hatched every egg, and the other the most of hens. I have written twice to Mr. Pitkins and sent postage for reply, but he is very busy I suppose, as he does not reply. I would not have sent to him at all only the American Poultry Journal recommended him so highly, and then I guessed some of those wonderful Alexander chickens. I wanted Alexander and he was crowded this summer; I will patronize some less famous bird another time.

The spider louse has taken possession in my poultry yard. I have a few fine Plymouth Rock chicks; shall not try to sell them for this reason. If some one can tell me a reliable way to get rid of this scourge without annihilating the chickens I shall be ever so much obliged to them. They have been a big damage to me, this year alone, worse than last year. Two years is the extent of my acquaintance with them, and I do not wish to prolong it. I will get rid of them if I have to do without chickens. They have killed three hens on the nest, and broke up about eight, and I set the hens in clean new nests, and then in about ten days took the hay all out cleaned the boxes good and put about three inches fresh slaked lime in the bottom and put new

straw on the lime and then they had in the nest as to drive the hens off the eggs before they hatched. They will live on boards in hot weather for two months and be as fresh as if they had just died. You may think this an awful lie, but it is an honest fact, for I have tried it this very season. I tell you they will make Tanner or Griswold either ashamed of themselves when it comes to fasting. I have heard of things being bomb proof, but they are worse than that. A bomb would not injure them, and I guess nothing else will unless you make a prodigious big fire and scatter them in very sparingly. I have tried sulphur and carbolic acid, but it only seems to make them healthy. I have taken some of my washing fluid composed of 2. ammonia, borax, salts of tartar, and sal soda strong that you could not smell of it, and saturated a rag with it washed them off of a beard and had them in the fluid repeatedly, squeezed the rag out and left it lying on the ground, and in two days after they were as nimble as squirrels. If I did not keep white-washing my hen house, I would not dare go into it. White-wash don't agree with them at first, but they don't mind it after it once dries. They do not stay on the fowls very much, but congregate in all the rough places and crevices, either on the roost poles or walls. It is incredible that so minute an insect should make so much trouble. I would try fumigating with brimstone but my hen house is not tight enough. Hoping none of my readers have been troubled with this pest as I have been I warn them to be cautious of getting them. We got them of some renters. They are decidedly the worst nuisance I know of. They are very small, not much larger than a chigger, and are nearly white sometimes, and then again nearly black (according to their age I suppose) and sometimes red with blood. Fontana. M. S. HEATH.

Silk Culture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
I have already written many articles for the KANSAS FARMER and will gladly do it again, because I know how earnestly the Editor of this leading journal of the west is spreading out all the agricultural and industrial progress through the United States.

For eight years I have raised the silk worms in Kansas on a large scale, and my experiments have proven that no other country in the wide world is better suited for silk culture than Kansas. Our Kansas silks and cocoons have been offered the highest prices at the centennial in 1876, and at Paris in 1878, by European silk and cocoon dealers. Of course a considerable amount of bud cocoons is raised just now in the state, which could produce the best. Japanese, Caucasian, Balkans, Prussian and other valuable breeds of silkworms are spread all over the country by enthusiastic inexperienced new teachers, who have raised cocoons may be, but never sold any yet. But when the breeders of bud breeds, and the followers of erroneous methods, Osage orangeists and others, will perceive in selling their first crop that they are very far from having realized a profit, they must not be discouraged. The press will publish the success of the few who have gone to work in good conditions; they will get the right kind of silk trees, good sound instructions, paying breeds of silk worms and make it a success.

The Bombyx Mori (mulberry tree caterpillar) is not originated from the south as many people believe. The Seres, former inhabitants of Cathay, a province of Tartary, called by the Latins Sereica, where the Morus Albi grows wild; the provinces of Nan King, which produces the mulberry king, rival of the mulberry low, the two best varieties of the Morus Alba, and Shan Tong, the celebrated mulberry low birthplace are, there is no doubt about it, the first and oldest silk producing countries of the world. The Chinese, Greek, and Latin writers all agree on that point, and there only the best silk producing trees can be seen in the wild state. These countries are situated in the northern part of China; their climate is not mild, not temperate, but like the American climate. It reaches the two extremes; the thermometer for more than three months in winter time keeping lower than zero Fahrenheit, and the heat in summer time raising to 100 degrees and above. For a long period the Seres were gathering these cocoons in the woods. Three thousand four hundred years before Christ the Emperor, To-hi, used silk for a musical instrument strings. The Empress Si-Ling-Chi, 2650 before our era, began to raise the silk worms, to rear the cocoons, and invented the art of weaving the silk thread. From the north, under the impulse of a succession of emperors, the mulberry trees and silk worms were rapidly imported in the middle and southern provinces of the vast empire.

The exportation of the mulberry seeds and of the silkworms was forbidden under penalty of death, and for 20 centuries the Chinese succeeded in keeping the monopoly of that rich culture and industry; but in the year 149 before Christ a Chinese princess was betrothed to the king of Kothan. When she knew that there neither mulberry trees nor silk worms did exist in central Asia, she, at the risk of her life, using her long beautiful hair as a hiding place, stole a few mulberry seeds and eggs of silk worms. That lady who could not resist the attractions of such an interesting occupation as silk culture is, gave the whole world the benefit of that rich industry. From Kothan and Boukhara, very slowly, this art spread through all Asia, and only in 582, under the reign of Emperor Justinian, two monks stole from the Asiatic custom house officers, mulberry seeds and silk worm eggs, hidden in their traveling canes and presented the Constantinopolitan with the precious treasure.

From Constantinople silk worms and silk trees were rapidly introduced into Greece. In the eighth century the Arabs imported into Spain the silk worm and the black mulberry tree. In 1146 sericulture was introduced in Sicily by Roger II, whence it came to France, according to some writers in the 13th century. This is a mistake, however, because at that date several cities of Provence were exporting raw and manufactured silks. The truth is, that silk culture with the black mulberry tree was introduced in Languedoc by the Saracens from the year 720 to 759, and in Provence the Morus Alba and silk culture were brought together from Asia by the crusaders.

This move of the silk industry from north to south, and from south to north, is a remarkable fact which caused many writers to incorrectly assert that the silk worm was originated from South Asia, or at the least from South China. Another fact not less remarkable is that the heat hurts the worms, and the cold does not, and that the silks and cocoons raised in cold latitudes are always found finer, stronger and higher priced than those raised in southern districts; that the early spring silk crops are paying, and the summer crops are a general failure. All these facts, I think, are not fit to discourage the Kansas rearing silk culturist, who will follow the rules of experience, science and good common sense. But allow me to repeat that it is not with the Osage Orange, nor with any Japanese or other inferior breeds that any man can make silk culture pay.

To be continued and copyright secured.

L. S. CROZIER.

Short Letters.

LAKE VIEW, McPherson Co., June 26. About 75 per cent. of the wheat in this part of the county is of the Turkey variety, a late wheat. Harvest is just beginning—but little May wheat cut yet. It has matured very nicely, and will undoubtedly yield 20 bushels average throughout the county; some think more. Corn, though small for the time of year, looks well; owing to the cool, wet spring, its average height is about 24 inches, too small to "lay by," and here is where the farmers of this vicinity suffer a heavy loss. The harvest of our wheat absorbs all our force and time to the neglect of our corn. Brother farmers, if possible, keep a plow or two running in your corn during harvest. It will pay. N. A. M.

AMERICUS, Lyon Co., June 27. I hear farmers talk that the wheat crop will make from 20 to as high as 40 bushels to the acre. Oats are very promising, the best we have had for several years. The season has been very good for all kinds of crops; potatoes are an abundant crop now, and have dropped from \$3 per bushel to 50 cents per bushel. Clover hay is now being made, and is excellent. Fruit will not be a full crop, but will be plenty; truly the heart of the agriculturist ought to be happy. Lyon county politics are mighty uncertain; to hear some of the leaders talk you might suppose that St. John and the amendment were of small consequence, but be it remembered the people are as much St. John to-day as they ever were, and the amendment has more friends and supporters than at any previous time; on every hand we can see the beneficial results of the amendment, and why are some of our newspapers so undecided just now; certainly it does not reflect very great credit upon such papers, and the people won't forget; now is the time we need our organs to stand for the right. J. W. L.

Gossip About Stock.

In April last a four year old stallion, a bay yearling colt, and six fillies, all well bred, were purchased in Kentucky for shipment to New Zealand. It seems that the whole world is coming to the United States for good horses. There is no immediate danger of glutting the market.

In the Independence, Kas., Tribune we find this item: Henry Cowgill, of Rutland, reports sheep raising as profitable. He carried through the winter 400 head, with a loss of but 15 by death, and at an expense of \$275, aside from his labor. He has now 153 lambs, fine and healthy. His wool clip amounts to 1872 lbs., with a very large increase over the average on his yearlings which he has been grading up. He says the increase of wool on his grades will nearly pay the cost of keeping.

R. F. Crawford, Texas, has sold six thousand head of cattle to Mr. Waddingham who will place them on his ranch near Fort Bascom, New Mexico.

Thirteen hundred and fifty head of cattle passed through Mobeetie the other day on their way to Colorado.

Miscellaneous.

Herd of Yearlings.

From the Ford County Globe we clip the following stock item:

Messrs. J. L. Driskill & Son during the week crossed the Arkansas river with a herd of yearlings which they brought from their extensive stock range on the Cimarron, Clark county, Kansas, numbering between 3,500 and 4,000 head, which they are taking north to locate on a range about sixty miles northwest of Deadwood City, Dakota, at which place they propose to locate and establish a permanent range which will be stocked with the best improved cattle this country has ever produced. The herd they have on the trail is in charge of their trusty foreman T. W. Criswell as good and as competent a man as ever followed a cow trail.

This is the finest lot of yearlings we ever saw together, but two prominent colors predominate in the herd, red and roan, showing marked improvement in blood over the straight Texas, and a remarkable growth for yearlings. When we consider the number of cattle in this

herd, the improved condition of the stock, and the uniform size of the cattle, we may say without the least exaggeration that it is the largest, finest and best lot of improved yearlings that were ever seen in this country or that ever crossed our western state border. They were all raised in Clark county, and are the offspring from improved Texas cows crossed with the best short horn bulls that these gentlemen could buy, being the greater portion of the call crop for 1881. This still leaves them upward of 20,000 head on their range on the Cimarron, where they expect to brand between five and six thousand calves, the increase of their herd for 1882.

Chess or Cheat.

Referring to the excessive weed growth in some parts of the south, the Louisville Home Journal says: The drouth last year killed out the grass in meadows and pastures, and this spring the weeds got the start of the grasses and are booming ahead largely. Never before has been seen so much chess or cheat (*Bromus eccelinus*). It has appeared in heavy masses in old meadows, in pastures, in fence corners, and in oats, rye and wheat fields. This injurious weed is a foreigner, which was introduced by Willard into this country under the impression it was a good forage grass. But it was soon discarded as being worthless and its cultivation abandoned. Before, however, its true character was found out, Willard extolled it so highly as a feed grass that the seed was sold at an enormous price and disseminated all over the country. Hence its almost universal appearance in nearly every grain field in the Union.

Its seeds have several thicknesses of husk, and being very small and of low vitality, they will remain dormant in the soil for years, until brought within the vivifying influence of the sun. The seeds of the chess plant are so numerous and are so long lived they should never be allowed to ripen. It matters not what crop they may appear in, whether in meadow, oats, barley or wheat, it will be better to cut and harvest the crop prematurely rather than let the seeds of the chess so fully mature as to shatter out on the ground, and thus acquire a permanent foothold. Where it has appeared in meadows and pastures, mow it now and cure it into hay. Salt it well and let it remain in the loft, or stack for winter use. It will make good feed for cows if cut in a cutting box and mixed with bran and corn meal.

Big Cattle Sale.

Says the Mobeetie Panhandle: The largest cattle sale of the Panhandle country ever made by an individual stock man, was the sale that was consummated about ten days ago, J. M. Day selling his stock numbering upwards of 20,000 head of cattle together with his ranch privileges, to the Dominion Cattle Company, for \$450,000.

The Dominion Cattle Company, of which W. P. Herring is manager, makes at least \$50,000 on this purchase, as they could get half a million dollars for their purchase if they desired to sell. This without doubt is the largest sale ever made in that portion of Texas by a single cattle owner. Doc can no longer be hailed as the cattle king of Wolf Creek, since he parted with his "cattle on a thousand hills."

"What's your name?" said an officer to a young colored lad who had joined the ship at the Cape. "Algoa By, sir." "Where were you born?" "Wasn't born at all." "Wasn't born at all?" "No, sir; was washed ashore in a storm."

A clergyman who had just married a couple felt indignant when the bridegroom gave him a fee of only half a dollar, smiled grimly, and said, "Never mind. You'll have to pay a lawyer \$100 for undoing what I have done."

A small boy defined salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste nasty when you don't put it on." He was probably twin brother of the boy who said that pins had saved a great number of lives by not being swallowed.

They must have learned sheep in Texas, for a farmer in Travis advertises for "an industrious man, to take general charge of five thousand sheep, who can talk Spanish."

Don't delay the proper care of the cut grain. Save every stalk.

Mrs. Scott Sexton, of Louisville, Ky., has instituted, organized, and successfully carried forward a school of Elocution and Oratory, and this summer opens a "summer school" at Fredonia, N. Y.

The Stock Interest.

Lung Diseases in Sheep.

After the scab, perhaps, the most dangerous disease to which sheep are subjected are those of the lungs; and these generally, if not always, are caused by parasites. Every reader may not know what the word "parasite" means. It is anything, either animal or vegetable, which lives upon the substance of some other particular thing. Lice, mites, and other vermin, that live on the substance of animals, are parasites, as are, also, worms which live outside of other animals, or in the skin, or anywhere in the body.

