

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 2, 1882.

VOL. XX, NO. 31.

## Correspondence.

### Food For Silk Worms.

BY L. S. CROZIER, copyrighted.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
My first care on my return from a visit of 20 days to the New York Silk exhibition which will be the subject of another instructive and may be interesting article, was to unfold and to read every line of the KANSAS FARMER, my old friend.

I must answer now your judicious' and wise observations headed "Osage Orange for Silkworms." I am glad to say that I have nothing to change in the program of my instructions, and no digression will be needed to satisfy the most inquisitive reader of your valuable paper.

#### Chinese Trees used as Food for Silkworms.

In the year 1860 a French missionary, Father Entercles, translated a remarkable Chinese book on silk culture. Let us take an abstract of the chapter headed "The silk takes the quality of the leaf, as the milk takes the quality of the grass." There is a description of the dwarf Yesah, wild mulberry tree of the Shou Sang mulberry of the mountains, of the tehe, which like the Osage orange does not belong to the mulberry tree family, and like it, is quite thorny and bushy, whose botanical name is *Fagaria Horrida*. These trees are growing in large quantities on the mountains of the northern provinces Lo-fou and Kwong Tong and neighboring; they are mostly abandoned to the wild silk worms, and very little used for the domesticated. The wild silks from several varieties of the Tehe tree and several varieties of the oak, are used for tafta and silk handkerchiefs. The other trees described are the Fou-sang (*Morus Multicaulis*) a product of the southern province of Tou kien, on which are feeding the inferior polyvaline breeds of silkworms, giving from two to eight crops every year; this tree, once celebrated in Europe, has been dug out almost immediately after having been tried. Then comes the Kin-sang, the Lou-sang, and the Sim; the Kin-sang and the Sim, originated from the country of King, now named Hong Kiang, and the Lou sang from the province of Lou, old name of Mong tong, are used for the finest crepes and gauzes, and also for the most appreciated silk clothes in the world; they are the three best varieties of the morus alba; their fruits are white, red, gray and black, though the whole family is named white mulberry tree or Morus alba. The true black mulberry tree, *Morus nigra* vera, originated from Persia, and the Red American, or *Morus Rubra*, are quite unknown in China.

From that time to this day the best Chinese greges (raw silk) white or sulphur colored, are raised in the provinces of Kurang-tong, where the best trees are cultivated. So speak the old writers.

Now let us mention a modern French authority in silk culture at the date 1882.

#### Different Kinds of Mulberry Trees Cultivated in Europe and Asia.

1, Morus tortuosa; 2, Morus Lucida; 3, Morus Nervosa; 4, Morus Alba; 5, Morus Rosa, or Lombardy mulberry tree; 6, Batnyany; 7, Colombiæ; 8, Lit. Littleleafed; 9, Spanish or Calabrian; 10, de-Rouillard; 11, of Vainisse; 12, smooth or bare; 13, Morus beef-tongue leafed; 14, big green; 15, M. Kemphire; 16, Constantinopolitanæ; 17, M. Tartarie or Russian; 18, M. Intermedia, Japonica; 19, Lou or Lousang; 20, Morus Multicaulis; 21, Nigra vera; 22, Rubra or Canadiensis; 23, Moretti white striped leaf.

All the mulberry trees above named and the mulilla or Osage orange can be used as silkworm food, in the strict expression of the word, since the silkworms will prefer to feed on them rather than to starve, but their silk will be good, better, bad and worse; it will cost more or less according to the kind or to the variety cultivated by the breeder. The No. 4, *Morus alba*, has been for a long time the only one kind cultivated with the greatest advantage for silk growing; it furnishes an innumerable number of varieties, the best of which are the Rose and beef-tongue leafed, for two good reasons: 1st, because after the chemical analysis of Count de Gasparin, their leaves contain such a quantity of silk that 7 lbs of them can feed one pound of cocoons, if the breeder knows the good methods of feeding and make no useless waste, and that silk is always priced one dollar per lb a head of the best ones, when used for the best breeds of silk worms. The second is that their branches are so smooth, their leaves so large, so thick, so heavy, and come so readily under the half-open hand coming from the bottom to the top of the long steps, in two words, they are so easily picked, that I have seen 16 year old boys, paid at the rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds, make \$1.30 cents per day. Picking 130 pounds of leaves per hour, enough to feed in the hurrying time, a sufficient quantity of worms to produce 400 pounds of cocoons. Many of the other varieties of the *Morus alba* are good silk producers, but their leaves are so hard to pick, so small, or so bushy that they must be grafted or their cost in picking would take half of the profit of the cocoons, or more. Some others contain but a small quantity of silk of inferior quality, or are a bad diet for the silkworms. The No. 5, the No. 19 imported in Italy by Dr. Moretti, and called Morettiana or Moretti for that reason, and the No. 18 are the only ones to be compared with the Rose leafed mulberry tree for the quality and abundance of the silk, the facility in picking the leaves and the rapidity of their growth. The No. 18, Lou-sang, introduced into France by M. Camille Beauvais, grows easily by cuttings and has the largest leaves of all, it is the most nearly related to the Rose, which is itself the same as the Chinese celebrated King and Sim.

The No. 21, *Morus nigra* vera, is cultivated only for its fruits, and all the other numbers 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, till 17, 22 and 23 must be considered only as forest or ornamental trees. This statement is translated word by word from M. Bonnefond's report 1882. Mr. Bonnefond lives in Lyons, France, and is probably the most competent authority in the world on this matter. Out of necessity, having not a supply of mulberry leaves large enough to feed my silk worms, I was very happy this last spring to find at my

cocoonery door, a splendid well-trimmed Osage orange hedge. I tried the picking myself at first, and as long as the worms were small and the leaves and thorns very tender, I had patience, though my wife was busy enough to pull out of my fingers too many samples of the mulilla. Between the second and third molt six girls were busy in picking and could hardly provide our 5 or 6 ounces of young worms. At the third molt they gave up the business, and I sent three miles farther. One girl only amongst the mulberry trees offered me by one of my customers, who had not plenty of silkworms to eat up his leaves, and she alone brought more leaves from the Rose and Lou than the 6 from the Osage orange, whose picking is paid about 1 cent to one cent and a half per pound, instead of ten cents per hundred pounds. I can prove that, for 25 cents and even for 50 cents, I never could get 25 pounds of Osage orange leaves, and could never find even a colored man to pick them.

What would it have been if I had raised the 600 of eggs I used to raise in France with 9 boys and 8 girls, or even the 20 to 30 ounces we raised at Silkyville, Kansas, with 6 girls for the last week and the leaves picked, at the rate of 40 cents per 100 lbs?

In order to finish this long article sooner, I invite all the Osage orange growers to tell us what profit they have made on the cocoons they breed that way, or answer this question: Can a man raise 30 pounds of Osage fed cocoons in one season? or 200 as with good trees?

### In Union There is Strength.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Can the farmers control the railroads, suppress monopoly and restore pure republicanism? Yes, if they only have the manhood to assert their rights and act.

MR. EDITOR—I have just been reading your editorial in the issue of June 28th, and I like its ring and the sound views it advances. I have been watching this discussion of the free pass question with a great deal of interest for some time and the arguments produced pro or con. I am glad you have taken the ground you have; and here let me refer to a sentence in that editorial that covers the whole point in controversy. "Let the people boldly throttle the organizing power of despots; fix reasonable rates, then compel submission. The railroads are big, but the people are bigger, and it is the fear of their power that stimulates its defiance." Again: Our philosophy would gauge the carrying business by rules as strict and as plain as those which govern the transportation of the mails and would hold the persons employed to as rigid accountability."

Now here is a remedy so plain that the most obtuse can see it. Why should railroads enjoy exemption from control when all other interests in the community must submit? Even the banking power is limited to the amount of interest it can collect no town or city would permit the establishment of street cars, omnibuses, or even cabs or drays, without limiting the charge for a given service. Ferries, toll bridges, grist mills, are all regulated by law. Why are the railroads exempt? After carrying one-third of their passengers free, yet they make immense profits on the transportation of the remainder. The first railroads built were limited in their charges. For instance, the New York Central, when built in detached pieces, when everything was very high and uncertain as to their success, yet they have never been permitted to charge over 2 cents per mile for passengers. Since that time we have been retarding instead of advancing; one right after another has been surrendered by the people till there is scarcely a shadow left. The English railroads are obliged to carry their passengers for a penny a mile (2 cents); but then they use different class cars, and a man selects to take first class he must pay for the luxury; that is all right. In Belgium passengers are carried for one cent per mile. Here all passengers are forced to pay the same, no matter what car they select to ride in; only now they have sleeping cars, dining cars (that is when they carry their saloons and supply the imbibers with the kind of liquor they require), parlor cars, etc. Now there should be no objection to these were there only some plain, comfortable cars provided for those who wanted to travel cheap, the expense of which should not exceed 1½ or 2 cents per mile. Let them charge what they please in the extra cars.

But it is the unjust discrimination in the carrying of freights that falls the heaviest on the farmers. Take the state of Kansas for instance, with its fine crop of wheat; what advantage will it be to farmers to produce it? Will they be enriched by its luxuriance? not much. A ring will control the markets, fix the prices, and the transportation companies will profit, and the farmers, like the poor heathen in India, when the car of Juggernaut comes along and the bigoted priests command their blind devotees to prostrate themselves before the wheels of the ponderous machine, they quietly submit to the command, and are crushed out of existence. Even so the farmers, who, by their numbers (in all parts) can control the destiny of the republic, quietly submit to extortion, robbery, and degradation that is astonishing in this land of freedom, schools and enlightenment.