How these parasites get into the bodies of animals is a question upon which veterinarians are not agreed. Of the worms in the lungs of sheep, Prof. Townsend says: "Unfortunately, the complete natural history of the parasite is not understood." It may, in another stage of its existence, infest some other animal or insect; it may possibly be found in plants, or in water or earth; but of this we know nothing yet. Of one stubborn fact, however, we have abundant and satisfactory evidence: That they are often found in sheep's lungs, and cause a great deal of trouble. And not only do sheep suffer from their presence, but calves, colts, pigs, deer, goats, rabbits and dogs have been affected by these parasites in their lungs. Gapes in chickens is caused by the presence of red worms in the windpipes. Birds, often, are found to be attacked by these worms, and even insects, as caterpillars, grasshoppers, etc., are known to be attacked by worms at times.

As before stated, we know nothing absolutely about how the worms get into the lungs or other organs. If something definitely were known on that part of the case, it would be much more easy to find one or more remedies. All that can now be said safely on that subject is, that certain conditions of the animal, or certain surroundings seem to be worse or better for the animals in cases of such diseases; but how or why this is true, we cannot state. In Europe and in this country, it is believed by many that wet, spongy, lowland pasture is, to some extent, a breeder of these parasites, and that they are taken into the lungs by inhalation of the eggs, or into the stomach by swallowing them. At all events, it has been learned in practice that, when on such lands, sheep are more frequently and more seriously affected by the parasites than when on higher and dryer lands. The natural state of the sheep, and of all animals of the sheep kind, is in dry, elevated atmosphere. Indeed, it is true that few animals in their wild state frequent or prefer the low, marshy, miasmatic locations, except in cases of those having a special fondness for water. But we all know that sheep are as shy of water as cats are. The habits of sheep and goats all go to show that their normal condition demands dry and pure air. This, of itself, ought to be some indication of the character of climate best adapted to sheep; and whether the inhaling or swallowing theory is correct or not, it is certain that all experienced shepherds keep their flocks as much as possible on uplands, among the purer air currents.

Touching a remedy for sheep affected by these worms, the author above quoted offers the following suggestions:

The proper treatment for sheep suffering from this affection should have regard to two points: First, to support the strength of the sheep; and second to expel the parasites. To sustain the strength and vitality of the affected sheep is very important, and for this purpose the most generous feed is better than medicine. To expel the worms fumigation in a close room has been employed; the sheep is compelled for several minutes, to inhale the fumes of tar, burning sulphur, tobacco, or chlorine gas. This method is said to secure the expulsion of the worms in large quantities. A more convenient and equally effective treatment consists in the frequent administration of small doses of oil of turpentine. This article, given in large doses, passes off by the bowels or kidneys, and is not as effectual to remove lung worms as when administered in small and repeated doses, that will be eliminated by the respiratory apparatus, and so come directly in contact with the worms. Oil, or spirits of turpentine, as the article is usually called, is probably the best anthelmintic known, but it should be used with circumspection. If administered by force, and in the pure state, a few drops passing into the windpipe, may occasion serious trouble; it is better, therefore, that it should be diluted with whisky, which converts it into an essence, or with linseed oil, which partly conceals its extreme pungency, and renders it less irritating to the throat. To remove lung worms from sheep, the dose of turpentine should never exceed a teaspoonful, and less will answer equally well if given daily for a week or more. A convenient form for the administration of turpentine to lambs, is to mix an ounce of the oil with half a pint of whisky, shake them together thoroughly, and give a teaspoonful once a day so long as necessary.

Food for Dairy Stock.

A cow ought not to be expected to yield large quantities of good milk unless she has plenty of suitable feed. Nature has set up guide boards all about us, and if we only follow them we always go the right way; but a large part of the business of man is to take possession of little bits of nature and practice the arts of his skill upon them. Nature provides grass for cows, but there are different varieties of grass, some of which produce better and more milk than others do. The same is true of vegetables and grains. The best of these, and the manner of feeding them so as to

produce the best results, must always be a matter of interest to the dairyman.

A lecture on this subject was delivered some time ago by T. S. Curtis, before a meeting of New York dairymen, and we quote some of his thoughts for the benefit of our readers. Among other things he said:

No two authorities entirely agree on this subject, and science has decided it only in a general way. Indeed, I very much doubt if any general rule can be laid down that will enable the dairyman to decide correctly just what food, how much, and in what form he shall give it to the cow every day. No two animals are exactly alike, nor is the same animal alike at all ages, at all seasons of the year, and under all circumstances and conditions. Neither can the farmer always have at command the same kind of food, of the same quality, and in the same proportion. There is a constant variation in all directions that call for the use of brains—for judgement based on past experience, present facts, and actual surroundings. We cannot treat problems in animal physiology and vital chemistry in a mathematical and mechanical way. The moment we leave the realm of physics, we are involved in subtleties and mysteries that call for the most careful observation and the profoundest consideration. I have yet to meet the intelligent man who thinks he has mastered all the mysteries of feeding and caring for stock; or one who is to act independently of his own surroundings and means. The first question of every dairyman should be: "What supply of feed have I got for my cows? What is its condition? Is it in good order? What additions do I need to make? What condition are my cows in? What do they need to keep them or to put them in the best condition? Have I the means to supply all that is needed? If not, how can I nearest approximate it?" No other man in the world can give as correct and satisfactory answers to these questions as the man who asks them ought to be able to give; because no other man so well knows all the conditions. Others may be able to give advice from their stand point of view, but every one may be wrong, for lack of accurate knowledge of some of the conditions. The time will never come when a herd of cows can be kept by the rule of three, or the dairy be run by the multiplication table. Each dairyman must work out the problem for himself, according to the known factors. The basis for all food for stock is grass. Give plenty of this and but little else is needed. The grasses that grow naturally in your hillside pastures are probably as good as any; and there is little danger of their perishing from drouth so long as the summits of your hills are crowned with forest trees. If you establish permanent pastures, as I think you will, these natural grasses are the ones you must depend on. They will come in and occupy the soil in spite of you. As to meadows, you have a wide range of choice, when you seed, and ought, by this time, to know better than an outsider what grasses flourish best. Timothy, clover, rye grass, orchard grass, are all excellent in their places. If you can get a good turf either of orchard or June grass, you need not look farther for something better. Cut them early—just before blossoming—and then take a second crop, and you will have as good hay as it is possible to grow, provided, of course, it is properly cured. As to timothy, it is tender, and easily run out; and clover, you know, endures only two or three years at the most. But orchard and June grass are perennial and enduring. Your pastures, in a dry season, may need to be supplemented with some kind of soiling crop. Of these there are many, but none of them better than orchard grass, which is ready early in June, when not infrequently your pastures suffer most—especially if the spring is dry and cold. A second crop is ready by the last of June or the first of August, which is another drying season of the year. The worst complaint I have heard against orchard grass is the difficulty of getting a good sod. This comes largely from not sowing seed enough. Another reason is poor soil. It is a gross feeder, and must have a strong, rich soil; but when once started, and properly managed, and not fed too close in the fall, it is not difficult to keep it going. It largely furnishes its own fertilizing material through the mulch of the late growth which should be left for protection. Rye, oats, millet, etc., may be sown for use as soiling crops; and if not needed may be allowed to mature. It is safe to have something to fall back on if needed. Fodder corn is a main reliance in many sections, but it does not come on soon enough for an early drouth, as it is of little value as food before it tassels and blossoms. If the corn gets into the milk it is all the better. A majority of the farmers make the mistake of growing it too thick, in which case it is watery and worthless. It should be either planted in hills or sown in drills, so that it can be cultivated, and so that the sun and air can get at the roots and stalks to develop the gums and sugar, and thus prepare the plant to bear seed. If it is not so prepared, it is not only worthless, but unfit for food. This is important, whether the fodder corn is to be fed green, whether it is to be cured, or whether it is to be cut and packed in a silo. Some one will ask, what of the silo? I answer, all who have tried it, so far as I can learn, endorse it, and continue its use. I think probably it is over-estimated by its advocates, who are still in the heat of enthusiasm. But rightly managed, I consider it a valuable adjunct. I do not think, as some assert, that it adds to the nutritive value of cornstalks. On the contrary, it diminishes the amount of nutriment; but the waste is not as great as it is when the stalks are dried and weather-beaten by exposure to the storms, or get mouldy in the stack. The work of ensilage is probably less than

that of drying; while ensilage leaves the manure heap free from stalks that hang like so many ropes, when you load the wagon with manure, if you feed them dry. But let no one make the mistake of supposing ensilage will supply the place of, all other food. It is quite as imperfect a food as dry cornstalks are. It is but one kind of food, and should be fed with other kinds, including a little corn and oatmeal, or their equivalent. I would not give more than one ration a day of ensilage or cornstalks, unless I was obliged to. I would give one meal of good hay. One meal of bright straw might be worked in, where stock is fed three times a day. By all means, as you like a variety of food, aim to give a variety to your stock. They do not relish prison diet any more than man does, and do not thrive on it as they will on a variety, rationally and judiciously fed. In the fall you should aim to lay in a variety of food for your stock that they will relish; and depend upon it, your cows will respond handsomely—either in milk as you go along, or in milk after they come in. In the west great reliance is placed on corn for the dairy—especially in winter—and to this do they largely attribute the excellence of their creamery butter, which you see quoted so high in the market reports. Some feed a little meal all summer to keep the cows in good heart. Otherwise, their feed is inferior to ours in winter. Clover and late cut prairie grass are their main dependence; aside from the corn. Some feed the corn in the ear, broken from the stalk and unhusked. They call it "snap corn." Some shell the corn, and some have it ground. The more advanced and better-to-do dairymen have the corn ground with an equal quantity of oats by weight. This makes an excellent feed. Our eastern dairymen may think it costs too much to feed corn. I think they are mistaken.

Jersey Cows.

The following valuable points of a good Jersey cow, given by Richard Goodman, jr., in the Country Gentleman, will be read with interest at the present time, when this stock is so very popular:

"A good Jersey cow will sell to-day for \$200, where a good native will bring \$50. Four hundred dollars, \$600, \$2,000 are frequently paid for a Jersey combining, with some fancy points or very famous strain of blood, a good butter yield; but leaving out fancy color and noted pedigree, a good registered Jersey cow will to-day bring at least four times the price of a good native. Why is it that a cow very much under the average size of a good breeding animal, and with very few of the milk or meat points which farmers are wont to admire, has come to outrank the native four or five to one, and to stand on an equality with any thoroughbred in the world? It is because the Jersey is the most profitable producer of the best butter that the following claims are to-day admitted by those who have fairly and thoroughly investigated the merits of this breed:

"1. The Jersey is a thoroughbred and possesses as fully as any the thoroughbred's capacity to respond to feed beyond the amount required for the daily repairs of the wastes of the body, and will make the extra return in butter as surely as the Shorthorn will make it in beef or the Ayrshire in milk.

"2. The Jersey, being thoroughbred, can be depended upon to transmit in breeding, in most cases, the good qualities of one parent, in many cases those of both parents, and very often the best qualities of remote as well as immediate ancestors.

"3. The Jersey produces the best butter. The butter globules have a larger average size in Jersey milk than in that of any other breed, and in consequence of this larger globule the cream rises quicker, and hence is exposed a much shorter time to the air and injury from fermentation, odors and dust, and requires in deep setting the use of fewer tins and less ice and labor. The larger globule has a thinner envelope, and consequently churns much quicker than the cream of other breeds, and is better adapted to all varieties of churns. The larger size of the globule gives a better texture or grain to Jersey butter than that of any other breed. The color of Jersey butter is better the year round, and on all kinds of food, than that of any other breed, except the Guernsey; and though the Guernsey equals the Jersey in this respect, it falls behind in that more important element—texture or grain. The butter of these two breeds has not only a higher color, but a more sprightly flavor than that of any other.

"4. The Jersey makes more butter in proportion to her size and feed; having a small body, she has just so much less to build up in youth, and to support and repair day by day.

"5. The Jerseys 'come in' at 20 to 22 months old, thus making a saving over most breeds of a year of food, handling and protection.

"6. The Jersey, as a rule 'goes dry' a shorter period than any other breed, two months being over the average period, and many produce butter and milk without drying off.

"7. The Jersey gives more butter in her milk in proportion to the other elements, thus making, in particular, a great saving of water to be milked from the bag, to be carried to the milk room, and to be provided with room. This makes no small saving of time, labor, and material in the course of a year.

"8. The Jersey will stand more corn and other winter grain feeding without getting fat; she will rather put the oil into her bag than into the carcass. This is a point of great importance in these modern days of all the year round butter making.

"9. The Jersey will make a cream cheese of the highest quality in texture, flavor, solubility

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

KANSAS STATE FAIR,

TOPEKA, SEPT. 11 TO 16, 1882.

Stock Loaded and Unloaded from the Cars Inside the Grounds.

Address for Premium Lists

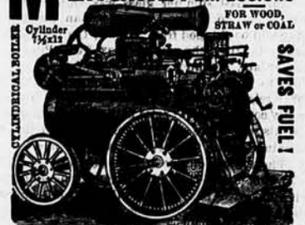
GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary,

Topeka, Kansas.

MINNESOTA CHIEF

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

MINNESOTA GIANT ENGINE!



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

Bright's Disease, Diabetes.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, 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 permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

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

Advertisements.

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

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. PILES. THIS distressing complication with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles, PRICE 50c. USE Druggists' Seal.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. TURNIP SEED NEW CROP READY IN JULY. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST 179-183 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

Sent FREE! EVAPORATING FRUIT Profits and General Statistics. American Mfg Co., Waynesboro, Va.

MAKE HENS LAY. An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or send by mail for eight letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly B. & M.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is

MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. TRADE MARK THE SCOTCH SHEEP DIP. NON-GENUINE WITHOUT THIS.

Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath. For circulars and list of Agents, address T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky. Sold at manufacturer's prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

Missouri Pacific Railway

The Direct Route For all points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, California, and Texas.

2 Trains Daily. The direct route for all points in the EAST AND NORTH, via St. Louis.

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

Fast Time, Superior Accommodations. A. A. TALMAGE, Gen'l Manager. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. C. B. KINNAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

LANE & BODLEY CO. GOLD MEDAL

BY THE ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION, ON THEIR

Steam Engine and Saw Mill

Exhibited at Atlanta in 1881. Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Gang Edgers, Lath Machines, Hub and Spoke Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Couplings, Gearing, Grist and Flour Mills. Send for Special Circular of our No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, which we sell for

\$200. Special attention given to Plantation Machinery. Illustrated Circulars Free. LANE & BODLEY CO., John & Water Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Central Bank of Kansas.

Successors to A. PRESCOTT & CO. 216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

(Incorporated January 4th, 1882.) CAPITAL STOCK; \$100,000.

DIRECTORS. A. Prescott, C. C. Wheeler, Geo. R. Peek, P. I. Bonebrake, W. B. Strong, E. B. Purcell, H. P. Dillon, E. B. Prescott, John Francis.

OFFICERS. A. Prescott, Pres. P. I. Bonebrake, Vice Pres. John Francis, Cashier. E. B. Prescott, Asst. Cashier.

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

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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

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

Fairs to be Held in Kansas

Below we give a list of the agricultural fairs to be held in Kansas this year as far as we have any knowledge of their times and place. If we have made any mistakes, we will be pleased to correct them on notice.

The Western National Fair Association will hold its fair at Bismarck, September 18 to 23, E. A. Smith, Sec'y.

Cottage Cheese.

Cottage Cheese is what a correspondent of the American Agriculturist calls an article of diet that used to be commonly called "Dutch Cheese" in Pennsylvania. He gives the following method of making it:

The milk is allowed to become loppered, when it is gently heated to facilitate separation of the whey. The curds are then gathered and pressed into small molds, or formed with the hand into balls or pats of suitable shape, when it is ready for the table.

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.

Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, ATT'Y AT LAW. L. T. COLDREN. BAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent.

RODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO.

FERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc.

GRYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the latest and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

TOPEKA STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and China Tea Store, 230 Kansas Ave. Coffee, fresh roasted and ground daily. Spices guaranteed strictly pure.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at Law. 95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

Lawrence, Kansas. New Crop TURNIP SEED.

Purple top flat strap leaved. White Flat Dutch strap leaved. White Globe strap leaved. Amber Globe strap leaved.

All above varieties sent by mail or express, charges prepaid, at the rate of 75 cents per pound.

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, Illinois, 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 & Greamer, Solicitors, Staple Inn, London, England, he will hear something to his advantage.

Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL.

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

WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas.

DR. JAS. BARROW, Veterinary Surgeon.

Office and Laboratory, 125 JACKSON STREET, Topeka, Kas.

Treats all Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Call in the country by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited from farmers relative to diseases among their stock, and by giving full description of the case proper remedies will be forwarded to all parts by express if so desired.

ROCK HILL FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Prop'r's, WASHINGTON, KAS. Dealers and breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horse, DUKE OF GLENDALE, 400; HARVEY, 225; ALYMER, 225.

The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various breeds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or call and see the stock.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE. SIMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

IA MAN Great Rock Island Route! Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, with the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the COMMERICAL CENTRES from which radiate

EVERY LINE OF ROAD that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway

is the only line from Chicago owing track into Kansas, and which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. No transfers by carriage! No misadventure connections! No quidding in stock or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, Pullman PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, with ample time for healthful enjoyment.

Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, with close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

We ticket do not forget this directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as competitors, who furnish but a title of the comfort.

Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres't and Gen. Manager, Chicago, Ill. Gen. Tkt. and Pass'g' Agent, Chicago.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BOSTON, MASS.

BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.

The handling of growers clips a specialty.

REFERENCES: J. S. Coddling, Pres't., Pottawatomie Co. A. S. Eaton, V. Pres't., Russell Co. A. H. Thompson, Sec'y, Greenwood Co. E. W. Wellington, Ellsworth Co. First Nat. Bank, Emporia, Lyon Co.

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

Commission Merchants, No 14 South Commercial Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnished free to those to whom we write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

B. W. SAYERS, 46 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

A. M. LEWIS. J. H. HOWARD

LEWIS & HOWARD, WOOL Commission Merchants,

184 and 186 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

We make a specialty of Kansas Wools. Consignments solicited and advances made. Sacks furnished shippers without charge. References—First National Bank of Chicago. In writing mention this paper.

Eureka Springs of Arkansas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the short and cheap route to this famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf at 9 A. M. on change of cars, that at Springfield, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 7 P. M. next day. This is the short and only good route to Rich Hill, Carthage and Paces City, Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through trains between Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield and Joplin, Mo. Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route by which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express Train leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 5:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included.

ROCK HILL FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Prop'r's, WASHINGTON, KAS. Dealers and breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horse, DUKE OF GLENDALE, 400; HARVEY, 225; ALYMER, 225.

The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various breeds. If you wish any stock, be sure and write us or call and see the stock.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE. SIMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

WELL AUGERS ROCK DRILLS THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR. It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue.

WASHER. We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted for five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money. AGENTS WANTED in every county. We can show proof that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers get great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$25. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated KEVSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send us your address on a postal card for further particulars. LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

THE GREBE HAY SWEEP, PATENTED JULY 15, 1879.



1842 AGITATOR. 1892 PORTABLE ENGINE.

What Farmers and Threshermen say about the Agitator. Manufactured by J. I. CASE T. M. CO., RACINE, WIS. "Don't Change It." "Best as it is." "In Grain, Flax, Timothy, Clover and Peas." TRACTION ENGINE. 8, 10, 12 HORSE POWER. Write for Catalogue. Cost Nothing.

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

SKID ENGINES. DO YOU LIVE NEAR TIMBER? IF SO, BUY OUR PORTABLE SAW MILL. Take it to the Timber! Save Hauling Logs to Mill. 5,000 to 10,000 Feet per Day.

"THE HUBER" Engines & Threshers.

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 finished and designed. Nothing lacking to make Threshing a rapid, safe and easy task. Manufactured only by HUBER MAN'G CO., Marion, Ohio. Address T. LEE ADAMS, General Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Challenge Wind Mills

Over 5,000 in actual use. It is not one but two wheels. In 13 years it has blown down without ever breaking—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 days' trial. Best Feed Mill, Corn Shellers, Brass Cylinder Pumps, Catalogue free. CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO., Batavia, Ill.

The Profit FARM BOILER

Simple, Perfect, and Cheap; the Best Feed Cooker; the only Dumping Boiler; empties its Kettle in a minute. Over 3,000 in use. Cook your Feed and Save one-half the Cost of Fuel. Send for circular. D. L. BERRY & CO., Batavia, Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .75
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .50

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked '1892' expire with the next issue. The paper is at all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

Mr. Euwer, whose farm is about ten miles southwest of Topeka, brought to this office, last Saturday, a sample bunch of his flax. It is all well bolted and is 3 feet 8 inches in height.

The season for canning field corn is at hand. We again urge upon our readers to prepare all they need for family use. Canned corn is an excellent article of diet, and it is cheap as well as healthful.

Ground millet seed is said to be good feed for hogs. We know sorghum seed is as good as corn. Persons who have used millet and corn ground together report good results. The pork is better proportioned in fat and lean.

The Clyde Herald says: A very simple, and, we are told, very effective way of getting rid of borers in peach trees, is to sow tansy around the foot of each tree. It will cost very little or nothing to do that, and will keep the borers out, sure.

Wheat harvest in Kansas is ended. A good deal, in the southern half of the state has been threshed, and a little has already been ground, baked into bread and eaten. The crop was never better. Weather has been very favorable for taking care of the grain.

God Bless Iowa.

Last Tuesday the people of Iowa voted on a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution similar to that of Kansas. The returns show about sixty thousand majority for the amendment. Of the ninety-nine counties, only fifteen gave majorities against it. Even some of the large towns gave majorities for it. Des Moines gave over two thousand. God bless Iowa.

The Candidates for Congress.

The state convention last Thursday nominated the following named gentlemen for Congressmen at large: Major E. N. Morrill, of Brown county; Judge B. W. Perkins, of Labette county; Judge S. R. Peters, of Harvey county; Captain Lewis Hanback, of Saline county.

These are all clean men. How they stand on the transportation question we do not know, but we are free to say that we have confidence enough in all of them to believe that, whatever may be their private opinions on this or any other subject of importance, they will cheerfully obey any instructions which the people of Kansas give them. The fact that Messrs. Perkins and Peters are trained Judges is evidence that they know what the courts have already decided touching discriminations in freight rates; and the further fact that Kansas lies on the line of great throughfares between the termini, ought to be sufficient reason for positive and aggressive action to secure permanent legislation protecting our people and their interests from all possible danger of combinations made in individual interest. Major Morrill is a banker, but he is one of the kindest hearted men in the world, and his neighbors speak very favorably of him. He is a man of mature judgment, one that we would trust in any emergency to do right. Of Captain Hanback we know but little more than that he is a social man who always entertains his companions pleasantly.

On one matter of importance to Kansas they are all agreed: They are temperance men and favor a rigid enforcement of the prohibition law. We know every one of them personally, and have very friendly feelings toward them. We are sorry that we do not know more about their opinions on the matter of fairly regulating the carrying trade. This article will be marked and forwarded to them with the request that they give us or our readers a plain statement of whether they are in favor of such fair and liberal legislation as will put it beyond the power of common carriers to discriminate in favor of or against particular individuals, places or communities. This is all the people want, and they are going to have it. What say you, gentlemen? If you are with the people on this question, then we have no

objections to urge against you; but if you are not, we propose to show why you have no business in Congress. Our columns are open for your reply.

New Method of Making Flour.

It seems that the millstone is to become a thing historic. Ever since grain was first made into flour or meal, stones have been used to tear the kernel apart. In parts of Mexico, only a few years ago, we saw the people grinding flour by rubbing a long, light stone over the wheat, which was placed on a large, slightly hollowed, flat stone. That is a primitive method, but the principle is the same that is employed in all our flour mills.

But a new method has been invented—that of simply crushing the berry. An editor of a New York paper visited a mill run on this plan, and he gives his readers a description of it. We quote:

There are in the mill eight pairs of chilled iron rollers, five of them corrugated, thirty inches long, and nine in diameter; three of them with smooth surfaces, twenty-four inches in length and nine in diameter. The upper rollers make 400 and the lower ones 200 revolutions in a minute. As they revolve in opposite directions, this would be equivalent to the revolution of a single roller against a stationary one of 600 revolutions a minute, or ten in a second. As the circumference of a roller is over 28 inches, a point on its surface would move through a space of over 280 inches in a second of time, or nearly 17,000 inches in a minute of time.

The wheat, in passing between the first pair of rollers, is crushed, but not cut up fine. It is then elevated and passed through a bolt which removes the finest flour, but the germs and bran, with some of its inner coating of gluten, pass out the end of the bolt, and thence to the second pair of rollers, where it is reduced a little finer and elevated to another bolt, where more of the flour is bolted out, and the process is continued until, after leaving the last pair, little else than the outside cuticle of the wheat and the interior germ, the embryo of the plant is left.

The superiority of rollers over millstones consists in this gradual reduction of the bran and germs, so that all the flour, especially the glutinous portions, are completely separated from the bran and germs. Millstones grind the wheat down so fine that the bran and germs can not be entirely separated from the flour without taking some of the gluten with the bran, thus reducing the strength of the flour; or to effect a complete separation the middlings must be ground so fine as to run the risk of heating the gluten, and destroying its life. By what kind of a chemical process heating the gluten destroys its life, we can not say, but it is an old tradition that by grinding too close the flour may be killed, so that it will not rise.

Oleomargarine.

So much has recently been said about the only competitor which butter ever had—oleomargarine, that a brief description of it may not be out of place. In an exchange we find the following, which is as short and clear as we could make it, describing the method of making what many people eat for butter.

The fat by which the intestines of cattle are covered and the caul are the only parts which should be used. This, after becoming entirely cold, is thoroughly washed in water two or three times, to rid it completely of impurities, after which it is cut into small pieces, making a kind of pulp. This is passed through a kind of sieve, to render the pulp of less consistency. It is then melted at a low temperature and constantly stirred. The clear fat or oil is then run off into vats; the coarsest part of residuum remaining in the melting pots. From the vats the oil is taken to a cooling room, where, in metal-lined vessels, at a temperature of about 85 degrees, it assumes a granulated form. This is then submitted to a powerful pressure, by which the oil is separated, and runs off into a tank, while the remainder, called stealing, remains in thin white sheets. This, with the result of the washings and the settlings in the melting pots, comprises all that was in the fat, except the oil obtained from the presses. This oil now goes to the churning room, where it is mixed with one-fifth milk, and churned warm about half or three-quarters of an hour, or until it obtains a consistency sufficient to be called butter; but it is very uneven in density and appearance. It is run into coolers and mixed with broken ice, from which, after becoming thoroughly cold, it is separated. Then it goes through what may be called a mixing machine which it leaves uniform throughout in color and texture, and is afterwards salted and worked, which completes the manufacture. Oleomargarine, if properly made from the fat of healthy animals, has so close a resemblance to good butter, as to deceive the best judges.

Nor can it be said to be unhealthy. Those who eat it declare it is preferable to poor butter. This is a mere matter of taste. No tangible objection can be raised to either making or selling it, provided it is sold on its merits.

Potatoes.

American farmers, and especially those of Kansas, have, within a year, learned a lesson from which they ought to profit largely with reference to the raising of these important factors in home economy. With our fertile soil and favorable climate, we ought to be able to raise enough for our own use, surely, no matter what kind of a season we have. But in the year 1881, we came far short of doing it. Potatoes were imported from the Canadian provinces and from Great Britain and Germany. Up to December 31, last, the number

of foreign potatoes received at New York city alone was 749,000 sacks, and within the following three months at least 800,000 more were landed at the same market. The sacks averaged about three bushels each, making an aggregate for the winter season of 1881-2 of 4,500,000 bushels. This does not include what came in at other ports, and at places along the border. Kansas bought immense quantities of potatoes from states north of us last winter and spring, and the drain from our pockets for these importations ceased only with the incoming of the present crop of early potatoes. The price ran up \$3.50 a bushel here. One consoling fact about all this is, that our home article always brought higher prices than the imported, and that was because it was better. Besides that, had it not been for the importations our home crop would have risen to almost fabulous prices; for in that respect, at least, farmers are very much like other people—they want the highest prices going. That the high prices were good for farmers no one will deny; but it was for those only who had potatoes to sell. Many farmers had none to either eat or sell; hence they were compelled to pay current prices or do without potatoes.