But there is an evident awakening amongst the tillers of the soil all over the civilized world. The Farmers' Alliance, started in New York in 1877, has given a new impulse to agriculture, and the demand that farmers shall be represented by men of their own class instead of a crew of puffed-up fellows who ride on free passes and whose pockets are filled with the returns from the farmers' worst foes. The rapid growth of the Farmers' Alliance almost exceeds belief. In England, Scotland and Ireland they are making the farmers' interests permanent to all others. The Irish Land League (an offshoot of the Alliance movement) is revolutionizing that country. The growth of the Alliance in the west exceeds belief. Nebraska, one year since, had only 35 Allian-

ces, now has between 500 and 600, and they are preparing to act politically and demand that farmers shall represent farmers. What a farce our present government is. Founded on the principle that there shall be no taxation without representation, yet we are governed by a crew of lawyers. Tell us: There is a lawyer for President, and another acting as vice President; every member of the cabinet is a lawyer, over 225 lawyers in the house of Representatives, and somewhere near 50 in the Senate and not enough of farmers, working men or mechanics to form a corporal's guard. Is it any wonder the American farmers are the heaviest taxed class to be found in any civilized land? If they object why they are quietly informed they must accept the party nominations, they be what they may.

Fellow farmers, the time for action has come. There is a tide in the affairs of nations, that tide is upon us; there is no dodging the issue; you must unite to save our nation, or we must follow the same downward course of the old republics. Can it be that American farmers with all their intelligence, the high position that God has placed them in as the arbiters of the fate of the nation, with a free ballot in their hand, will subside into a class of serfs and vassals, to a class that is as far inferior to them in all that enables man as is possible for one class to be inferior to another. Now for the ready: Organize! organize! organize! be it in clubs, granges, or alliances, but organize and make yourselves felt and respected. I am prouder of my position of being an American farmer than I would be of a seat on the supreme bench. The lawyers as a class have forfeited all claim to the respect of the people. In Heaven's name let us have an honest representation once more. Recollect that he who would be free himself must strike the blow. Yours for honest representation,

SAMUEL SINNET,  
Muscatine, Iowa.

### Alfalfa the Best Grass.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have just read an article in the KANSAS FARMER written by Dr. A. M. Eidson wanting information as to the value of Alfalfa clover. He says in a conversation with T. L. Wilson, of Fort Scott, the Colonel informed him that Alfalfa was worthless; that he had bought two quarts of seed and sowed it, neither horses, cattle or sheep would eat it. This is too thin. I think the colonel would make a better fighter than a farmer; the idea of sowing two quarts of seed and in all probability it would not average one stalk to the square foot, and consequently would almost grow into saplings, and of course would not make hay. I would say to the farmers to sow 25 bushels to the acre. This is the proper quantity and you will get the most beautiful fine hay, and I know whereof I speak when I say that it is one of the most profitable and best crops raised for all kinds of stock. I am feeding alfalfa for all kinds of stock. I am feeding alfalfa bugs a wheat in stock and expects a yield of from 25 to 30 bushels per acre—of wheat—not bugs.—Burlington Patriot.

Mr. Eidson's article in the KANSAS FARMER is well written and gives a good account of the value of Alfalfa. He says in a conversation with T. L. Wilson, of Fort Scott, the Colonel informed him that Alfalfa was worthless; that he had bought two quarts of seed and sowed it, neither horses, cattle or sheep would eat it. This is too thin. I think the colonel would make a better fighter than a farmer; the idea of sowing two quarts of seed and in all probability it would not average one stalk to the square foot, and consequently would almost grow into saplings, and of course would not make hay. I would say to the farmers to sow 25 bushels to the acre. This is the proper quantity and you will get the most beautiful fine hay, and I know whereof I speak when I say that it is one of the most profitable and best crops raised for all kinds of stock. I am feeding alfalfa for all kinds of stock. I am feeding alfalfa bugs a wheat in stock and expects a yield of from 25 to 30 bushels per acre—of wheat—not bugs.—Burlington Patriot.

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**The Stock Interest.****Disease in Hogs.**

The common prayer for some universal panacea, some specific remedy that will cure diseases of hogs, has never yet been answered satisfactorily to the petitioners. These animals continue to take disease and die. We believe that diseases of animals come in the same line of causes that produce disease among humans. The partition wall between man and the inferior animals is plainly visible in many places; but the relations between them in many other parts is so close and intimate that no philosopher has yet been able to decide just where the dividing line lies. The anatomy is different, but the physiology is very much alike. The lungs, heart and intestines and skin perform the same functions in both. The same causes produce similar effects in animals and men, excepting, of course, the lower orders of animals. Suppose we take a man of good digestive powers, and put him in process of fattening, and when he gets well fatted, continue the same course of treatment to the extent of preserving this unnatural condition. What effect would this have on that man's health? It would unfit him in a short time for all useful purposes in life; it would undermine his physical powers and produce imbecility of intellect, both of which effects would soon be visible in his children, even if he would remain apparently free from disease. But continuing this, or any other abnormal condition, would soon show its effects in weakening powers and incipient disease.

The same principle holds in hogs. Experience proves that diseases, and especially epidemic disorders, are always most fatal among swine in the best condition. The thin stock hogs that run about and make their own living are rarely taken off by diseases. Their condition is the more natural one. Such considerations lead us to believe that much of the trouble among our hogs comes from their being kept in too close quarters and too fat.

The fattening processes are all abnormal. Animals in their natural state are not generally very fat, and where they are, they become stupid, and some of them crawl into cavities and sleep it off. Excessive fat is never a healthy symptom.

Aside from this, there is much danger in filthy surroundings and impure water. Hogs need clean quarters and good water as much as people do. It is not possible to keep a pig pen absolutely clean, but it may done relatively. When hogs have room they are no more filthy than other animals in respect to the filth they make themselves. Their nature leads them to the earth, and they will root for a living as well as for coolness. But if a mud-hole is made in a hog lot through which a stream of clear water runs, it will be seen that even a hog prefers clean water for his drink.

Another cause of disease, in connection with fat and filth is heat and lack of shelter. These other causes, providing conditions for disease, find a generous helper in the inability of the animal to protect itself from the rays of the sun and from the beating storms. Men and women are often affected by heat to the extent of utter prostration. The sun's heat often produces giddiness and vomiting in men. Horses sometimes drop dead in harness from the effects of heat. Hogs, when they are very fat, and their health not good because of that fact, are very susceptible to great heat, and their discomfort is shown by efforts to extract a little coolness from the earth by digging holes to lie and pant in.

These considerations teach us the propriety, if not necessity, of care in the condition and quarters of our swine. Stock hogs should be kept in healthy growing condition, and never very fat. The same remark applies to those kept for breeding purposes. The best health in both classes is the most profitable condition in every respect. No animal can long retain unimpaired health when all its vital forces are continually exerted to supply unnecessary fat. And when we want to fatten our hogs, if they have been well kept, it requires but a few weeks to fit them for market. And in all cases, the quarters ought to be as clean as possible, with shelter and pure water.

**French Merino Sheep.**

The following letter comes from H. E. Taylor, of West Cornwall, Vt. It speaks for itself:

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Have had numerous letters of inquiry from residents of your state in regard to French Merino Sheep imported by me from France. Have six ewes and four rams thoroughbred and have 133 one-half bloods. "Blacow" stock ram was shorn March first and sheared 59½ pounds; seventeen months and ten days growth of fleece, weight of carcass in moderate flesh, full fleece 240 pounds.

The stock from him are all that can be desired. Large, stylish, easy to raise and meet all the requirements of wool and mutton.

H. O. Gifford from Russell, Kas., has just left, taking pains to investigate. Expresses himself as highly pleased.

No losses in lambs, no goitre, no droop heads no malformation of any kind. If I were to raise a given amount of wool and mutton upon a given amount of feed I would give any other breed of sheep odds, and compete successfully with the modern French sheep. Will shear "Blacow" for fun or money, cleaned or uncleansed, with any ram that grows wool. Can show lambs three months old, no forced feeding, weighing 74 pounds.

Very Respectfully, H. E. TAYLOR.

**Something About Pedigrees.**

Americans are always on the move, and if any people on earth run to extremes we are that people. But there is no nation that more readily drops into grooves marked out by leaders. Both these remarks apply to the subject of pedigrees. It is questionable whether our people are not going wild on this subject. There is no doubt but that pedigrees are useful; indeed they are in one sense necessary. It would be difficult to understand how purchasers of good stock could be satisfied as to the blood of animals unless they have a pedigree preserved. With horses and cattle, there seems to be little in the way of perpetuating reliable histories, for the numbers in full blood or high bred herds of these classes of stock are small, and the period of gestation long. When a person wishes to start a herd of horses or cattle, he needs but to procure one or more pedigreed animals to start with, and keep his own record after that. There is, of course, more or less temptation and opportunity for deception and fraud in such a course; but the experience of stock men is growing better all the time, and their accumulating knowledge serves as checks in this direction. The ignorant or inexperienced purchaser is always at a disadvantage in any business, and his only means of safety lies in his knowledge of the honor of the man he proposes to deal with.

But when we come to hogs and sheep, the keeping and preserving of pedigrees must necessarily be more difficult and unreliable. Flocks of sheep numbering thousands will hardly ever come under the rule. To preserve reliable histories in such cases would be practicable impossible. In very small flocks the case would be different, but even then, opportunities for misrepresentation would soon become so abundant as to be both seductive and dangerous.