We ought not to run short of any staple crop used for food. The season in 1881 was exceptional, we all know, still many farmers had plenty of potatoes for their own use and some to spare. Surely the little patches on which these prolific returns were made, were not outside the influences of a season which was so generally hard on crops. There must have been something in the soil, or in the cultivation, different from those of their neighbors to produce so much better results.

We call attention to this matter for the purpose of stimulating efforts toward a better culture of potatoes. Many farmers give no more attention to their potato fields than they do to any other neglected part of their premises. Potatoes need attention at particular times in the season as much as cotton, corn or tobacco. This is specially true in dry seasons. There are many successful potato raisers in Kansas, and a large number of them are among the readers of the KANSAS FARMER. They, of course, will read this, and when they do, if they have the good of their fellowmen at heart, and desire to give them some good ideas on potato culture, we hope they will not feel offended when we say that our columns are open to them. The best, cleanest and largest potatoes ever raised by the writer of this were grown in fresh prairie sod in Kansas. We plowed the raw prairie and stuck pieces of potatoes under the edges of the last turned furrow, then covered with the next tured sod, and did nothing else to them except to lift them out in the fall. That was in 1870.

The New Kansas Farmer Company.

Our readers will remember that in March our Mr. Ricks died. His partner, Prof. DeMotte, purchased the deceased's interest; and after the old business was settled up, he disposed of a two-thirds interest in the paper. This change only adds strength. The FARMER will go right along, getting better and stronger all the time.

The Topeka Daily Capital, referring to the matter, is good enough to say of the new company:

Dr. DeMotte, the former proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, yesterday sold a controlling interest in that paper, and "The Kansas Farmer Company," with the following officers is the result: Dr. H. C. DeMotte, president; R. E. Brown, treasurer and business manager, and Mr. H. A. Heath, general agent. The paper is to be enlarged and improved about January 1st, and Judge W. A. Pfeffer, its able editor, is to continue in charge.

Mr. R. R. Brown is an old Kansan, and his well known business capacity and literary tastes well qualify him for this new and responsible position, and we have no doubt, that under his management the FARMER will assume new proportions in its usefulness to the industries of the state. Mr. Heath has been acting as general solicitor during the past nine months, and his unusual success demonstrates his peculiar fitness for the general agency.

For the present, Dr. DeMotte will not be re-assumed connected with the paper, and in September next will resume his duties as vice-president and professor of mathematics in the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois.

Osage Orange for Silkworms.

Mr. L. S. Crozier, the pioneer silk grower of Kansas, whose present P. O. address is Corinth, Mississippi, has an interesting letter on our first page. It will be seen that he does not regard the O-sage Orange very favorably as a help in the silk business. In his letter he does not assign any reason for this, but in a private letter to the editor he mentions the fact that the thorns of the Osage Orange tree are much in the way, and so far as we can judge from what he writes, this is his strongest objection. It is a fact that competent persons have experimented with the leaves of this tree, and have published their conclusions that the silk raised from them is as good as that raised from the mulberry. It is a fact, also, that all competent persons admire the growing of mulberry in preference to the Osage Orange; so that it is probably true that while the leaves of the latter may be as good, the danger of tearing the silk while handling the thorny bushes, ought to be avoided as soon as it can be done. This, however, may be only a whim of Mr. Crozier's arising from his having had no experience with the Osage Orange. He promises more letters, and we hope he will be explicit on this part of his subject, for our readers are very much interested in it.

Alfalfa.

We desire to direct attention to Dr. Eidson's letter in another place, in which he writes about alfalfa, and asks several pertinent questions. The Doctor is a stock man, and has sown a good deal of alfalfa seed. He has doubts about the qualities of the grass, and he gives the reasons for his doubts. We have never had any experience with alfalfa, but some of our readers have, and we would be pleased to publish anything they may have to say on the subject.

Good Bye, UNCLE JOE.

This week completes the story GERALDINE. We hope our readers will not forget our request of last week respecting your judgment upon the merits of the story, and whether we did right or wrong in publishing it. We want your opinion for our guide as to such matters in the future. We want to do all the good we can, and as little harm.

In this connection we will state that it is the author's intention to publish GERALDINE in book form as soon as possible. He wants to get it out among the people before the state campaign is over. It will make a good sized book—about 400 pages, and will sell for not more than one dollar, bound in cloth. Any of our readers that want a copy for their libraries ought to write at once, and their names will be entered, so that when the book is ready they may be notified. They can then send the price, whatever that may be. It will be as low as possible, and will not exceed \$1 at most. The order may be sent on the card giving your opinion of the story, or on a separate one, for they will all be seen by the author. Direct to UNCLE JOE, Topeka, Kas., in care of KANSAS FARMER.

One of the best definitions for Ozone is this: It is a colorless gas, possessing a decided odor, reminding one of burning sulphur, sometimes described as resembling highly-diluted chlorine gas. It can be produced by passing a series of electric discharges through air or oxygen. Schonbein in 1840 showed that it could also be produced when water was decomposed into its component elements, hydrogen and oxygen, by means of the galvanic current, ozone being evolved at the positive pole; another method is by the slow oxidation of phosphorus in the air. The odor is the same that we discover in the atmosphere immediately after a thunder storm. The odor comes from electrified oxygen, or Ozone.

The grain fields of Kansas are immense; the yield per acre will be greater than that of any previous year in the history of the state. Kansas will have occasion to use the railroads extensively for the transmission of her surplus products. Among competing highways for the Chicago market is the reliable Chicago, Alton & St. Louis line, a road thoroughly equipped, and having at its command abundant facilities for shipping all varieties of stock and grain. This road will do its part in effecting the necessary exchanges in the commercial world this year.

This, That and the Other.

"Wonderful, Wonderful Medicine!"

So exclaims a patient, Rev. J. S. Fesperman, of Statesville, North Carolina. Writing June 24, 1890, he says: "In the providence of God I owe my present state of health to your Compound Oxygen. I was near the gate of the grave, and as I believe, close to the great portals of eternal life, when I commenced taking what I now consider the greatest of all healing agents, Compound Oxygen. I can not refrain from saying, 'Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful medicine!' Physicians and friends had believed that I could not live any length of time, and I am here yet, with my large family of children, and able to walk from three to four miles every morning. I cannot speak in terms too high of your remedy." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free.

Dr. STARKY & PALLEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Mrs. Emma B. Knight canvassed Inavale precinct, Webster county, Neb., in regard to the petition asking men to vote for the impartial suffrage amendment, and out of thirty women seen in one day, twenty-nine signed it. Notwithstanding this fact, we presume the opponents of woman suffrage in that precinct will still maintain that "women do not want to vote."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

In U. S. Congress, Senator Lapham has reported favorably from the committee on woman suffrage, with a statement of the views of the minority in its favor, the bill for an amendment to the constitution giving the suffrage to women. Senator George has presented a minority report against it, and the bill has been placed on the calendar.

"Magnificent promises sometimes end paltry performances. A magnificent exception to this is found in Kidney-Wort which invariably performs more cures than it promises. Here is a single instance: 'Mother has recovered,' wrote an Illinois girl to her eastern relatives. 'She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and she has completely cured her liver complaint.'"

The Beaver City, (Neb.) paper says: "The woman's suffrage movement is gaining ground in this part of the state. Miss Rankin, the county superintendent of this county, was elected unanimously."

5 and 10 Cent Counters.

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

Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, mother of the late Bayard Taylor, has presented to a dry goods house in Philadelphia a handsome skein of silk, reeled and spun with her own hands, in the eighty-third year of her age.

A Wise Word from Addison.

Says Addison: "Health and cheerfulness mutually beget each other." There are volumes of truth in this. It is difficult to look at the world through cheery glasses, when disease has set in upon the loins and back, and when the liver and kidneys are out of order. But cheerfulness returns with Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, because it brings health to the afflicted. The aching head, the hollow skin, the hollow eye, the distressed feeling, the bent body, the despondent mind, give way before Hunt's Remedy to the bloom of health, the bounding step, the cheerful spirit, the renewed strength, and to a prolonged lease of vigorous life.

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

Literary Notes from the Century Co.

It may not be generally known to landsmen, but all sailors are aware that, with strong and favoring wind, it is possible for a sailing vessel to equal the speed of an Atlantic steamship. Mr. Benjamin, in his article on "The Evolution of the American Yacht" in the July Century, compares the time made by some sailing ships twenty and thirty years ago with that of the fastest steamers of to-day. In one of the "fastest passages ever made" by the Alaska, her greatest run was 419 miles in twenty-four hours. Before 1850, the ship James Baines, built by Donald

McKay, ran 495 miles in twenty-four hours. The ship Red Jacket, built at Rockland, Maine, ran 2,285 miles in seven days, or 325 miles per diem for a week. The Flying Cloud, McKay's most celebrated ship, once made 974 knots, or 433 miles, in twenty-four hours and twenty-five minutes, equal to 17.17 miles per hour. The difficulty sailing vessels experience in competing with craft whose motive power is steam lies, not in the ability of the ships, but in the fact that the wind is unsteady.

Millinery.

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

Speaking of rowdism and pugilism in colleges, the Lynn Union says: "If, however, their doors could be opened for the admission of lady students, all the barbarism of college life would give way before the restraining and elevating influence which their presence would bring. Woman is the factor that will yet solve this troublesome problem."

Never Fails.

No instance of a failure on record when Simmons Liver Regulator has been properly taken. It removes bilious secretions, cures dyspepsia, constipation and sick headache, strengthens the kidneys and gently assists Nature. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zellan & Co.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Des Moines recently purchased two acres of land north of the city, and will prepare a home for fallen women in the building now on the property.

Can't Get It.

Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

At a school district in Lancaster precinct, just east of Lincoln, Neb., as many women as men attended the annual school meeting, and Mrs. Perkey was elected as a member of the school-board.

Don't Die in the House.

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

The ten thousand school ma'ams, who go down the highways of Iowa every morning with linen aprons on, and with the love of liberty and truth in their hearts, who have made Iowa what it is, more than any other 'coven forces in it, would take any state in the south and make its citizens liberal, intelligent, progressive, refined and republican in ten years.—Iowa State Register.

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

Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Richmond, Ind., read a paper on employing lady physicians in hospitals for insane women, before a convention of regular physicians last week.

"Lynn, Mass., always was a good place for health, but it has become a modern Bethesda since Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of 233 Western Avenue, made her great discovery of the Vegetable Compound, or panacea for the principal ills that afflict the fair creation. This differs, however, from the ancient secret of marvellous cures in this important particular: The healing agent, with all its virtues, can be sent to order by express or mail all over the world."

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.

The question of the admission of Columbia College is to come before the trustees of that institution at its next meeting, in June. The petitioners have gathered a mass of very weighty testimony in favor of admitting women to the privileges of university education.

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

The next annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Omaha, Nebraska, early in October.

Brain and Nerve.

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

The city government of Portland, is considering the advisability of appointing a woman city physician. There are three women doctors in that city.

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

Millinery.

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

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams

of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1st class stock. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., "Capital View Sheep Farm," Topeka, Kas.

Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAWES, Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas. Importer and Breeder 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, calves and calves.

Pure Short-Horn Cattle.

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

1,400 SHEEP

AND A RANCH

FOR SALE.

WITH OR WITHOUT RANCH.

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

For particulars and full description address

J. K. Finley,

EMPORIA, KAS.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

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

The Last of Guitau.

The depraved assassin will not disgust the world longer with his presence or his filth. Last Friday his sentence was duly executed and the loathsome wretch was judicially hanged.

But he was tried and convicted under the same protection that would have been accorded to the most exalted citizen or officer of the land.

Washington, June 30--The rotunda was thrown open at 10, and the newspaper men at once flocked in. There were few other persons there except the jail guards and a squad of artillery men.

Early this morning the prisoners in that part of the jail overlooking where the gallows stands were all removed to other quarters and locked in the cells. Dr. Hicks and J. W. Guitau went with Gen. Crocker to the scaffold together with a number of guards.

The following is the full text of Guitau's prayer as he had prepared to read it:

"MY DYING PRAYER ON THE GALLOWES." "Father, now I go to Thee and the Savior. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do, and I am only too happy to go to Thee.

"The world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it. Thou knowest Thou didst in spite of Garfield's removal, and only good has come from this. This is the best proof that the inspiration came from Thee, and I have set it forth in my book that all men may read and may know that Thou, Father, did inspire the act for which I am murdered.

Father, Thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me, and now I will go to Thee and the Savior without the slightest ill will toward a human being. Farewell ye men of earth."

Shortly before 12 o'clock Guitau seemed to break down completely, burst into tears and sobbed hysterically. Dr. Hicks sat by his side, fanning him, and vainly trying to calm him.

There are now employed in the public schools of Massachusetts, 8661 teachers, of whom 7127 are women.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1876. GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iowa, 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 citizens and soil.

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. Send for Catalogue to DOWNS & ALLEN, 178 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

still with a firm voice: I am now going to read some verses, which are intended to indicate my feelings at the moment of leaving this world.

The attendants then pinioned his legs and carefully adjusted the noose about his neck. Mr. Strong pulled the black cap over his head, and, as he did so, Guitau called out in a loud tone: "Glory, glory, glory!"

Instantly the spring was touched, the drop fell and Guitau fell in the hole. The body turned partially around, but there was not the slightest perceptible movement of the limbs.

At least forty seconds after the drop fell the body hung motionless. Then there was a slight motion of the shoulders and loins, due to muscular contraction. Three minutes after the drop fell the body was lowered to be examined by the physicians.

formed in line and passing between the scaffold and wall of the jail viewed the remains. Some jail officers, two or three physicians, and Dr. Hicks stood about the coffin.

JOHN W. GUITAU joined the company and fanned his dead brother's face to keep away the flies.

Washington, July 1. The services at the funeral of Guitau were very simple. Nobody was permitted to be present except members of the family, the warden of the jail, the undertaker and his employees.

The only persons present besides the necessary employees were John W. Guitau, Mrs. Scoville, Miss Cheva, Rev. Mr. Hicks and Gen. Crocker.

The body lay in a coffin on a table. After the autopsy had been made the remains appeared about the same as yesterday, except that there was a slight discoloration at the temples, where the scalp had been turned over the face while the brain was being removed; otherwise there was nothing in the appearance of the face of the corpse to indicate the fact that an autopsy had been made.

The coffin was closed and the remains removed by the undertaker and assistants to the corridor of the jail, where a portion of the stone floor had been taken up and a grave dug. There were no services at the grave, and Mrs. Scoville and Miss Chevalier did not attend the burial.

Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes, and you will be happy. Any of the fashionable colors for 10 cents.

Senior Anthony has just been re-elected for the fifth time. He is a firm friend of woman suffrage.

Answer This. Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters has not or can not cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value.

Prospect Farm. This young Clydesdale Stallion was bred by imported Donald Dinnie, grand sire imp. St. George's K. K. sire imp. St. Lawrence. Terms \$15 to insure. Owned by H. W. McAlfee, 2 miles west of Topeka, 8th Street road.



THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE 100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out at cost. Write for price list. FALL BROS., Fulton, Ky.

A NOTED BUT UNTILTED WOMAN.

(From the Boston Globe.)



Mrs. Pinkham is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman."

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It costs only \$1 per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

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

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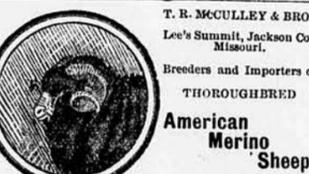
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Trains on the following railroads run into these yards: Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad), Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway, Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W., Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

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CHANG. 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 lead ing breeders throughout the United States.

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

CAPITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls, Plymouth Rock Eggs, yard No. 1, \$2.00; yard No. 2, \$1.50. Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per sitting, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1890 and 1891. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

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GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER XX.

As might be inferred a good many reformers of the Nimbleton county were elected in the campaign pending when we were last in Kansas, and I was anxious to see a Reform legislature; so I went up to look at it. I think I saw at least twenty-five members pay their railroad fare to the state capitol with "legislative passes." These men were nearly all Reformers. They could be distinguished on the train not only by their passes, but by the scornful looks they buried at the conductor when he collected the fare.

That pass business was a study for me, though it seemed to be well understood by those members of the legislature. What puzzled me was, why a member of the legislature should be entitled to ride on railroads free when the great body of the people were required to pay. It cost twenty-four dollars to go where every one of them went for nothing. I asked one gentleman whom I had seen paying his fare with a paper which was returned to him after the conductor had copied its number, whether he was a member of the legislature. He replied that he was not; he was a Judge of the District Court. On inquiring of another gentleman who had paid his fare in the same way, I learned that he was "going to look on;" another was a "candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House;" another was "going up to get a clerkship on a committee;" another was a "newspaper man." I soon began to wonder whether a twenty-four dollar fare was enough to pay for the transporting of all these men; and if so, whether it would not be more in accord with common justice to reduce the fare so that every passenger would pay his way and it would not be so expensive for any one. But then, some other passengers came aboard who were not members of the legislature, nor judges, nor lobbyists, nor candidates, nor editors, and they paid just as I did, and then I felt that I was at least equal with the common herd, and that was some relief.

It would be impossible for any legislative body to transact business without proper organization, and therefore the first thing to be done after a reform member arrived was to resolve himself into a caucus and fix up an article. This may appear strange if not unreasonable to one who never understood the Nimbleton theory of reform. It is common for great political parties to agree in general caucus upon the candidates they will support for the various offices to be filled; but Reformers don't do it that way; when the reader understands the reason of it, he will agree with me, I think, that the Reformers were right. Take the county of Hancock as an example. Judge Nimbleton represented one district in that county and Captain Talker the other. There was a town of considerable importance in each of those districts, and these honorable gentlemen lived in those two towns. Damascus was the county seat and Pompeii wasn't. The citizens of Damascus, more especially Esquire Catchpenny and the Hon. Mr. Nimbleton, were largely interested in a certain measure of reform which would insure the payment of a good many thousand dollars of county warrants which these two gentlemen had purchased at ten or fifteen per cent. of their face; but the Reformers of Pompeii did not care anything about that. Then, there were the Hon. Mr. Talker and Judge Coke, of the latter city, who, under the earlier administration of Hancock county, had done a large business in the rabbit scalp trade, extending into three or four other counties, and even far down into Indian Territory. They went into the country and established agencies where they bought up rabbit scalps at ten cents a dozen, then brought them in and presented them to the county clerk, who, under an order from the commissioners, issued county scrip for the scalps at ten cents apiece. Messrs. Talker and Coke had warrants amounting in the grand aggregate, to upwards of ten thousand dollars, and all for rabbit scalps. The rabbit scalp business was done at Pompeii, and by the two gentlemen named. They naturally were interested in a reform measure which would secure the payment of their scrip, but it so happened that Messrs. Nimbleton and Catchpenny didn't care anything about the rabbit scalp scrip. The reader will at once see that the conflicting interests of the two representatives made it practically impossible for them to unite upon any one line of policy touching the organization of the legislature. What one wanted the other desired to defeat. And this discovery—another admirable trait of the Reformers of that day—distrust of his fellow Reformers. It became absolutely necessary therefore, that every Reformers should keep his own counsel and hold his own caucus, at all events, until he should discover some other Reformers from another part of the state who had a pet measure and needed help. Besides this, it was not easy, outside of a railway car and after the election, to distinguish a reformer at night. The best way to learn who were and who were not Reformers was to wait and see the bills which should be introduced.

There was a great deal of heavy work done on the making up of the bills. Every candidate for Speaker of the House, had been informed by at least seventy-five honorable members what must be done with reference to one or more particular committees. Everybody knows that the preliminary work of legislation is all done by committees. The presiding officer of the body always appoints these committees. The object is to systemize the work to be done. All the matter to come before a legislature may be divided into classes, as law, agriculture, corporations, railroads, expenditures, taxation, claims, public buildings, etc. A committee is appointed for every class, and these classes are all named in the rules which are adopted to govern the body. The appointment of the necessary committees is always the first work done after the officers are elected. Then, when a bill or resolution is introduced, the presiding officer refers it to the committee which has charge of such matter as is referred to in the bill. All matter which is proposed to enact into law, is, when first introduced, and until finally passed by both houses, called a "Bill." When a bill is referred to a committee, it is not heard of again until the committee have examined it and reported it back to the body with a recommendation "that it be passed," or "that it be rejected," or "that some other course be pursued," suggesting that course. Then it is put on the calendar and comes up for debate in the "Committee of the whole house," when it is discussed in the body. The recommendation of the committee has much to do with the fate of a bill; often a bill is passed on such recommendation without debate in committee of the whole. Hence it is, that these committees are very important parts of a legislative body. And the man who has business to present to the legislature, has great interest in the make-up of the particular committee to which his bill is referable. This shows the reason why so many gentlemen offered assistance to the speaker in making up his committees. If a man wanted the state to pay a particular bill, that man was interested in having the committee on ways and means and the committee on claims properly made up. If a man wanted a special act to authorize the changing of a creek channel, damming a river or establishing a turnpike, he would direct his attention to the committee on corporations. If another desired the erection of a public building in his town and on his own land, he would look after the committee on public buildings. With so much interested assistance it was not difficult for the Speaker to make up his committees so as to suit every honorable member.

The bills introduced on the first day after the organization of the House were evidence of the capacity and patriotism of the gentlemen composing the body. There were just five hundred and fifty-one bills presented that day which any one will admit was enough. They were all read by their title, then, the rules were suspended, when they were read a second time and referred to appropriate committees. Of the five hundred and fifty-one bills, one hundred and nine were to legalize the acts of notaries public; seventy-four to vacate all lots in townships; twenty-two to change boundaries of counties; eighty-seven to authorize townships, counties and cities to fund their indebtedness; sixty-three to authorize certain counties, cities and townships to compromise their railroad indebtedness; one hundred and thirty-seven to authorize certain counties and cities, through their officers, to issue bonds to pay county and city warrants outstanding, forty-one to authorize the

erection of certain public buildings and to do certain public work, seventeen to direct the state treasurer to pay certain claims, and one on miscellaneous subjects. There were a few bills introduced afterwards on other days, such as appropriations to pay the per diem and mileage of members, to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, to change names, remove political disabilities, etc.; but mention those first introduced specially because they show the drift of the reform movement.

As above stated, all these bills were referred to appropriate committees for examination and report. Committee work in a legislative body is interesting if not laborious. I attended some of their meetings. There was the judiciary committee, for instance. It was composed of lawyers, and it was to be expected Judge Nimbleton would be a member. Indeed, he was first named on the committee, and therefore, by courtesy, its chairman. To that committee were referred all bills requiring special exercise of legislative authority. This included all those which proposed to authorize municipal corporations to issue bonds, fund indebtedness, compromise with creditors, etc. Judge Nimbleton's bill was referred to his committee, and so was that of Captain Talker, and two or three hundred others. If the bills from the county of Hancock were referred to him, he had seen before the committee. Nimbleton might have pigeon-holed Talker's bill and recommended his own, but such was not the case. There were many others of precisely the same kind, though intended to cover a variety of equally meritorious cases. More than this, every interested man had one or five friends and hired lobbyists to leg for him and urge his bill before the committee. Now, where ten men, having large interests at stake, are, every one, represented by two or three active workers, and they put their whole force into action, they present a formidable lobby. Captain Talker knew that his colleagues would not meddle; he had the lobbyist rabbit scalp bill if he had an opportunity, united with thirteen other gentlemen, all members, who had bills just as proper and important as his; and when the combined array swooped down upon the committee to urge a favorable report, that settled the matter. If Judge Nimbleton had dared to say aught against Talker's bill, his would have been slaughtered without mercy. It therefore became that gentleman to act judiciously and speak kindly of his colleague's bill.

To be a little more specific about some of these proposed measures of legislation let me say that, besides the rabbit scalp bill, and Nimbleton's county and city warrant bill, there was one introduced by the gentlemen from Montezuma county, Mr. Skyraker, whose residence was on the townsite of historic Roswell. The trouble with him was, that he and George Roswell had owned the townsite, and had sold the lots, many of them for cash, it is true, and had received a thousand dollars for every one they had paid out for the land, but they had also sold a great many on time and had received nothing for them; besides all this, they had dug a well or two, built bridges, a gin-house, a city hall, and made several other improvements for which the city had issued its warrants in sums equal to at least ten times the actual cost of the work. Now, that the city had vanished, all this indebtedness remained on their hands, and the prospect for its payment was gloomy unless the legislature should interpose its sovereign power of appropriation. Hence Mr. Skyraker's bill. It proposed first, that Montezuma county should assume the indebtedness of the city; and second, that the townsite should be vacated, and the lands revert to the original owners, Mr. Roswell and half a dozen lawyers were present to urge the passage of this bill. Then, there was Mr. Cato's bill. He had been engaged in a little enterprise with two or three other gentlemen in which the good of the state assumed a leading part. They were exploring the Panther bottoms belonging to the Osages to ascertain the feasibility of changing the channel of Panther river so as to obtain forty or fifty feet fall for a great manufacturing center, and the Indians one night wrongfully removed all their horses, and camp and garrison equipage, which, though not worth more than two hundred dollars at the time they were taken, had increased in value by the time they got into Mr. Cato's bill, to forty-five thousand dollars, and it was proposed that the state should pay this amount, on the ground that the state ought to protect her citizens. Mr. Cato was from the county of Cotozaco.

Another important bill was that to pay Mr. Jonadab Grundy, Jasper Longneck and Millades Cicero for services in capturing thieves and stolen property in Hancock and adjoining counties south. This was one of the most important measures of reform before the legislature, and it had the united support of both the members from Hancock county, which, of itself spoke well for the bill. I have no authority for stating that the members from that county had any personal interest in the matter, but it is not at all unreasonable that they should have; for every man named in the bill was a Reformers and had performed Herculean labors in promoting the interests of the Hancock county candidates for the legislature in the campaign. Indeed, no other men had worked so hard as these to defeat the election of Manly and Born. The fact that the two members were both in favor of the bill is another reason for supposing that they were both interested in its becoming a law, because Reformers of that advanced school always shared in the success of their friends.

But aside from their personal interest in the bill, it had other merits. In all new settlements, it sometimes becomes an important question how to protect the settled lands from the depredations of horse thieves and other wicked people. It was that way in Hancock county in its primitive and innocent days. A good many horses and cattle, and sometimes a dog, were stolen, and the people were practically without remedy. In that emergency the gentlemen named in this bill undertook the patriotic duty of capturing the stolen property and returning it to the owners. It was of no importance that the thieves should be captured, because there were no courts to speak of in the county, and no jails to hold prisoners, so they were cared for by unknown persons—that is to say, by persons unknown to the law and to the owners of the property. Messrs. Grundy, Longneck and Cicero, who, of course knew nothing about the stolen property until they were informed by the unfortunate losers, made a business of hunting up all such lost goods and chattels. I know it was often quietly charged against those gentlemen, for I heard the accusations made the very day they made speeches in the Reform convention at Damascus, that they, themselves, were the thieves, that they hid the property away, and then took pay from the owners for its delivery to them, to protect the stolen property would believe such a story; and, even if it were true, the legislature knew nothing about it, and Messrs. Nimbleton and Talker were there to hurl back any such imputations if they had been made.