With swine, where five to a dozen pigs come in one litter, and two or three litters a year, pedigreeing all of them would prove to be a very uncertain work. The remarks of a correspondent in an eastern paper on this subject are so suggestive that we quote them entire:

We have a class of writers and amateur breeders of fine stock, who seem to suppose the main object of rearing animals to be to furnish material for making and publishing pedigrees, with all the details that can be suggested to make a nice record. Breeding to pedigree began with the thoroughbred horse fanciers—giving name of animal with color, date of birth, name of breeder, that is, party owning dam at time of birth of foal, name of sire and of dam, sire, and sires of granddams as far as they could be traced, the idea being that the smallest taint of cold blood would ruin the racing qualities. In 1822 the Short-Horn Herd Book was started on the same general plan, adding numbers to the sires, for convenience of reference, and as a means of identification.

The American Herd Book was started on the same plan, and was very generally approved by Short-Horn breeders. Of late the amateurs seem to have induced our good friend Allen to depart from the old rules with which plain men had become familiar, and, in consequence, there has been a good deal of complaint about new and technical requirements in making out pedigrees.

Besides these registers for horses and cattle, we have had them started for swine and sheep, with all these modern and perplexing requirements. And most of them, I believe have a new rule, the opposite of the British, in regard to the party to be set down as the breeder—instead of the owner of the dam at the time of coupling, or, as some of them say, the party who directs the coupling. But frequently this party is agent—sometimes it is a matter of accident. But the old rule is not based, as these parties seem to assume, upon the idea of giving credit to the proper party, so much as to have a starting point for the identification of the animal. In a majority of cases the owner at time of birth will be found to have been the owner of dam at time of coupling; but the important thing is to have the requirements of the record as simple as possible, and to have them uniform. The British rule will not be changed. Is the proposed new rule enough better than the old to make up for the inconvenience of the diversity.

Now as to sheep and swine. I submit to the consideration of practical men whether it is within the bounds of probability that the genealogy of this stock can be kept, with names and dates of births, etc., in each generation, as in the case of horses and cattle? Why not register flocks in this wise: "South-Down flock; begun in 1850, with five ewes and a ram purchased of S. Thorne, Thorudale, N. Y.; next ram used was imported in 18—, by ——, from the flock of Jonas Webb; in 1855, added four ewes to the flock, from R. A. Alexander," etc., stating all the additions made? Herds of swine could be registered in the same way, giving original animals and all additions. The object of these public registers should be to encourage the breeding of a better class of stock—not by a few professional and amateur breeders, but by the great mass of intelligent farmers, because in no other way can the general excellence of our stock be improved; and to induce this class to patronize the public registers, the rules governing the entries should be as simple and easily complied with as possible.

**Selections from Spring Pigs.**

The following good suggestions were found some weeks ago in the National Live Stock Journal:

The most promising selection for show purposes will not, as a matter of course, be the

**\$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.**

**WELL AUGERS  
ROCK DRILLS**

1426 NORTH 10TH STREET.

For boring in earth, and drilling rock for water, prospecting for minerals etc. Hand, Horse and Steam Power. Artesian Well Tools of all kinds.

Challenge Well Auger Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

**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 OF QUALITY. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed grow under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

**WALKER -- THE BEST  
WASHER.**

Warranted for 5 Years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient and most Durable Washer in the world. It has no rival, and is the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without water, and will wash any size tub or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. It is so light and easy to operate that the most delicate lady or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron, and is the Walker, the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.

AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. Retail price \$8.00. Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the celebrated Keystone Wringer at Manufacturers' lowest price. Circulars free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address ERIC WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

**DURING**

During the month of August subscriptions will be received for the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS, extending from the date of receipt to Oct. 1 next for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is a large 32-column paper, edited with special reference to the needs of the family circle. It is especially complete as a news paper, every issue presenting complete telegraphic reports of all important happenings the world over. Its Chicago Market Quotations are full and trustworthy. It is Independent in Politics, giving all political intelligence free from partisan coloring and discussing political questions without fear or favor as to parties. Condensed notes on Art, Literature, Science, Industries, Fashions, etc., and SIX COMPLETED STORIES in every issue. It is the cheapest newspaper published in the United States, costing only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

To afford all desiring it an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS before subscribing for a year we make this special offer for the MONTH OF AUGUST ONLY of sending this paper from date to January 1st next for the nominal price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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**ONLY!**

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**The New GRAPES Prentiss,**

Pelargoniums, Dishes, Lady Washington, Vergerous, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc.

Prices reduced. Also other Small Fruits and all older varieties. Grapes. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogues free. T. S. Lehmann, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE.

**Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle!**

The Second Annual Sale of Pure Bred Short-horns by C. M. Gifford and A. L. Hamilton, will be held at the Fair Grounds,

**MANHATTAN, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1882.**

At which time will be offered forty-five head of

**CHOICE THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS.**

Representatives of the following popular and well-known families:

**Rose of Sharons, Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Harlettes, Adelaines, Ianthes.**

Among these will be 21 head of choice young bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, in good condition and good color, being all red except 2 rich roans. There will be included in this lot two highly bred Young Mary bulls, Duke of Oakdale, Vol. 10, S. H. R., now being used at Elmwood, and Young Mary, Duke of Elmwood.

The females will consist of breeding cows with calves, two year old and yearling heifers, all in good breeding condition, and all of suitable age, having been bred to the Rose of Sharon bulls, "6th Duke of Acklam" now at the head of Elmwood Herd, and "Cardinalis Duke" now at the head of Monroe Herd. The entire number offered will be in breeding and individual merit fully equal to any offered for sale in the

West and will be sold positively and without-by-bid or reserve. TERMS

CASH. A credit of four or six months will be extended if desired, on satisfactorily endorsed notes, bearing 6 per cent interest from date. For particulars or catalogue, address

**Jno B. Gifford,**

**MANHATTAN, KANSAS.**

COL. JAS. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

WIRE WORKERS, 186 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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for illustrations and part

## 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.

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

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FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

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

## About Lice on Fowls.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We will endeavor to answer the macedonian cry of our sister fancier Mrs. Heath, and if we can help her out of the slough of despair which she has fallen into, we shall feel that we are well paid for our trouble. We have never had the misfortune to have the lice get such a start as they have. In her case, but always kept them at bay by the vigorous use of the whitewash brush and the coal oil can. My method (and I have no doubt as to its success if followed up till the enemy is put to flight) is to make a good quantity of whitewash and add to each gallon of whitewash one pint of crude carbolic acid, and then go for the lice, laying it on thick, filling every crack and crevice from the floor to the roof. Fumigation, while it is a good remedy to kill lice, is not necessary for the purpose of getting rid of one of the worst enemies of the successful poultryman. It is a good plan to shut the fowls out of their roosting place for a few weeks while undergoing a general cleaning up. All things movable should be taken out and thoroughly cleaned; if the nests are so they can be taken out (and they ought to be) take them out and burn them with a handful of straw, then whitewash them and they at least will not be troubled with lice for some time. Remove all the excrements of the fowls, and do not allow them to accumulate as it is one of the places where lice will breed very fast. But our sister fancier says she has done all this, and still the lice are as bad as ever, if not more so. If there is one thing about lice that I am quite sure of more than another, it is that the preparation that I have named will kill them and rid the fowl house of their presence if properly applied, but it would not do half the job. One spot not well whitewashed, and a crack or crevice missed by the brush, will shelter a colony numerous enough to start as lively as ever. Of all the lice class the spider louse is the hardest and most difficult to get rid of; they do not stay on the fowls in the day time, but hide in cracks and crevices and when the fowls go to roost then they go for them lively. They are a voracious mite, so small that you cannot always see them with the eye alone, and their presence is not known till they accumulate in large numbers. I generally manage to keep my fowls free from lice by commencing in season and keeping up the war all through the warm weather, and have my fowls go into winter quarters in good shape. Coal oil the perches at least twice a week just before the hens go to roost, and if you are not keeping the eggs for hatching, give the nest a sprinkling of oil; but whatever you do in the way of cleaning out the lice, do thoroughly.

Manhattan, July 22. F. E. MARSH.

VALLEY FALLS, July 23. I, with others would like to hear from Mr. J. C. H. Swann on the next year's wheat crop. I am trying a few of the Russian mulberry; they are doing finely; set this spring; have made a growth up to date of two feet. Thin out B. H. Hanan helps me in a little too thick about them. Crops good; plenty of rain; farmers in good spirits.

M. M. MAXWELL.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., July 23. In my last, bearing date July 9th, I spoke of the lowest yield of wheat being twenty bushels per acre; in print the figures are 30 instead of 20. There are plenty of fields that yield 30 to 35 bushels per acre; quality is very good; much threshing done out of shock, and wheat sold at 75¢ per bushel; rye is worth 35¢ per cent. Corn is badly in need of rain. Bugs in fields joining small grain are doing considerable damage. Mowers have begun in the millet; the crop is somewhat injured by bugs, but more by sunflowers. Stock hogs are at the high.

F. W. BAKER.

GARNETT; Anderson Co., July 20. Your valuable paper reaches me regularly and gratitude prompts me to send you a brief report of Anderson counties' agricultural prospects. The yield of wheat by the acre was the best throughout the county that has ever been raised here. Oats are harvested and are a good crop though injured slightly by rust, and the damp rainy weather hindered stacking and threshing. The yield will probably average 35 bushels per acre. Corn now promises an enormous crop the copious rains just making it fairly stretch; it is now tasseling and silking. Many fears of chin chin bugs have greatly troubled farmers but as yet they have done no harm. Flax has done remarkably well this year and will prove a very remunerative crop as also millet, early potatoes and in fact everything that has been sown or planted. There is an abundance of grass for hay and haymaking has already begun. It will be the fault of the farmers if they do not have enough feed for their stock next winter. Cattle and sheep are fat and sleek but work horses and hogs are generally thin in flesh because of the scarcity of grain, many horses doing the farm work on grass alone, and hogs kept on slop and weeds. If desirable I will at another time give my way of raising calves till they are a year old. Success to the KANSAS FARMER.

[Let us hear from you on the subject named. It is very important.—Editor.]

"Slow and steady wins the race." Steadily, but not slowly, Kidney-Wort is distancing all competitor for universal popularity and usefulness. This celebrated remedy can now be obtained in the usual vegetable form or in liquid extract. It is put up in the latter way for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either form. Read advertisement.

The University of Mississippi has opened all its departments to the admission of women.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine. J. J. Babcock, M. D.

In Arkansas, women petition against saloons on the same conditions as men, and the result is that whenever the question comes up, the saloon has to go. This law stirred up the ire of the saloonists, and they brought the matter before the courts to test the constitutionality of the law. The law was pronounced constitutional.

Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists. Unequalled for brilliancy.

In his recent oration at Wabash College, General Coburn took occasion to eulogize the influence and work of Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe in the abolition of slavery, closing with this pertinent query: "How long, under the theory of evolution, will it take Harriet Beecher Stowe to become as capable a voter as an emancipated slave?"

Miss Gertrude Van Hoosen, writing from McComb, Ill., says that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility, arising from material poisoning, and that nothing afforded much benefit till she tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic. Having used a few bottles of that excellent medicine a thorough cure was effected.

The National Archery Tournament began on Tuesday last week, at Lincoln Park, Chicago, forty-eight ladies being among the contestants. Miss Morrison, of Cottage Hill, Cincinnati, carried off the highest honors at the sixty yards range. What right had a woman to be the best shot?

As a service Leis' Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. It cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and all that multitude of discomforts occasioned by a disordered nervous system.

The South Dublin Union has emphatically declared its approval of women as guardians of the poor, and has petitioned parliament in favor of the removal of the restriction which at present prevents women duly qualified as rate-payers, from being elected in Ireland.

Overworked men and women, persons of sedentary habits, and others whose system needs recuperation, nerves toned, and muscles strengthened, should use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Among the delegates at a meeting of the federation of trades and labor unions held at Boston Tuesday, July 18, was a young woman from Lawrence, on behalf of the male spinners of that city. Why should she not be allowed to vote?

Rheumatism, disordered blood, general debility, and many chronic diseases pronounced incurable, are often cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Miss Helen Magill is to read a paper before the annual meeting of the Local Science Association, which convenes at Saratoga, September 4. Her subject will be "The School and College Curriculums of America and England."

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some. I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging. H. T. St. Paul—Pioneer Press.

Miss Frances C. Fiske is a southern authoress who writes under the nom de plume of "Christian Reid." Her father fell at the head of his regiment at Bull Run, and is reported to have been the first confederate killed in the war.

**"Rough on Rats."**

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, fleas, bed-bugs, &c.

Miss Louisa Howard, of Burlington, has given President Buckham, of Vermont, \$5,000 to establish five scholarships which must be assigned to Green Mountain boys of good minds, manners and morals.

**Skinny Men.**

Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, &c., at drug gists, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Harriett Prescott Spofford has written a story, "Rock Creek Church," which is said to be a life-like picture of society at Washington.

Miss Anna F. Parker edits the woman suffrage and temperance departments of the Indiana Herald, Huntington, Ind.

W. H. Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, &c., at drug gists, Kansas City, Mo.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeding. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.

**Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.**

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeding. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.

**Merino Park Stock Farm.**

Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.

W. M. BOOTH, Proprietor. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager, Winchester.

**Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.**

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeding. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.

**"MONTROSE HERDS"**

CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA HOGS.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeding. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

AND POLAND CHINA HOGS.

I have over 200 choice pigs for this seasons trade; bred from five different boars, can ship pairs or trios, not albinos; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Registry.

My herd is larger and has won more prizes in the last three years than any other in Kansas. Shorthorn are Ross of Sharon, Flat Creek Mar., J. T. Tamm, and Hartville, headed by the great Prize Bull, No. 628, Cordelia Duke 38048. Young bulls for sale. Write for illustrated Circular.

CHAS. E. ALLEN, Manhattan, Kas.

**Stray Notice.**

Strayed from Topeka, July 7, 2 horses, 10 years old

one brown with white strip in face, white hind legs

and one front foot, branded Y on left shoulder: the other bay, chunky and stringy tail, with star in face.

No brands. Any information as to whereabouts will be liberally rewarded by M. W. CASE,

Leavenworth, Wabunee Co., Kas.

**LADY AGENTS** Can secure permanent employment at good salary selling Queen City Stock and Stocking Supporters, etc. Sample outfit.

Address Queen City Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills** cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

As Sold by all Druggists.

(3)



## 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 demands the most regularity of the bowels. Therefore as Nature directs, take Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and pleasant.

**Dyspepsia.**

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

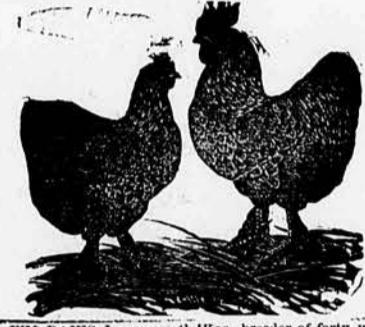
**Colic.**

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

**Biliousness.**

Buy only the genuine, in White Wrappers, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILLIN & CO.

**As Sold by all DRUGGISTS.**



WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of forty varieties of choice poultry; has taken over two hundred premiums for fair fowl. New blood introduced every year from the best varieis in the country and from imported stock. Send for catalogue.

T. R. McCULLY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Missouri.

Breeders and Importers of THOROUGHBRED

American Morino Sheep.

Choice young stock for sale.

**THE CHAMPION HAY RAKE**

**COLERS CHOICE 1318.**

**MILLER BROS., Proprietors.**

Breeders of Poland China Sheep, Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are our bears Drug 1379; Sandhurst 1351; Roderick Dhu 1321, and the young bear Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dam IXL 4th 3210, and are unsurpassed in quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

**RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.**

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the number of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed and restock, that we can afford to sell at a low price. Our chief breed is the large, like Chincoteague, American Poland China breed. The size, thickness of skin appears above. He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment, and some excellent young sows in pigs. No man can afford to buy inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

**RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.**

Chesher White, Berkshire and Poland China Hogs.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeding. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.

**Attention Swine Breeders**

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm, make a specialty of the best breeds of swine, premium in quality, and hard hogs, weight 85-100 lbs.

They are produced at a cost of \$1.00 per head, and are sent to market at a low price.



## North American Review.

In the North American Review for August, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher writes of "Progress in Religious Thought," pointing out the many influences, social, educational and scientific, which are by degrees transforming the whole structure of dogmatic belief and teaching. T. V. Powderly, the official head of the Knights of Labor, the strongest union of workingmen in the United States, contributes a temperate article on "The Organization of Labor." The well known British military correspondent, Archibald Forbes, writes of "The United States Army," dwelling more particularly on those features of our army management which appear to him to be the most worthy of imitation by the military governments of Europe. "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages," by Charles W. Elliott, is a forcible statement of one of the most urgent problems of our time. The author sees no advantage to be derived from the employment of woman in man's work, whether of brain or of hand; such employment, he insists, only reduces man's wages, and does not really add to the total resources of the whole class of workers. In a highly interesting essay on "The Ethics of Gambling," O. B. Frothingham analyzes the passion for play with rare ingenuity. "The Remuneration of Public Servants," by Frank D. Y. Carpenter, gives matter for serious consideration, both to the civil service reformers and their opponents. Finally, there is a paper on "Artesian Wells upon the Great Plains," by Dr. C. A. White, of the Smithsonian Institution. The review is sold by booksellers generally.

## The Century.

The Century Magazine has never hitherto expressed an opinion on the subject of the Cesnola controversy. But circumstances having recently made it necessary that the magazine should be informed as to the truth or falsity of the charges with relation to alleged "restorations," the editor of the Century has made an independent inquiry into the subject, and will lay the result before the readers of that magazine in the August number. The whole department of "Topics of the Time" will be devoted to the subject.

## St. Nicholas.

The August St. Nicholas is to be especially devoted to travel and adventure, told in story and poem and picture. Mr. Boyesen will write of "How Burt went Whaling;" the adventures of Mrs. Peterkin in Egypt will be entertainingly described; there will be some funny verses about "The Punjaubs of Slam," a Turkish story of "Hassan's water-melon," an interesting account of "A visit to the home of Sir Walter Scott," "How a hoosier boy saw the Tower of Pisa," "Stories from the Northern Myths," "A Balloon Story," etc., etc. One of the most beautifully illustrated articles in the number will be one on "Summer Days at Lake George."

Read. Read. Read.  
Special Offer.

## KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates:

1 copy one year.....	\$1 00
6 copies one year.....	5 50
11 copies one year.....	10 00
25 copies one year.....	22 00
60 copies one year.....	51 00

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured.

When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by correspondence with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by sending us the name and address of a larger list at the rates of the larger clubs. Club agents and news-papers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer, will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the KANSAS FARMER may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improved edition appears.

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular price will be restored. Be advised them, subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

## Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, Atty. at Law. L. T. COLDRENS, Brokers, Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

Wholesale and retail dealers.

ERIN'S BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Mardi and Grand Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy Street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers' price.

NYDER'S ART GALLERY, Pictures in the latest and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 174, Kansas Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts.

GEO. B. PALMER, Underwear, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metal Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegram received at all hours of the night.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE, NONAMAKER and MARKLOW, Prescription Druggists, 213 Kas. Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION of Topeka, Kansas. Home office, 187 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.