The amount involved in the bill was large—another argument in its favor which, however, the lobby did not urge, only twenty seven thousand dollars. If it had been small, say fifteen or twenty dollars, every Reformers in the legislature would have denounced the bill as a fraud on its face without examination; for small claims invariably are regarded with suspicion by a body of Reformers. The larger the amount demanded in a bill, the more favor it receives from them. That is all proper enough, too; for small things always look small; and there is no good reason why the rule should be varied in case of a claim before the legislature. Do you ask me if all those bills were passed? What is a legislature for, if not to pass its own bills?

Committees, however, do not perform all the labor of a legislative body; they do the preliminary work only, and recommend to the main body for passage, amendment or rejection of such bills as were referred to them. When the bills are reported to the general body, they are then discussed in committee of the whole house, and are there receive their final recommendation, and are passed or rejected accordingly. It is when the whole body is in session that the bill has the best opportunity of witnessing the proceedings which the PEOPLE hear about and read. What is done in committee rarely gets before the public eye. That may in some measure account for the general ignorance of the inside workings of a legislative body.

It is there, in full house, where big men tower up like giants, and little men are dwarfed. There is where eloquence and oratory and uncombed are displayed and modest merit eclipsed in the shadow of genius. It is there, also, where the members learn who among them wear feathered crowns, and whose are the shoes of lead. Mr. Nimbleton may be taken as an illustration. When the session first opened, he, at once sprang to the front as he had often done in a justice's court at Damascus, and the reporters wrote him down as the "leader of the house." At the end of ten days his fellow members quietly voted him a fraud. Then, as a case in point, Mr. Shawdwan, of Bolivar county, a modest, unobtrusive man, whose voice was not heard in any address to the presiding officer until the session was fairly under way, and then only in the most simple, unostentatious manner. He had no axes to grind, no pet local measure, and hence was not mixed up in any ambitious schemes. He was free, and sensible, free. The reformers had no use for him, and it was well he did not show his head above water when the big ships were launched; for in that case he would have been drowned in the surging waves.

There are always some members in every public body

that are not reformers, and they are apt to work together, making their combined forces available when the time for action comes, for they are silly enough to have confidence in one another. It is fortunate, however, for the welfare of reform that this class of men is not large. Mr. Shawdwan was one of them. He had not the surface gloss of a Nimbleton, but he had a large fund of what the impracticables insist on styling common sense. More than that: He had got it into his head that he was there representing all the people of his district, and not only one or two men who had claims before the legislature for payment. He was simple enough to believe that every word he uttered and every vote he gave in that body were the word and vote of the people whose ballots sent him there. He was fanatical enough to insist that no matter what his private opinions on any subject might be, if he knew what his constituents desired him to do, it was his duty to do that thing. He had an idea that he was a representative person; that to him, for the time being, and for the purposes of that legislature, was merged the whole district; that his conduct reflected back on his people at home; and that as they had placed an important trust in his hands, he must not betray it. These were, undoubtedly, all impracticable and foolish ideas for a member of the legislature to entertain. Among the reformers, however, there were some men; but he had them, and as I was going to say, he attracted no attention at first, because he did not exhibit himself. You know there is a great deal in that. If a man wants to be noticed he must turn showman, and he will soon be recognized by the boys at a distance as the clown. Mr. Shawdwan did not start until he was ready to go. He did not speak unless he had something to say, and not until he knew what it was. As a natural consequence, when he spoke he said something. Having done some thinking himself, he was prepared to propose something that would set other men to thinking. Among the measures he introduced, (all very impracticable, it must be admitted when viewed from a Reformers standpoint,) was one for reorganizing county administration for the purpose of reducing expenses; one for abolishing the office of county attorney, and establishing that of District Prosecutor; one for paying assessors per capita and per lot or farm for assessing property instead of by the day; one for abolishing the county board of equalization and requiring the duty of equalizing taxation to be performed by a state board; one for appointing commissioners to examine and report upon the general subject of railway transportation, so that the next legislature would be informed whether any additional legislation was necessary; and if so what; one to lessen the cost of litigation; one to prevent and punish fraud at elections; one to cheapen the laying out of roads; one to authorize the establishment of school district libraries; one to encourage home manufactures; one to provide against infectious diseases among stock; and one to consolidate the management of the state charitable institutions.

The character of these measures was such as to inspire little respect for them among the reform members, because their time was taken up largely in forwarding their own bills; they considered the reform measures necessary, but at that time, I do not mean to say that those honorable gentlemen spent all their time on legislative work, for they did not. Reformers never do that. They had studied the whole field over carefully, every one for himself, before and during the election campaign; they had matured all their plans before voting to the capitol, and now had only to secure votes enough to pass their bills. The rest of the time they could and did devote to social enjoyment. They were petted and flattered by all the lobbyists, because they, the lobbyists, wanted good, jolly fellows to do their legwork. They furnished oysters and champagne and cigars, and whiskey and other entertainments for these good natured legislators. The railway companies, too, took pains to make the stay of this clever body of gentlemen at the capitol pleasant. Major Brown and half a dozen other railroad men, were as regular in their attentions to this class of the members as it was possible to be; not, perhaps, because of any supreme merit on their part, but rather, as Major Brown was vulgar enough to put it, because if they were not watched they might do some public mischief. Shawdwan and his class of visionaries did not need any watching in the judgment of men like Major Brown, because, as they said, "they want to do right, and when men are actuated by honest motives, and have a good sense to back them, no interest will suffer in their hands." In talking over of this very matter, the Major remarked to me that—

"If the entire legislature was composed of such men as Shawdwan, railroad men would be glad to assist them in shaping reasonable and fair legislation. They have brains enough to comprehend the magnitude of the railway subject; they have enterprise enough to place all doubts and uncertainties in the margin in favor of these great civilizers; they are able to understand how the state could have endured all this with so much composure, and escape with so little failure of mental and physical energy, upon any other theory than this calm philosophy of religion. She had human sympathies and womanly instincts, the same as other women; her heart was as tender, her love as sincere, and her hatred as intense as mine. But stronger than love or hate toward human beings is that trusting reliance upon a higher power which gives us courage in the darkest times and steadies us when the way is rough. So, when her sorrows came, she looked beyond them to the cause, and did not cast the blame on God. When her husband started on the downward road; when her earnings of years began to dwindle away; when her children were slain, and her heroic companion became a maniac, she did not think it a punishment inflicted to check up some wayward mortal and turn him toward God; but she believed what she knew—that strong drink and social vice had done it all. Then, when we understand her strength of reason and will, we need not be surprised at her present condition. Instead of wasting away in flesh, and yielding to melancholy, praying for death, and making others as miserable as herself, a glow of robust health shone upon her features; her face was fuller than it ever was before, her weight had increased several pounds, and the few gray hairs showing themselves only served to beautify her age. Her voice was as clear as it ever was, and her eyes as steady. Her suffering had made her both better and handsomer. For it is true, dear reader, that kindness, tenderness, politeness, and consideration for others makes us all better when we do not faint with suffering makes us all better when we do not faint with fall. If this woman was good before, she was a better now; if she was pretty then, she was stately now; if she did not move with so much ease as she did twenty years before, it was with more grace; if she spoke less frequently, her words were kinder and of greater worth; if she did not laugh as often, her smiles were richer in meaning.

Besides all this, as it appears to me, a good woman's beauty grows with her years. The bright bloom of girlhood, with all its follies and weakness, fades away; the young man whose experience is all before him; but to one who has seen something of the world and weathered its storms, the tender steadiness of an experienced woman's face is a map to be studied with profit. As the influences of passing years leave their traces, her features become more womanly; and when the silver hairs grow, and the furrows come, they only add beauty as time adds wisdom.

That was a singular family. Of the four, only two of us were of blood relationship. There was Mortimer Montrose, whom I had first seen besmeared with ink and dirt of a printing office, treading on a dog's tail and carrying beer. Why was he here? May it be true that at some fit time Sister Mary, from her spirit house, whispered to me that this little printer boy would some day be a good friend and protector for the tender girl she left on earth; and was my own mind in sympathy with such a thought? Be that as it may, the suggestion is not unpleasant, for we do not know what may happen. And then, there was little Mary, blithe, and merry, and good. Why was she here? Why had not an aunt or some married relative taken the helpless orphan to a friendly home? Was she here to meet and grow up in the pure country air with one who, when the pitiless storms of life come, as come they will, and beat upon her, shall be at her side; that she shall have the manly breast of a farmer boy to lean against and his brave arm to support her? And was it the awkward instrument of all this good? And stranger, if possible, than these, there was she whose kind words had comforted me

sent there. It was not because there were no sensible men in the county, for several of his constituents visited the capitol during the session, and they were intelligent men. I talked with them about it, and they said that some fellow had put the notion into Lycurgus' head, and he was so elated with it that every body voted for him just to please him. But they were learning something by their cowardice, they said. They had not considered the importance of the position he was to fill; but now, that they saw what a sorry figure he cut, they would never help to send another fool to the legislature.

Mr. Shawdwan, a farmer, worked like a beaver. He was recognized as the hardest working man in the House. Not one of his bills passed, but he worked all of them up to a third reading and forced a vote on them in committee of the whole. It must not be understood that he was a failure simply because his bills did not pass. If he did nothing else, his sobriety, industry, and manly intelligence inspired great respect for him and for his constituency. But he did more than that. He sowed good seed every day he was there. Every bill he offered contained germs of practical statesmanship; and I may say in passing that some of his thoughts then expressed have since borne good fruit, and his opinion touching the great subject of transportation must be adopted before any practical good can come of legislation in that direction. It is too big a subject for little men to handle, and too important to justify hasty or ill-considered action. That legislation is needed no one dare deny, but it must be wise, fair, clear and susceptible of rigid enforcement.

There were merits in Mr. Shawdwan's bills, and had it not been that there was such urgent need of reform measures, such as I have mentioned, it is possible that Mr. Shawdwan's proposals might have been seen in the laws passed at that session. If all the farmers in the state had done like those of Bolivar county, and sent up such men as Shawdwan, the state would not have had quite so much of reform but it would have saved a good deal of money.

CHAPTER XXI.

When I returned to our home the air of spring had come. The wild crocus had appeared on the southern slopes of the prairie and grass was starting in the creek bottoms. It was a pleasant time to get back to the home grounds, when nature was marshaling her unseen forces for the season's work.

Mortimer and Mary were ruddy and strong. They had raked off the house grounds neatly, and put the dead leaves and grass in the barn yard; they had removed the wrappings from the young trees, and had prepared the ground about the shrubs for dressing upon my return. Mrs. Blucher looked better than I had seen her at any time since '89. The pale face of the last few years was changing color. It was brighter, healthier, and to me prettier. She was more lively, more talkative, moved more easily, and really appeared to be outgrowing her sorrows. The comfort of the place, its pleasant surroundings, and the merry life of her young companions, all, doubtless, aided in restoring her ease of mind. But her own strong will power was the most potent factor in the work. She was strong in her natural organism; her courage was unmeasured, and her reason was equal to any test. Had it not been so, she would have drifted with the tide years before. She looked upon life, with its pains and pleasures, its sorrows and joys, as controlled by pre-existing causes. She believed that God, in His wisdom and power had formulated the plan of His creation in accordance with His own supreme will, and had made His laws so as to execute and perpetuate His methods.

A philosophy so broad as this could harmonize all conflicts of denominational religion; could recognize good wherever found, and account for all the misfortunes and griefs of men. It opens up to the individual believer an immeasurable field of progress where every earnest soul is working up towards the great fountain; it adds grandeur to the consolations of hope; certainty to the eternity of immortal joys; and it lends glory and honor to the Father's name. It adds reason to religion, stability to faith, and solves the hardest problems of life. It makes God appear greater and it gives men strength in trouble.

Trained as this good woman was in the school of misfortune, her way full of pain, and disappointment, it would be difficult to understand how she could have endured all with so much composure, and escape with so little failure of mental and physical energy, upon any other theory than this calm philosophy of religion. She had human sympathies and womanly instincts, the same as other women; her heart was as tender, her love as sincere, and her hatred as intense as mine. But stronger than love or hate toward human beings is that trusting reliance upon a higher power which gives us courage in the darkest times and steadies us when the way is rough. So, when her sorrows came, she looked beyond them to the cause, and did not cast the blame on God. When her husband started on the downward road; when her earnings of years began to dwindle away; when her children were slain, and her heroic companion became a maniac, she did not think it a punishment inflicted to check up some wayward mortal and turn him toward God; but she believed what she knew—that strong drink and social vice had done it all. Then, when we understand her strength of reason and will, we need not be surprised at her present condition. Instead of wasting away in flesh, and yielding to melancholy, praying for death, and making others as miserable as herself, a glow of robust health shone upon her features; her face was fuller than it ever was before, her weight had increased several pounds, and the few gray hairs showing themselves only served to beautify her age. Her voice was as clear as it ever was, and her eyes as steady. Her suffering had made her both better and handsomer. For it is true, dear reader, that kindness, tenderness, politeness, and consideration for others makes us all better when we do not faint with suffering makes us all better when we do not faint with fall. If this woman was good before, she was a better now; if she was pretty then, she was stately now; if she did not move with so much ease as she did twenty years before, it was with more grace; if she spoke less frequently, her words were kinder and of greater worth; if she did not laugh as often, her smiles were richer in meaning.

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in boyhood, for whose sake I had falsified my own knowledge, and betrayed friends and companions, and had fought my way out of the betrayal; she, now grown to grave womanhood with a husband and children gone away, alone in the busy world—why was she here? Why had she not been swept to sea long, long ago, and buried in the ceaseless current? And even myself. Why was I here? This spot of earth was not selected by any effort of will or choice of my part; and yet this was my home. No disposition was ever recognized to abandon it to others. Was it all chance, more happenings without design or aim? or was it all in harmony with the will and plans of a power beyond us and higher and better? The reader may answer as best he can. Certain it is, that when men and women are governed by kindly motives, they will always find abundance of work to do other than fretting and worrying because strange things are happening every day.