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

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

## NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY. Home Nurseries at Fort Scott, 1882. 2000 acres of land. The Star Nursery, Denton, Texas, Parsons Branch Wholesale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas. A Full Line of all kinds Nursery Stock, embracing every thing adapted to the New West from Nebraska to Texas. Reference: First National Bank, Fort Scott.

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

8,000,000 one and two years old HEDGE WHOLE-ALE AND RETAIL. Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock.

BABCOOK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia, Kansas, LiveStock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

AN EXPERIENCED SHEPHERD, Would like to take charge of a SHEEP RANCH.

ADAM SCOTT, Jr., Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

## GREAT BISMARCK FAIR.

Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 18 to 26.

THE FINEST EXPOSITION GROUNDS IN AMERICA. THE GRANDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK EXHIBIT EVER SEEN.

**25,000 IN PREMIUMS. \$8,000 TO LIVE-STOCK.**

A Grand Rowing Regatta on the Kansas river during the week of the Fair by Clubs from Pantucket, (R. I.) Chicago, St. Louis, Burlington, (Iowa) and Moline, (Ill.) An Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and an Indian Encampment. Excursion Rates on all Railroads leading to the Grounds, ONE CENT a mile.

Visit this year to the GREAT BISMARCK FAIR will be an epoch in the lives of all those who attend. All previous efforts of the kind in the West will be totally eclipsed by this

E. A. SMITH, Sec'y.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$1.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

## Cattle.

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

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

A. WOOD HERD, C. S. Elcholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,

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

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE LIZWOOD HERD. W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

## Cattle and Swine.

S. MALL BROTHERS, Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and POLAND RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE FARM and entire stock of F. Pugsley, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Shorthorn Sheep, and Poland China hogs. Address S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

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

50 PURE BREED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers, for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BREED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Pol. and Ch. and Berkshire Swine. Spring Fairs for sale in season. Jersey Red Sows a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

## Cattle and Sheep.

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

## Sheep.

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

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

C. P. ALLISON, Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas, Breeder of Pure-blood Merino Sheep. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

## Swine.

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

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

J. AM. JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leg-Horn Chickens. Eggs \$1 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not skin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular price will be restored. Be advised them, subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

## CHEMICAL BUTTER PRESERVER.

Safe, healthful, cheap. Keeps butter for months from turning rancid, preserving its flavor. Good butter always sells for a good price. Farm rights to use, \$2. Town and county rights for sale. Sample sent on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Address, J. A. LOOMIS, Arkansas City, Kas.

## FAIR DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI COUNTY Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold its Tenth Annual Fair and Exhibition Oct. 4 to 7 at Paola.

PREMIUMS, \$5,000.

Send for Premium List.

H. M. MC LAELIN, Sec'y, Paola, Kas.

## THE BLUE AND KANSAS VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Will hold its 13th Annual Exposition at Manhattan, Riley county, Kas., Aug. 29, 30, 31, and Sept. 1, 1882, \$5,000 in premiums. For Premium Lists address, O. HUNTRESS Sec'y, Manhattan, Kas.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold the tenth annual fair at Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, September 27, '28 and 29, 1882. Cash premiums \$3,500. Send for premium list to A. P. RIDDELL, Sec'y.

\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS. One half to Live-Stock. The Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Kas., Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1882, at Sherman Park, edge city limits. Address for premium list, C. S. EICHOLTZ, Sec'y, Wichita, Kas.

BROWN COUNTY EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION will hold the 3d Annual FAIR at Hiawatha, Kansas, September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1882. Send for Premium List to T. L. BRUNDAGE, Sec'y., Hiawatha, Kas.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 23 for \$3.50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

## Poultry.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahma, English Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahma and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain.

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

B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry; Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, American Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia, Kansas, LiveStock Auctioneer and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

AN EXPERIENCED SHEPHERD, Would like to take charge of a SHEEP RANCH.

ADAM SCOTT, Jr., Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

## Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,

And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## SCAB! WOOL-CROWERS

whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 61 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

## LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best

&lt;p

**Literary.****The De Soto Adventure.**

A Lecture read before the Knoxville Lyceum  
BY COL. WM. A. HENDERSON

*Continued from last week.*

Could prophets ken have pierced and revealed the future, what gloom would have darkened those joyous eyes. The young heart of Isabella, now filled with hope, in the far-off hamlet of Havana will break in despair. Their future pathway will be trailed with bones, and of all those 658 men but thirteen will ever return to tell their mournful tale. De Soto, who follows his purpose as steadily as his ships are guided by their star, will sleep far away from Isabella and far away from you, in the rushing, turbid waters of an unnamed river. Let that vision be hid until the slow death of hope has made due preparation for sackcloth and ashes.

In May the fleet arrived at Cuba, where the cavaliers were mounted, and the ladies were to be left for a few months till Florida should be conquered and, with its gold, brought to the church. The first mainland was sighted at Tampa Bay. The ancient famed Fountain of Youth of De Leon may no longer seek to hide itself.

De Soto found he had landed on the domain of Cazique Ucila. He had seen Spaniards before, they had cut off his nose. He did not like them, and had retaliated by barbecuing what few he could catch. It was his daughter, Uleah, who had rescued Juan Ortiz from that big barbecue, and sent him to the protection of a neighboring caquize, her lover;—and this nearly a hundred years before Pocahontas rescued Captain Smith.

Yet none of our first families have sprung from Uleah, and none of our boys named Juan Ortiz, while the John Smiths oppress the land. He was more gallant than Smith he fell in love with, and proposed a marriage to Uleah, and she was more sensible than Pocahontas, and declined such a match; for we must remember that the large and respectable posterity of Pochahontas had a very unhappy grandmother. That man thus, by the merest chance, was secured an interpreter.

These Indians resided in houses, and worshipped the sun in great manner like the Peruvians, and were not so warlike as those afterwards found further north.

Common rumor has it that De Soto burned his ships behind him, and many an orator has trimmed his figure of speech with that action; but the older authorities relate that he did a more sensible thing, he returned them to Havana with letters for Donna Isabella.

But gold was scarce; which could it be found? Where was "El Dorado?" Careful enquiries were made, and all reports concurred that all the precious metal had been brought from the North. No theory has ever explained the mystery of history, that gold of inconsiderable value *per se*, wherever and whenever found has been the undisputed queen of metals. De Soto was much comforted at the prospect of an other Peru, and the company took up their march, with horse and artillery, with ammunition and baggage wagon, into the darkness of that primeval forest. Six hundred men advance to conquer a hostile continent. The forest swallowed them as the ocean would a cockleshell. The only hope was that at the head of the column rode De Soto, with one dominant idea. They literally hewed, and bridged, and causewayed their journey. The Indians gazed with big-eyed astonishment at the weird procession of creatures, and, as some charitable people do the beggars, were always ready to pass them on to the next house.

Finally, a friendly caquize was found in [now] Marion county, and De Soto consented to rest with him, and to take him prisoner. A brother an adjoining caquize, sent him word, "Tell your friends that if they will visit me I will boil one-half and roast the other." What epicure those Floridians are! Such an insult to a President in the midst of his rightful dominion could but receive fitting rebuke. That man was interviewed, "this town burned, and he walked a prisoner. The rumor of "Eldorado" was still to the northwest. They struggled on, crossed the Swannee river, and finally went into winter quarter at Appalachia. At this place, in that lovely climate where the summers are cool and the winters are warm, one of his horsemen froze to death in the saddle.

The Portugal historian goes into raptures at having discovered "a delectable dish made of pounded maize and prunes. So did the untaught foreigner with no fear of the American eagle before his eyes, dare to speak to our national birth-right, *persimmon bread*." During the winter a young native is found whose home is that of the land of gold. Now here, at last, was something more than mere rumor. He was carefully examined and cross-examined and the historian remarks, "He was either familiar with the process of mining or smelting gold, or the devil himself had taught him." As spring time opened, the weary march was taken up, and day by day urged on. They cleared the way through the woods by the ax. The narrow streams too deep for fording, were bridged by attaching two cables to the opposite banks, upon lashed cross pieces, and thus forming the primitive suspension bridge. They captured the caquizes whose curiosity ventured too near their pathway, were friendly with them when they could be, and fought them when they were compelled. A few days they rested in Central Georgia, near where Milledgeville now is, near which place, there was said to have been a gold coin plowed up of date dur-

ing the early part of the reign of Charles V., lately in the possession of Wm. G. Mc Adoo, of Knoxville.

De Soto headed the column, and pressed forward. The young guide was evidently conducting them to the gold fields of Northern Georgia; but when within some twenty miles of that region the enterprise was thrown into confusion by the madness of the guide, of which neither medicine nor religion could cure him. It is more than probable that this insanity was feigned to avoid leading his new found friends to the home of his childhood. As well might a lamb lead a pack of wolves into his native fold. Suddenly all traces of the gold were lost, and the inhabitants, doubtless in concert with the insane guide professed to know nothing concerning it.

At this point they discovered that the idea of wealth in inhabitants was centered in pearls, and, strange to say, large quantities were found. The streams abounded in "oysters" [as mussels, doubtless, were called], and a soldier, in eating one near where Rome, Ga., now is, was choked nearly to death with a pearl so large and beautiful that it was sold for two hundred ducats in Spain. The *ignis-fatius* of gold having disappeared, their attention was given to the collection of pearls, then much more valuable than now. The houses were searched, and the ceremonies of the dead were rifled. It is difficult to give credence to the amount of the jewels said to have been collected on the Southern rivers. It is stated that a common soldier threw away a sackful, after having carried them day after day on the march.

The queen of the country was the far-famed beautiful Princess Xulla. De Soto, in most courtly message, requested an interview. Against the remonstrance of her mother she consented. Beautiful girls are not to be coaxed out of the opportunity of seeing the men who are turning the world upside down. A throne was conveyed to the appointed place of meeting, and she received him surrounded by officers of state and her maid's of honor. When the President appeared, she advanced to meet him, and with her own hands placed upon his neck a necklace of pearls of immense value. He, not to be outdone by courtesy placed upon her finger his own signet ring—and, following his old Peruvian tactics, took her a prisoner.

Moral: Girls, if good looking, should mind their mothers. It is only the ugly ones that may be bold.

They were now burthened with booty, not of gold it is true, but an available equivalent. The trouble of the President was, how to evacuate his domain. Many of his horses had died, or been killed. His pathway behind him was hedged with his enemies. He took only course open, and followed the Coosa and Alabama rivers toward the sea-shore. He approached Maubilia [near the site of Mobile], which was tributary to the Tuskegee, whom they had with them as prisoner. It was a heavily palisaded town, consisting of eighty block houses. Long before it was reached the Indians were heartily weary of their President. As they approached the best built city on the continent, they met with no resistance but a troop of dancing girls, who conducted them with all their baggage, with music and dancing through the open gates. After festivities, they retire in security; but in the night-time an alarm is heard, they find their quarters on fire, their horses are stamped, and they are attacked by ten times their own number. A military mind will recognize the awkwardness of the situation, but De Soto was equal to the occasion. He phalanx'd his men, held his position till they could don their armor, set the town on fire and charged on foot to the gate, and made good their escape. But many a dead and wounded comrade, all their baggage, all their ammunition, and every pearl, save what few were carried on the person, were consumed in the flames. Forty-two horses, eighty men, and twenty-five hundred Indians were killed. What few horses could be found were gathered, and a council of war was held.

Every hope seemed fled. The survivors favored using their last endeavors in reaching Spain once more. But the purpose of De Soto was inflexible. He could not consent to return to poverty and disgrace. Could he have got the pleading letters from Isabella, which at that time were seeking him in a ship floating off Tampa Bay, he might have relented. But he was never to get them.

A new route was ordered in search of new spoils. I need not detain you, nor pain you, by narrating the daily toil of these ill clad and poorly armed regiments up through Marengo county, Ala., and across the state of Mississippi. In the summer of 1541, we found them standing upon the banks of the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Helena, Ark. They named it the Rio Grande. Rumors of the yellow metal had again reached them, and with the rumors came new hope. It was said to be at Colga, beyond the river, and hope held out till they reached it. And they found it, it is said, in great abundance but were disgusted to find that it was copper. Still De Soto pushed on. Rumors of the peaceful disposition of the Indians in that direction led him to the southwest, to Tampico, on the head waters of the Saline river, where they found rock salt in abundance, which they had not tasted for more than a year. Ten soldiers died from over eating of it.

The next tribe of Indians encountered they called the Iula, probably the modern Comanche. Their hostility was so fierce and terrible that to penetrate into their country was regarded as certain destruction. The interpreter, Juan Ortiz, died. They hesitated, they paused,

and at last the ill-starred expedition turned backward.

They soon hear rumors of a great medicinal hot spring. They doubt not it is the far famed, long-sought "Fountain of Youth," and they stretch every nerve to reach it. The catarrhal, rheumatic soldiers, that had borne their ailments many a weary day and mile, plunge into it, and quaff large quantities of its smoking waters, and sit in squads to be made young again. 'Twas the modern Hot Springs of Arkansas. That delusion failed them, and De Soto pressed back to the river, which he reached in the spring-time of May, some few miles above where he had crossed it.

What the final purpose of the now broken-hearted hero was his followers never knew. There, far away in the center of a hostile continent which he had hoped to lead into civilization as President, he sickened, and saw that his end was near. His first care was to prepare a letter to Isabella, which finally reached her to break her heart. He next had his weeping comrades brought to his couch, and gave a good-by and a word of commendation to each. He next called his officers, appointed his successor, and advised them to return, if possible, to Spain; and if any of them were so fortunate, to say to his King Charles that, though he had brought no gold, nor silver, nor pearls, yet that he had discovered, and taken possession of in his name, a country which would in future ages be inhabited by the white man, and, if guarded well, would be worth more to Spain and to his glory than Peru and Mexico combined. He extended to one the letter for Isabella, written upon the fly-leaf of well-worn prayer-book, but didn't live to finish the verbal message he would have sent to her. It was the 5th of June, 1542, before he had reached the prime of his manhood; but he had conducted an expedition which should be sung in story after the *Anabasis* of Xenophon shall have been forgotten. They wound him in weighted blankets, and sunk him in that river, whose waters sung his requiem for more than a century before the next white adventurer stood upon its banks.

From the day his ships had left him at Tampa Bay, then nearly three years before, no tidings had been received of him; but the hopes of Isabella, like those of Lady Franklin in modern days, continually sent out ships to search the coast for him, or news of him.

The remnant of the expedition finally improvised three boats, in which they ran the gauntlet down the Mississippi, many of them losing their lives; coasted around the Gulf of Mexico to Panuco, where they dispersed.

The ill news and the ill-fated letter finally reached Cuba from Vera Cruz, and on the third day they buried the broken-hearted Isabella in the sands of that island.

**Eastern and Western Proverbs.**

There is an eastern proverb which says, "Only two creatures can surmount the pyramids: the eagle and the snail." There is a western proverb that says, "Hunt's Remedy partakes of the nature of both eagle and snail. It is bold in its flight like the eagle; it is persistent in its purpose, like the snail." And thus Hunt's Remedy easily surmounts the pyramid of kidney and liver disease. It even attacks Bright's Disease, and hesitates at no form of kidney disease however aggravated. The story of the cures which it has effected would make a large volume. Remember it is the one great liver and kidney medicine.

**Prompt Action in Acute Cases.**  
In acute cases, Compound Oxygen has been found to act with great promptness. Says one of our correspondents: "I was suffering from cold at the time I received your treatment—with a pain in the head, sore throat, and violent cough—and kept getting rapidly worse, till in a few days I was compelled to keep in my bed. In three days I was able to get up, and was entirely over it in less than ten days, which, considering that I am an invalid at the best of times, is doing well; and I give the Oxygen credit." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free.

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,  
1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the N. Y. Times of the 10th inst. a Des Moines correspondent gives a brief account of the recent prohibition election in Iowa. It is refreshing to find that "to the women belongs much of the credit of the success of the prohibition movement, and that in Des Moines and all over the state they were at the polls in large numbers distributing tickets, and in a womanly way soliciting votes."

**Sleeplessness.**  
Remove the cause by regulating the bowels, by establishing good digestion and by quieting the nerves with Simmonds Liver Regulator. Try it, and you will soon know the blessing of good health and sound sleep.

Mrs. Jane Studley, treasurer of school district No. 28, Hebron, Neb., submits figures showing the payment of district bonds, interest, etc., saving for the school district \$61.10 by payment of the bonds before maturity. Thus we see that woman has an idea of economy in public affairs. Some shrewd man might have let the bonds run to maturity, while he speculated with the people's money.

Persons whose blood has been corrupted, and the circulation deranged by foul secretions—the result of the disordered chemistry of the body—need for their purification something like an inward baptism at the hands of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, whose laboratory is at No. 283 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Her Vegetable Compound is fairly inundating the country as with a river of life.

Miss Eliza O. Putnam read a paper on the laws of Massachusetts as they affect women, before the Daven Woman's Club, at a late meeting. Miss Putnam considered the laws as they have been, and as they are. The paper was listened to with great interest. It was itself an argument for the political rights of women, and gave much needed information on the question of woman suffrage.

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**GOT CORNS**

Hofflin's Liebig's CORN CURE WILL CURE

All kinds hard or soft corns, callousness and bunions, causing no pain or soreness, dry instantly, without any swelling, and are removed in 24 hours.

Also manufacturers of the Premium Farm Grist Mill, CLIMAX FEED CUTTERS, THRESHERS, CLEANERS, &c.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

W. L. BOYER & BRO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

**CHEAPEST BIBLES**

Ever Furnished Agents.

## Ladies' Department.

## Make Childhood Sweet.

Wait not till the hands are at rest  
Ere you fill them full of flowers;  
Wait not for the crowning tuberoses  
To make sweet the last sad hours;  
But while in the busy household band,  
Your darlings still need your guiding hand,  
Oh! fill their lives with sweetness!

Wait not till the little hearts are still  
For the loving look and phrase;  
But while gently chide a fault,  
The good deed kindly praise.  
The words you would speak beside the bier,  
Fall sweeter far on the living ear—  
Oh! fill young lives with sweetness!

All that were kisses on clay cold lips,  
To the rosy mouth we press,  
When our wee ones fly to our mother's arms,  
For love's tenderest caress?  
Let never a wordly bauble keep  
Your heart from the joy each day should reap.  
Circling young lives with sweetness.

Give thanks each morn for the sturdy boys,  
Give thanks for the fairy girls;  
With a dower of wealth like this at home,  
Would you rifle the earth for pearls?  
Wait not for death to gem love's crown,  
But daily shower life's blessing down,  
And fill young hearts with sweetness.