Spring work was at hand, and we put our heads and hearts and hands together to do it. Vines and shrubs and trees were to be pruned and protected, garden was to be made, and spring crops provided for. The garden was the first thing. I have often thought that farmers generally neglect their gardens too much. It is as much a part of the farm as the cornfield is, and as much needs proper care. Indeed, there is no part of the farm so intimately connected with the comforts and enjoyments of the family in the house as is the garden. And its productions are not only valuable, but they are profuse when it has careful attention. The garden ought to be one of the principal objects of the farmers' care. It is a comfortable duty—pulling and plucking the vegetables and fruits of a good garden. We valued ours highly and took good care of it. Every year it returned to us more and more until it seemed as if we lived largely on what we gathered there. Then our corn ground, already prepared by a deep fall plowing and manuring, needed only a little loosening up on the surface, and it was ready for the seed. We soon had that done, and then the mechanics came and we began the building of our new house. As to its plan, I was largely indebted to the excellent judgment of Mrs. Blucher. I thought I know how a dwelling house ought to be laid out, but her suggestions were better than mine, and I adopted them.

The weather grew warmer, the trees were clothed with leaves, the prairies were green, our crops were growing and the new house grew into shape. When the harvest was gathered and the days grew shorter; when peaches and grapes and apples began to scent the air, a traveler passing, and looking in among the trees and flowers, could see the new white roof, and when the Autumn seed time had come, and on the day of the first frost, we moved into one of the coziest little homes in the world. We had no brilliant parlors with folding doors, and costly furniture; no drawing rooms nor waiting halls, but we had a kitchen, and wash room, and bath room, a pantry with cupboards and shelves; a store room secured against freezing; a dining room, with cupboards in the wall; a family room divided in two parts by sliding doors, so that all or part could be used as occasion should require.

Then, when the longer evenings came and the air was chilly, with fruits, and nuts, and books, and papers, and magazines and games, we amused and instructed ourselves and enjoyed life. One evening, when the Christmas time was near, and we were talking about the gifts we would give and receive, Mortimer and Mary retired to attend a gathering of young people at a neighbor's house; and then, the second time in my life, I was alone with the woman whose image I had carried about with me all these eventful years. She had assisted the children, as we called them, to get away and then had resumed her seat in a mood that I thought was sad. I called her attention to it and asked if she was not well.

"Oh, yes," she said "I am well—was never in better health; but some things were passing through my mind which called up my helpless condition, and that is not a pleasant thing to think about. I suppose I am too proud to be poor. I have nothing that I can give when Christmas comes. That time seems appropriate for giving and receiving gifts, and the more we give the better are we satisfied with ourselves. Nothing seems too valuable to give if we only have it."

"Good woman," I interposed, "He whose birth is commemorated on Christmas day was poor—as poor as you, and yet He gave himself. Now, let me make a suggestion to you by way of relief, and I moved my chair nearer to hers so that I sat facing her. "You fancy that you are poor, yet you are rich. I know you do not possess gold and silver, and lands and houses, but you have what is worth more in the mintage of the Master than all of them. You have the best wishes of every man, woman and child that ever knew you; you have the continued favor of Him who rewards the faithful; you have a pure, womanly nature that is now making at least one home happy."

"If that were all true," she said, interrupting me, "I could not give these things away."

"But you need not, for you can do better. You can give yourself away."

"What do you mean?" she asked, and her deep, full eyes rested on mine with a steady, thoughtful, inquiring look.

"I mean that there is, and could be no gift to me that I would be so glad to receive, and that I would prize so highly, as yourself."

"That is your wife?" she asked, still looking.

"To be the choicest gift for me."

"Then, be it so," she said. "You should have a world if I had it to give, and she knelt by my side with her hands clasped upon my shoulder, her face upraised, when she uttered these words—"I thank God that I am not forgotten." Then she kissed me and asked to be excused. She went to her room and wept.

My ambition was satisfied. To be the husband of such a woman is better than to command armies or rule a kingdom. On Christmas day we were married, and Mortimer and Mary were our attendants. There was nothing then and there has been nothing since to prevent our enjoying Christmas all the year round.

F. S. The reader, doubtless would like to know what has become of Mary and Mortimer. If you could see them in their new relation, and know how happy they are in each other's confidence, and how good they are to Aunt Jerris and Uncle Joe, you would not ask another question about them, but would wish every other married couple to be as happy as they.

[The end.]

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or Gout, Acute or Chronic.
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SURE CURE.
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Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Simple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris report 89 cures out of 100 cases within 3 days. Secured—The only discoverer of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address, free by mail. Receipt of price. Indorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address

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See that every box bears the name of Daniel Rommel sole agent and importer.

Ladies' Department.

The Day is Done.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is done, and the darkness Falls from the wings of Night...

I see the lights of the village Gleam through the rain and the mist...

A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not akin to pain...

Come, read to me some poem, Some simple and heart-felt lay...

Not from the grand old masters, Not from the bards sublime...

For like strains of martial music, Their mighty thoughts suggest...

Read from some humbler poet, Whose songs gushed from his heart...

Who, through long days of labor, And nights devoid of ease...

Such songs have power to quiet The restless pulse of care...

Then read from the treasured volume The poem of thy choice...

And the night shall be filled with music, And the cares that infest the day...

cucumbers; also chopped fine with cabbage, adding whatever spices you wish and pickled with vinegar.

String beans make nice pickles by preparing the same as for cooking, leaving the pod whole...

Carrots are good pickled the same as beets, also cut small and cooked with peas.

Will you admit another to your columns? I have seen quite a number of letters about making cream rise quick and good.

For like strains of martial music, Their mighty thoughts suggest Life's endless toil and endeavor...

And the night shall be filled with music, And the cares that infest the day...

Interesting Scraps.

Potatoes are used in making cheese in Saxony. Japan has had 149 earthquakes in the last 1500 years.

Long-haired tigers are said to be numerous in Siberia. The length of a working bee's life is about nine months.

Apples are used in making bread in some parts of France. Sixty newspapers in the United States are published by women.

It is said that the genuine bed bug is found in the nests of cliff swallows. Eleven miles of candles are made in one Cincinnati factory every day.

Sewage of Dublin running into the bay is threatening destruction to oysters. Millstones are being superseded by corrugated rollers in the manufacture of flour.

In southern California grape cuttings may be inserted into a cactus and they will grow. A block of gold—a solid yard—may be coined into 1,805,039 sovereigns—about 9,000,000.

The most important industry in southern Africa, after wool and diamonds, is ostrich farming. A falcon flew from the Canary Islands to Spain, 780 miles, in six hours.

More than twenty-five hundred children died of whooping cough in London the first four months of the current year. There are nearly twelve thousand persons employed in the cotton factories of Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina.

Buffalo are plenty in the Yellowstone country where they are slaughtered by thousands every year for their hides alone. A scholar, after receiving a severe blow on the head, lost his memory of Greek, though he sustained no other permanent loss.

The name of the great city, London, comes from the Celtic words, Suan, moon, and dun, a city on a hill. The city of the moon. From the fact that the roots of a certain plant may be used successfully in place of soap in washing clothes, comes the name soap weed.

The following sentence of only thirty-four letters contains all the letters in the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags." Freezing may be produced by a mixture of glycerine and ammonia. In volatilizing the ammonia a great degree of cold is produced.

The sawed lumber received in Chicago in 1881, if put into a floor 14 feet wide, the floor would reach entirely round the earth at the equator. Evaporation produces cold; hence, when persons perspire freely in warm weather they are more comfortable than they are if they do not.

Telegraph and telephone lines in the streets and on the house tops of the city of New York make an aggregate length of upwards of 9,000 miles. In 1841, in this country, one man with a helper could weave eight yards of fine carpet in a day. Now a girl can weave fifty yards in the same time alone.

A large canoe, well preserved, has been found near Box nearly three thousand feet above the valley of the Rhone, and four thousand feet above the sea level. In Washington county, Pa., a 2000 feet oil well was bored when gas came out with such force that it threw out the tools, weighing about 800 pounds to a height of fifty feet.

Small holdings—Babies. Appropriate name for a bull-dog—Agrippa. Aminadab's pet dog bit him the other day. He says he had no idea the dog would be the puppy traitor of such an act.

It is now fashionable to have small children for bridesmaids. The older the bride, the younger, I observe, are the child bridesmaids. Don't throw away your old flour barrels. They are useful. It has been found that an ordinary flour barrel will hold 678,900 silver dollars.

Spring trousers are so attenuated in style that when a young man of this period sits down in them he will wish that he had stood up and saved rent. With good beefsteak at twenty-five cents a pound people can almost forgive the followers of Moses for falling down and worshipping a golden calf.

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John," said Jerusha, as they stopped opposite the leopard's cage. "Waal, yes," said John, "but he's dreadfully freckled, ain't he?" "Well, my little man, aren't you barefooted

rather early this season?" said a benevolent gentleman to a youngster, this morning. "Guess not. Wuz born barefooted."

A statistician computes that 150 tons of human hair annually change hands in France. It is impossible to give the figures in this country, as the Indians keep no records. At this season, the question which interests a boy is not so much whether his life will be crowned with glory and honor, as whether his new summer vest is to be made out of his father's old trousers.

"I guess dad wishes he'd die and go to heaven," said a miser's son to his maternal parent. "Why so?" she asked, upon recovering from the astonishment. "Oh, 'cause heaven's such a cheap place to live in."

One of the managers of a hospital asked an Irish nurse which he considered the most dangerous of the many cases then in the hospital. "That sur," said Pat; he pointed to a case of surgical instruments lying on the table. An English bishop querulously remarked to his servant that he was dying. "Well, my lord," said the good fellow, "you are going to a better place."

"John," replied the prelate, with an air of conviction, "there's no place like old England!" When Mrs. Homespun heard of the recent assassination in Ireland and that it was attributed to the Irish, she exclaimed: "Massy sakes! You don't tell me the Irish have got into Ireland? Well, well, I believe they are everywhere!"

Curran, the witty Irish barrister, was pleading the cause of a certain Miss Tickle. The judge was also a bit of a wit, and opened his case with: "Tickle, my client, the defendant, my lord—" The judge interrupted him with: "Tickle her yourself, Curran; you're as well able to do it as I am."

Says the New Haven Register: "A Cleveland young lady carried a fish-pole on her shoulder through the streets on Sunday. Here it met with nothing telling us how many fish she caught." That's not the question. The question is, How many eyes did she poke out when she turned round to look after the woman she had just passed?"

Advertisements.

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St. St. Louis, Mo.

A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALL & CO., Portland, Me.

\$30 Per Week can be made in any locality. Some-thing entirely new for agents. \$5 outfit free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

30 FINE WHITE Gold Edge Cards, name Elegantly Printed 10c. AGENTS WANTED. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

30 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos, Moss Rose, etc., with name only 10c; or 50 mixed of all chromos 10c. AGENTS WANTED. Low Price, EXTRA CARDS sent. Outfit 10c. 20 samples, terms, etc. 3c. G. A. VICK, Tuscola, Mich.

BIG PAY For Introducing Buckeye Churn. Address Buckeye Churn Co., Republic, Seneca Co., O.

PATTY'S ORGAN 27 stops, \$90. Pianos \$297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address DANIEL P. BUCKEY, Washington, Md.

CHEAPEST BIBLES 2500 Illustrations. Agents Wanted. For Sale. Both Terms New Testament. AGENTS WANTED. FOREIGN & DOMESTIC. Address DANIEL P. BUCKEY, Washington, Md.

YOUR NAME in this Minnie B. Rose style type. On 50 elegant new Chromo Cards 10c, 14 pgs. \$1.00. On 100 elegant new Chromo Cards 10c, 14 pgs. \$1.00. Address DANIEL P. BUCKEY, Washington, Md.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. HUNT'S REMEDY. 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.

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

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease, and all Complaints of the Urinary Genital Organs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Prices, 75 cents and \$1.25.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from Malaria, bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

It is sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00. KIDNEY-WORT.

THE champion Hay Rake.



This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; will gather from 500 to 700 pounds at one load and carry it to the stack. The Rake is guided by the feet of the driver by turning the wheels to the right or left.

For prices and particulars address S. B. GILLILAND, Proprietor and Manufacturer, Monroe City, Mo.

WELL'S, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairywomen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Shows.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. It is safe for all conditions, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (66) WELL'S, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

THRESHERS The Best in the World. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIVES AND ADVENTURES OF FRANK & JESSE JAMES.

Agents wanted for the Lives and Adventures of Frank & Jesse James. The most exciting and thrilling book ever written. Fully illustrated. Write quick for terms, which are very liberal, and you can make money fast. Now is the time. Address: HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 163 6th St., Chicago, Ill.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1100, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 is inflicted upon 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 penalties for not posting.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same.

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 or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also that he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up the same, or 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 owner of the stray shall be notified, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders 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 name to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall 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 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 28.

Allan county—T. S. Stover, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. J. Wolf, Orange tp., May 17, 1 light bay mare about 14 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, heavy with foal, 3 white feet, black face, shod in front, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by the same, 1 light bay mare, 3 yrs old, 16 hands high, small star in forehead, colt by her side, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Reeder, Elen tp., May 5, 1 dark bay horse, 10 yrs old, 14 hands high, branded on left side with O B, saddle marks.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk. COB—Taken up by W. C. Ebbes, Elen tp., 1 dark bay horse colt, about 1 yr old, one white hind foot, has a long scar on right shoulder and neck.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk. PONY—Taken up the 16th of May by S. C. Riggs, Burlington 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, about 1 yr old, bay color, scar on right shoulder and few white hairs in forehead.

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

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending June 21.

Chase county—S. A. Brees, clerk. MARE—Taken up by D. S. Hunter May 17 1882 in Cottonwood tp. one bay roan mare 8 years old, 2 white feet, 18 hands high, valued at \$25.

Decatur county—E. W. Bathun, clerk. PONY—Taken up by F. P. Penn in Oberlin tp. May 13 1882, 1 bay horse pony, weight 750 lbs, 8 yrs old, white face, left fore foot white, an indelible brand on left fore shoulder and 14 on left jaw.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk. MARE—Taken up May 12 1882 by A. R. Nichols in Longton tp. 1 black mare 13 1/2 hands high, age 8 or 9 yrs, one white hind foot, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up April 25 1882 by J. F. Hills in Paw Paw tp. 1 dun Texas horse pony, black mane and tail and valued at \$25.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. H. Case, of Center tp. May 27, a 1 year old heifer, white under belly, branded with O on right hip and clip and under cut off right ear, valued at \$18.

Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Abraham Cornelson, Liberty tp. 1 iron gray mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot white up about 3 inches, has crooked feet.

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk. HORSE—Taken up on the 30th of May by Nathaniel Williams, in Waterville tp. 1 light bay horse about 6 yrs old, marked on left front and right hind feet, with some white, black mane, tail and legs, is 15 1/2 hands high; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W. R. Rice, Elm Creek tp., May 19, 1 bay horse 2 yrs old, left hind foot white, valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up, 1 bay mare 2 yrs old, left hind foot white with a letter W on each front foot, valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up, 1 dark brown horse 2 years old, black face, valued at \$20.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. PONY—Taken up June 12 in Hamilton tp. by John McCorkle, 1 bay pony station 4 yrs old, white star in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

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.

FARMERS anxious to make money, and men who wish to enter for business, can secure a grand chance by applying at once for control of territory of the MANNING'S STOCK ENCYCLOPEDIA.

This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains complete portraits of Hound, Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Horses, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1,000 pages, over 400 illustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary authorities, and particulars of the money they are making. Terms liberal. Address: HUBBARD BROS., 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Farm for Sale.

One of the best Stock Farms of 720 acres in S. E. Kansas, situated in Everett, Woodson county, Kas. 150 acres in cultivation, 110 acres timber, all under fence, close to R. R. station; 12 acres of orchard; as good buildings and water facilities as any farm in the state. Range for 10000 sheep. Poor health cause of selling. Price \$13,000. Inquire of JAMES J. DAVIS, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas.

KANSAS LANDS. The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas. A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka,

THE MARKETS.

By Mail, July 5.

Chicago.

The Western Rural reports: MONEY Money was in moderate demand, supply of funds large, and desirable borrowers found an easy market at 5 1/2 per cent, although 7 per cent was charged small borrowers. The movement of money to the country was moderate. GRAIN The movement of grain for the week shows a decrease in the supply of all kinds excepting barley. CATTLE Almost 1,000 head of Texans sold to canners and shippers at 4 3/4 to 5 1/4 for medium to fat lots, and 4 1/2 to 5 1/4 for good to choice. Native shipping grades sold at 5 1/4 to 5 3/4 for poor to fat steers, with good to choice nominal at 7 00 to 7 75. The following were the closing quotations: Extra export steers.....\$7 90 to 15 Extra shipping steers.....7 50 to 7 75 Good to choice shipping steers.....6 80 to 7 30 Fair to medium shipping steers.....6 20 to 6 60 Common steers.....5 50 to 6 00 Texans.....4 00 to 5 50 Feeders fair to choice.....4 00 to 5 50 HOGS Light bacon lots were in fair request and sold at 7 75 to 8 10 chiefly at 7 90 to 8 05. Packing grades were in moderate demand and sold at 7 75 to 8 20, according to quality, with bulk of the sales 7 90 to 8 10. Shipping lots were in moderate request and sold at 7 80 to 8 55, mainly at 8 10 to 8 20. SHEEP 3 1/2 for inferior to fancy shorn, with bulk of the sales at 3 50 to 4 25. Lambs quotable at 1 50 to 1 80 per head. WHEAT No 2 spring was nominal at 1 34 for June and 1 35 for July, for August No 2 spring sold at 1 24 to 1 25, regular No 2 sold at 1 16 to 1 17 for July, 1 08 to 1 09 for August, and 1 02 for seller the year. At noon July regular No 2 was quoted at 1 16 3/4 and August at 1 08 3/4. C-RN No 2 quotable at 73 3/4 to 74 c cash, 73 3/4 to 74 c seller June, 73 3/4 to 74 c seller July, and 74 1/4 to 75 c seller August. Rejected steady 74 to 75 1/2 c. OATS No 2 steady at 33 3/4 to 34 c cash, 33 3/4 to 34 c seller June, 34 1/4 to 35 c seller July, and 35 1/4 to 36 c seller August. RYE No 2 car lots 76 1/2 c, seller July 72 c, seller August 71 c bid seller September, 70 1/2 c bid, seller the year, 65 c bid. BARLEY No 2 seller September 85 1/2 c. Markets otherwise nominal. BUTTER Creameries Choice and fine makes 22 1/2 to 24 c, ordinary to good makes 20 1/2 to 22 c. Dairies: Choice to fine 17 1/2 to 20 c; fair to good 14 1/2 to 16 c; low grades 10 1/2 to 12 c; grease 8 to 9 c. CHEESE Full cream cheddar: 9 1/2 to 10 c; skimmed, better grades, 8 1/2 to 9 c; common, 8 1/2 to 9 c; flat, prime slightly skimmed, 7 c; common to fair, 4 1/2 to 5 c. EGGS Sales were only in a small way and mainly at 17 1/2 c for choice brands in cases. Occasional trans-

actions were reported at 17c. BROOM CORN Hurl and carpet brush, choice to best, 10 1/2 to 11 c; self-working green, 9 1/2 to 10 c; self-working red tipped 9 1/2 to 10 c; red brush and stained, 7 1/2 to 8 c; crooked, inferior to good, 4 1/2 to 5 c. WOOL There is not much doing and there is no news in the market. Inquiry light and sales limited. Quotations are: Tub washed, good medium, 35 1/2 to 36 c; tub washed, coarse and dingy, 27 1/2 to 28 c; washed fleeco, fine heavy, 29 1/2 to 30 c; washed fleeco, fine light, 30 1/2 to 31 c; washed fleeco, coarse, 28 1/2 to 29 c; washed fleeco, medium, 30 1/2 to 31 c; washed fleeco, low medium, 30 1/2 to 31 c; cot- ted, strawy or chaffy and cots wool, 25 1/2 to 26 c. Unwashed, fine heavy, 18 1/2 to 19 c; unwashed, medium 24 1/2 to 25 c; unwashed, low medium, 20 1/2 to 21 c; unwashed, coarse, 16 1/2 to 17 c. Dingy, burry and unconditioned wool, including Territorial wool, about 1 1/2 c less than quotations.

Kansas City.

The Price Current reports: CATTLE The receipts the past week have been large and as the one previous mainly composed of Texas and native cows. The supply being ample for all and the quality of natives inferior there was a disposition to bear prices throughout and the market for natives was a spiritless one. Extra fine steers, av 1500 and over.....\$7 25 to 40 Good, av 1300 to 1450.....6 50 to 7 00 Fair to good, av 1150 to 1300.....5 00 to 5 50 Native feeders av 100 to 1300.....3 25 to 4 50 Native stockers av 800 to 1000.....3 35 to 4 75 Native cows, extra.....3 35 to 3 75 The receipts continue light, and since our last re- view values have fluctuated but little. A moderate- ly active provis'on market and a sharp advance in pork kept packers in the market throughout the week, and they got the bulk of hogs. Out of receipts of 12,313 less than 2,000 were taken by shippers. Prices ranged from 6 85 to 7 90. WOOL We quote, Missouri and Kansas tub- washed, 30 1/2 to 31 c; unwashed, choice medium, 20 1/2 to 21 c; fair do at 17 1/2 to 18 c; coarse, 16 1/2 to 17 c; Texas 12 c. WHEAT No. cash, 81 1/2 c, 81 c asked. June 82 1/2 c bid, 81 3/4 c asked. No. 3 cash, 1 car in special elevator at 91c. June 91 1/2 c bid, 91 c asked. July 88 1/2 c bid, 88 c asked. Aug. 85 c bid, 87 c asked. No. 2 cash, 1 08 bid, 1 12 asked. June 1 08 bid, 1 10 1/2 c asked. July first half, 98 c bid, 97 1/2 c asked; the month 92 c bid, 95 c asked. No. 1 cash, 1 car at 1 15. CORN. No. 2 cash, 1 car in special elevator at 69c. June 69 c bid, 69 1/2 c asked. July 5,000 bus at 69 1/2 c. Aug. 71 1/2 c bid, 72 1/2 c asked. The year 49 1/2 c bid, 49 1/2 c asked. No 2 white mixed, cash, 76 1/2 c bid in special eleva- tor, 77 1/2 c asked. June 76 1/2 c bid in special elevator, 77 1/2 c asked. July 77 c bid, no offerings. OATS The market has been bare of this grain the past week. There was a fair order enquiry, but lit- tle doing for want of offerings. Price of cash much the same as last week, and July deliveries changed but little until Thursday, when they were bid up 1 c. CHICAGO, June 29. Noon. Wheat. Winter, July

185. Aug. 2 1/2. Corn, July, 74 1/2 c; Aug. 75 1/2 c. TOLEDO June 29. Noon; Wheat, No. 2 Red Wabash June 1 27 1/2 c. Corn, high mixed, June 75 1/2 c. St. Louis, June 29. Noon. Wheat, red winter, June 1 32.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Man- speaker. BUTTER-Per lb-Choice.....12 1/2 OH ESE-Per lb.....15 EGGS-Per doz-Fresh.....3 25 Beans-Per bu-White Navy.....3 75 Medium.....3 75 Common.....3 75 NEW POTATOES-Per bu.....1 00 SUGAR-A #s for.....1 00 Granulated, 9 1/2 lbs.....1 00 C. 10 lbs.....1 00 Brown, 11 1/2 lbs.....1 00 COFFEE-Good, # 1.....15 Beet Rio, # 1.....25 O. G. Java, # 1.....18 Rio-Red Rio, good, # 1.....30 Java, # 1.....30 Mocha, best, # 1.....40 Fat Stock on Foot. Corrected by Wolf & Schlegel. GOOD STEERS, per pound.....03 1/2 COWS.....03 1/2 HOGS, shipping.....03 1/2 SHEEP, per pound.....03 1/2 Hides and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES-Green.....05 No. 2.....06 Calif to 15 lbs.....07 Kip 16 to 25 lbs.....08 Bull and stag.....04 Dry flint prime.....11 No. 2.....09 Dry Salted, prime.....10 No. 2.....08 TALLOW.....19 SHEEP SKINS-per lb, green.....10 Wool-Fine light.....19 1/2 heavy.....15 1/2 Choice medium.....20 Low.....18 Bull and stag.....15 1/2 Black and burry.....08 1/2 Earthy, dingy, dung-locked.....08 1/2 Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2.....1 00 Fall No. 3.....70 Fall No. 4.....60 CORN-White.....70 Yellow.....70 OATS-Per bu, new.....75 RYE.....55 BARLEY-Per bu.....50 FLOUR-Per 100 lbs.....4 25 No. 2.....3 50 No. 3.....3 25 RYE.....3 50 CORN MEAL.....3 25 CORN CHOP.....1 60 RYE CHOP.....2 00 CORN & OATS.....1 90 BRAN.....70

SHORTS.....1 60 GRASS SEEDS-Hungarian, per bushel.....1 15 Millet.....1 15 Timothy.....8 00 Clover.....6 00 Flax.....1 50 English Blue Grass.....2 00 Kentucky Blue Grass.....1 25 Orchard.....2 25 Red Top.....1 25 Poultry. Corrected by McKay Bros. CHICKENS-hens, per dozen.....2 00 @ 2 50 TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season SPRING CHICKENS.....1 75 @ 3 00

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending July 5. Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk. COLT-Taken up by B Smith Lexington tp May 17 1882 1 sired mare colt, white spot in forehead, supposed to be 2 yrs o.d., valued at \$50. PONY-Taken up by Simon Hodges of Gardner tp May 28 1882 one bay horse pony 12 or 14 yrs old, black mane, legs and tail, some white collar marks, and two bunches, one on each side of the neck, probably caused by the collar, slices on his fore feet, no other marks or brands, valued at \$25.

Sick Headache. For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator. Malaria. Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action. Constipation. should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature de- mands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore as- sist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual. Biliousness. One or two tablespoonful will relieve all the troubles in- cident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drow- siness. Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth. Dyspepsia. The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true. Colic. Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered. Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ESTABLISHED 1854. WOOL Commission Merchants 141 and 143 Kinzie St. (Cor. N. LaSalle), Chicago. W. A. Allen & Co. (Successors to Tillinghast, Allen & Co.) References-Bankers and Merchants generally.

Sheep for Sale.

I have about 1200 high grade Merino Sheep for sale. About 400 extra wethers, balance Ewes and Lambs, including 16 thoroughbred Merino Rama. Will sell Wethers and others in separate lots. Flock averaged about nine pounds of Medium Delaine Wool. Sheep on ranch 2 miles south of Middle- burgh, Neb. Address, H. V. PUGSLEY, Middleburgh, Richardson Co., Neb.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Proma- ture Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has dis- covered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. BEEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

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 625 lbs, and two averaging 67 1/2 lbs., in breeding condition. The herd of 1881 won 824 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sallie bear Sovereign Duke 8819 won \$150 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 St. Louis Fair. No expense or care has been spared in taking our herd through the past winter, and we have for sale a very choice lot of young sows and spring pigs. Send for new catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROLLINS & WALKER, Manhattan, Kas.

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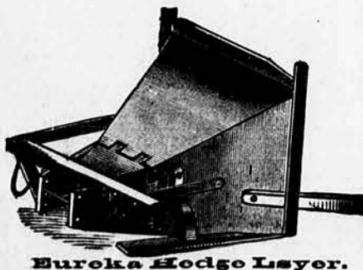


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