Remember the homes where the light has fled,  
Where the rose has faded away.  
And the love that glows in youthful hearts,  
Oh! cherish it while you may;  
And make your home a garden of flowers,  
Where joy shall bloom through childhood's hours,  
And fill young lives with sweetness.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,  
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,  
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,  
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,  
Still gazing at them through the open door;  
Nor wholly reassured and comforted  
By promises of others in their stead,  
Which, though more splendid, may not please  
him more;

So nature deals with us, and takes away  
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand  
Leads us to rest so gently that we go  
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay.  
Being too full of sleep to understand  
How far the unknown transcends the what we  
know,

## THE TEMPERANCE FLAG—A Parody.

TUNE—*Bonnie Flag that bears the Stripes and Stars.*  
We do not want your brandy, your gin, nor yet your  
wine,  
But sooner than give up our cause, will bombard  
every line,  
With Governor St. John of Kansas, Miss Willard of  
Illinois,  
We will rally around the temperance flag that floats  
the stripes and stars.

Chorus:  
Hurrah! hurrah! for temperance, hurrah!  
Hurrah for the temperance flag that floats the stripes  
and stars.

We are battling for the nation, with temperance in  
trust,  
We are battling old King Alcohol, we'll drag him in  
the dust.  
Too long he's forged the fetters of many noble men—  
We will put them on their feet, sir, and shut you in  
your den.

Chorus:  
They trusted you as brothers, and still you dragged  
them down,  
Into the pit you dug so deep, Oh! rummies why that  
frown?

With legal prohibition, we'll wage a bloody war,  
O'er the land in every town, we'll banish every bar.

Chorus:  
We deem our cause most holy, we know we're in the  
right,  
And many men and women too, stand ready for the  
fight;  
Our bride is prohibition, no stain her beauty mars,  
O'er her we'll raise the temperance flag that bears  
the stripes and stars.

Chorus:  
Rums, be on the lookout, we're coming un-  
aware,  
We'll haul you from your dizzy height, and set your  
stills on fire.  
Too long you've ruled this nation, now out you mur-  
dering knaves,  
We'll rally where the temperance flag, and starry  
banner waves.

MARY E. RUSSELL.

## SUGGESTIONS.

Much obliged to Mrs. A. A. for offering to  
give advice. I would especially like to know  
about canning fruit and corn. How do you  
farm wives manage about meat in the summer?  
do you salt enough in the spring to last, or do  
you kill in hot weather? We live three miles  
from a meat store and there the supply is very  
uncertain.

I send my lemonade recipe; please try it  
and report on it: 2½ ounces citric acid, 2 scruples  
essence of lemon, 3½ pounds lump sugar, 1  
quart water; boil the sugar in the water, skin,  
strain, add the acid, and when cold bottle it.  
One glass of the syrup will make four glasses  
of lemonade by diluting with water.

My husband wonders whether by some  
means there could not be a weekly or monthly  
sort of calendar issued in the FARMER, suggest-  
ing to new comers and beginners the farm work  
that ought to be done at the various seasons.

Will those who have fruit enough to sell  
kindly state in the FARMER the variety and  
price? Different districts vary in their fruit  
crop, and so make an interchange desirable.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

MORE ABOUT PLANTS.  
All plants kept in pots during the summer  
will make a better growth, and bloom much  
more perfectly if two or three inches of earth  
are removed from the top of the pot, and re-  
placed with fresh soil and then treated at least  
once a week to a liberal dressing of liquid  
manure; to procure this is very easy. Fix a  
keg or box as you would for leaching ashes,  
fill it with manure; over this pour cistern wa-  
ter; place a vessel to catch the liquid; if very

dark in color weaken it one-half with water,  
and apply to the earth without touching the  
foliage. If plants are kept in the shade insects  
are troublesome, especially the green ophid and  
the red spider. A liberal application of to-  
bacco smoke or tobacco water will soon dispose  
of them; the latter is preferable as the odor  
does not remain so long; it can be easily ap-  
plied with a sprinkler or with a small sponge.  
Oleanders are liable to an attack of the scaly  
insect as it is found along the veins of the under  
side of the leaf; often its presence is not  
known until the destruction of the plant is  
nearly accomplished. As soon as the leaves  
become rusty in appearance, the bark becomes  
dark in color and shriveled. The plants should  
be frequently examined, and if affected the  
insect will be found attached close to the principal  
vein of the leaf; it has the appearance of a  
scale of bran, and will be so close as to touch  
each other; the best results will be reached in  
the destruction of this enemy by the use of a  
liquid formed of two parts water and one car-  
bolic acid; apply with a sponge to all leaves  
that are infected. If the acid is not conven-  
ient, use tobacco water, but let it be heated to  
at least 100 degrees; apply as above. If your  
oleanders are not troubled, keep them in the  
open sunlight and you will prevent other at-  
tacks.

MRS. S. S. STEVENSON.

Wyandotte, July 13.

## COOLEY CANS—WASHING—STAINS.

I have been so busy I could not answer Se-  
celia about the cans before. If there had been  
no mistake there would have been no need of  
her asking me, for I stated plainly we were  
taking the Cooley cans to the spring house.  
Either the printer or I misspelled the word,  
making me to say we coolly took them there.  
(Now, Mr. Editor, did you not promise to cor-  
rect?) We bought our cans of Mr. Lyman, of  
Topeka, for \$3.25 per can; he advertises in the  
FARMER; they will each hold 20 quarts. We  
have a spring house with a deep vat in which  
to sink our cans; the milk is sweet for calves,  
and the cream is always nice, no specks, flies  
or bitter cream; thunder storms will not change  
it. If the fire is out the cans can be washed in  
cold water and filled again, as they are sweet.  
We get 25 cents per pound for our butter for  
the summer. A neighbor has a large vat at  
the well by the door; they change the water at  
noon; they like it much better than ours.

For the coming fair I wish they would state  
that the butter should be packed in June, July,  
or fresh packed, or all three; also the very best  
method of keeping summer butter for winter  
use, and the best method of marketing small  
packages to customers.

Thanks for the washing receipt, but I think  
clothes do not look as white to soak over night,  
and I must rub some of the dirt out before boil-  
ing, as often times stains do not show until  
some of the dirt is rubbed out, and my experi-  
ence has been that nothing will coat it out  
after it is boiled. I use cold water for fruit  
stains if fresh, if not, boiling hot.

Salty grease will take out grass green and  
wheel grease. Cold water and soap will take  
out iron rust if it is just done, but it all takes  
ever so much rub, rub, rub. I have not yet  
found anything that will take out black tea  
stains or lemon; who knows what will?

We have all liked the story of GERAL-  
DINE. It was mos' too fine print to enjoy  
reading, and I was sorry our hero loved the  
weed so well. I think the use of tobacco often  
leads to strong drink; also the pistol took too  
much attention. A respectable person has no  
need of any more weapons than the two God  
gave—two honest fists, and they are easily  
loaded. A pistol is the meanest and most in-  
fernal weapon ever invented. We also did not  
care to have our children make the acquaintance  
of those profane men. This is our opin-  
ion. The story as a whole was good.

AUNT MARIA.

SLANG IN CONVERSATION.  
[The following pointed suggestions from an  
exchange are good enough for a place in this  
department. We will add that slang is no  
more out of place with women than with men.—EDITOR.]

It is within the limits of moderation to say  
that ninety girls out of every hundred would  
describe every variety of social pleasure or  
amusement by declaring that they "had a good  
time," or a "lovely time," or a "beautiful  
time." "Awfully nice" and "awfully jolly"  
are sufficiently indefinite to qualify almost any  
noun in the dictionary, and are conveniently  
vague ways of conveying one's own impressions  
without requiring that the impressions shall be  
too closely defined or analyzed; and they dis-  
pense with the troublesome necessity of fitting  
the words to the thought, which becomes una-  
voidable if one is obliged to find one's self in  
expressions. Slang phrases constantly present  
themselves as the easiest and most obvious  
thing to say about people, or places, or books,  
or sensations, when it would involve some  
mental effort to describe them more accurately.

The field of slang offers no restrictions, and  
is as open to women as to the privileged sex;  
and expressions the most vulgar and disgusting  
may be heard coming from very pretty lips.  
This slovenly way of expressing one's ideas,  
exterminates all dignity and refinement of  
thought and speech, and makes a woman not  
only common-place, but common. It makes a  
girl's mind seem a place open to all comers—a  
court without a sanctuary. The accessibility and  
"hail-fellow-well-met" air go far to destroy  
the distinct, definite charm of a woman's con-  
versation. It is not necessary that people who  
speak good English should be elaborate, or  
stiff, or pedantic. The very best and most  
vigorous English is made up of short, simple  
words and idiomatic, natural expressions and

as far removed from formalism or affectation as  
slang itself. The charm of a clever, fascinating  
woman's conversation, like the charm of  
some of the most beautiful poetry, often lies  
more in the manner than in the matter.

A woman who wishes to acquire that permanent  
charm of conversation which a clever,  
cultivated woman may so abundantly possess,  
should carefully avoid slang words and phrases.  
Youth and prettiness gain toleration for a little  
coarseness and want of dignity, but when  
the youth and pertness go, the coarseness and  
want of dignity remain, unmodified and injus-  
tified.

## A GOOD NEWSPAPER.

Of all the farm papers the KANSAS FARMER  
is the best. It is always full of good interesting  
news; it is a perfect farmers' paper. When  
our budget of mail comes the first thing is the  
FARMER.

One of the ladies was speaking of her flowers.  
I have a few. I felt sorry when I went  
to plant mine in the spring that I did not  
have more of a variety of seeds to plant; I  
only have zinnias, petunias, phlox, portulaca  
and coxcomb, but they brighten the looks of  
the yard, and they stand the hot sun well.  
Have any of the ladies got any pansies this  
season? (I mean in southwestern Kansas.)  
Some of my friends say that pansies can't stand  
the hot sun; I have wanted a bed of pansies,  
but was afraid to try them. Will some of you  
tell us how you manage yours, for there must  
be some that have them. Will some tell me  
what is the matter with my parlor ivy? The  
leaves are wilting and drying up, but it is  
growing nicely, although the large leaves wilt.  
I hate to see it do so, for it did look so nice;  
what must I do for it?

I think I will try Lucy A. Wright's receipt  
for cheese making. I was wishing the other  
day to know how to make cheese, but going to  
the FARMER we can find out a great many  
things.

I wish to say to the ladies of the FARMER  
that if they want something that is nice and  
don't cost much, get wash blond and darn  
wreaths and initials in the center and line with  
pink, green, or blue paper muslin, they will  
have pretty pillow shams; a nickle's worth  
of floss is sufficient for a set of shams. I will  
close as I fear my letter is too awkwardly  
written.

THE OLD MAID.

[Examine your ivy closely—it may  
have insects on the under side of the leaves.  
If so, use tobacco water. Apply with a sponge.  
—EDITOR.]

## FEELS SO SORRY.

Haven't I "gone slow" according to that  
man whose toes I trod upon? I have not been  
here before since May 31; I started several  
times, but thought I'd "bide a wee," and when  
my other half came home from the postoffice  
Thursday night and no FARMER, Friday night  
do, Saturday the same, I just thought I smel-  
led a mouse, and it was like this: There, now,  
Jerusha, you have just gone and done it, haven't  
you? Just like some of your woman's rights  
notions, jogging along with your head up in  
the air; after 4 p.m., too, when you know you  
can't see a foot before your eyes, just gone and  
stepped on that Dutchman's toes. Well, I tried  
awful hard to feel sorry, but somehow it was  
kind of ticklish sorry, though he was from  
the same country I was, (or at least same as my  
forefathers and aunts and sisters was,) and if  
he had a mind to stick his foot out, knowing it  
would get hurt, why I did not care; I meant all  
I said, and still maintain (at the point of the  
pen) that no foreigner, born and brought up  
under a despotic government, can learn enough  
about our republican form of government in  
three or five years to become a good, honest  
voter. Look at the foreign votes bought and  
sold in either party; whiskey and beer will buy  
a large majority of the foreign votes, but don't  
forget, I am strong for total prohibition, and to  
prove it will send you some temperance verses;  
they go to the tune of "The Bonnie Flag that  
bears the Stripes and Stars."

Are there any members of the old 8th Illinois cavalry among  
the readers of the FARMER? If so I can tell  
them of their old Major E. Russell; his wife  
writes that song for the ladies. I did not get  
any FARMER until to-day, and did not see a  
single familiar face. Where, oh, where are the  
FARMER's ladies? Falling out at the rear? I  
hope not. Rebecca, I am going to send some  
real bona fide poetry one of these days. Aunt  
Jue, (that's a J) bugs eat my seeds. Mrs.  
Delia, my lemon verbena seeds have not come  
from Las Vegas yet; you will hear from me  
when they do come. It makes me homesick  
to see all the good things in the way of fruits  
the sisters have; here we can't even have  
garbanzo stuff, let alone fruit, and can't afford to  
buy, we have to send so far, and the railroad  
freights are so high, also the express, that unless  
people have a gold mine they had better not  
think of fruits. I don't want a pass on the  
railroad, but I would like to see railroad freight  
and express come down so that people living  
away out here can afford to have some things  
sent by express. That is the way railroad  
companies can benefit settlers, better than by a  
few car loads of free freight for a little while;  
then make them pay it back with interest,  
charging such enormous rates. We have to pay  
same rates to Wa-Keeney that people in Den-  
ver do, and for one, Jerusha says it's a shame, or  
her name is not JERUSHAH CLEM.

## CANNING—MILK FEVER.

My six weeks are not up, but I have some-  
thing to say that won't keep. Can't we have a  
meeting of the ladies of this department at the  
state fair, to be held at Topeka September 11th  
to 16th, 1882? All in favor hold up their  
hands.

To Mrs. Heath: Take the roof off your hen-

house and let it rain in, as moisture will kill  
little red lice. Try and keep the roof off until  
after the fall rains, then whitewash every place.

Don't you think our Editor is a little mista-  
ken in his ideas about canning corn? We  
think it almost impossible to have good canned  
corn, although we have no trouble in canning  
any other fruit or vegetable. I will tell the  
ladies once again if they will cut a piece of  
letter paper the size of the jar, dip in the white  
of an egg, and place over the top before putting  
the cap on, it will be a great help. Some times  
fruit will taste old, but not if done that way.

For milk fever in cows, the best thing we  
ever saw done was to give a good big physic as  
soon as the first appearance of disease, and for  
a preventive give very little feed for two  
weeks before calving; just good pasture will  
cause milk fever in heavy milkers, for we have  
had several cases, and not a bit of grain fed.

AMERICAN GIRL.

## 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 STRINN & CO., Portland, Me.

\$777 A YEAR and expense to agents. Outfit free.  
Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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

\$12 WEEKLY. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly  
Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

\$66 free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

30 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos,  
Miss Rose, etc., with name only loc. or 50 mixed or  
all chromos inc. AGENTS WANTED. Low price. EXTRA  
ORDINARY. Address DANIEL BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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



## CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



## 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, re-  
storing 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, Drosy

**Political Notes.**

Gov. St. John's friends claim that he has now enough delegates appointed in his favor to secure his nomination on the first ballot, and by a majority larger than he received two years ago.

At Shawnee, Leavenworth and Wyandotte county's Republicans have instructed their delegates for St. John,

Missouri democrats have nominated a state ticket: T. A. Sherwood for supreme Judge, W. E. Coleman for Superintendent of public schools, James Harpling for railroad commissioner.

The Tariff commission is hearing arguments from representatives of different interests. Their time seems to be wholly occupied, as many persons have already been before them.

The Capital says that McCabe, the colored candidate for auditor, has more delegates instructed for him than any other candidate except St. John.

The Regulars and Independents, of the Pennsylvania Republicans, are not likely to harmonize. That will give the state to the Democrats.

Greenback state convention meets at Topeka Aug. 23 at 4 p.m.

The state Democratic convention is to meet at Emporia August 30 at 5 p.m.

The commissioner of Internal Revenue made his report to Secretary Folger, showing the entire internal revenue tax collected for the past year to be \$196,529,273; for the past six years \$718,831,071. Exports of collection amount to \$27,087,890, or 3.610 per cent. It is further stated that no defalcation took place within the period mentioned and all the illicit manufacture and sale of whisky and tobacco has been broken up.

**Condensed News of the Week.**

Nebraska prohibitionists have decided to discuss in their coming state convention the propriety of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

The freight handlers still maintain their strike, and much interruption in business circles results.

An Austin dispatch says yellow fever has broken out at Matamoras in Mexico.

Trouble is brewing in Indian Territory because of a recent encounter in which a man named Sands was killed.

**Foreign News Digested.**

The French chambers of Deputies rejected the Egyptian war credit by a vote of 490 to 75. The ministry thereupon tendered its resignation.

Moukhar Pasha made an arrangement which will enable the Porte to dispatch 20,000 men to Egypt in successive detachments.

A large powder magazine at Nukherren, from which it was said Arabi had recently taken stores, has been blown up by the British.

It is understood Arabi offered his resignation to the Sultan. It is believed this course is a mere feint to influence the debate on the Egyptian question now in progress in the French chambers.

Osmann Pasha Rifki and twenty-six Circassian officers, implicated in a recent plot to assassinate Arabi, arrived to-day from Constantinople, having been summoned by telegraph by the Khedive, and were received with great ceremony.

The Sultan, replying to the verbal representation of Duferin, the British Ambassador, requesting the issue of a proclamation against Arabi, stated that such a demand cannot be made by England alone, but should proceed from a conference of the powers, in which case it would receive due consideration.

The News says that the statement that Turkey has consented to send troops to Egypt is misleading. The Porte has not recognized the appropriateness of the suggestions to send troops and now propose to discuss the conditions under which they shall be sent, a process, which, carried out in accordance with Turkish notions of diplomacy, might occupy six months.

**THE MARKETS.**

By Mail, July 29.

**Chicago.**

*The Prairie Farmer* reports: CATTLE There was a dull, heavy market for cattle at this point during the past week, and a general cutting down of prices. The receipts were liberal, though not for a long time past have there been so few desirable fat natives on sale as during the period under review. Fortunately for drivers and sellers, however, there were not many cattle wanted on eastern account, and the requirements of shippers were easily satisfied, thus preserving an equilibrium, and averting a big break in prices that would doubtless have been witnessed with liberal receipts of fair to choice stock. As it was, there was a shrinkage in values of 25s00 per cwt, the heaviest decline being in common to medium natives or "grassy" lots that were only one half to three-quarters fat. For this description the tendency of the market has been steadily downward for the past two or three weeks, owing to the increasing receipts of western range stock. Sales for shipment at 7:50 and over were few and far between, so that our outside quotations are little better than nominal, while for common killing and shipping qualities the range was 4 to 50s00. The bulk of the fair to good offerings changed hands at 50s00 to 75s00. Texas "through" cattle sold at 3 to 50s00 for common to choice droves, with the bulk at 3 to 45s00, and northern wintered down at 45s00. Milk cows were in good demand and stronger as to price, and the market for stockers again ruled dull and featureless.

HOGS Note All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to shrinkage of 40 lbs for each piggy sow and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2 cents per lb for averages of 200 lbs and over and 10 cents for averages of less than 200 lbs.

There was a diminution of about one-half in the supply for the past week, as compared with the week before, which gave salesmen an opportunity to work off the stale stock of common quality that had accumulated to the amount of nearly 20,000 head, and created a much better feeling in the trade. About two-thirds of the offerings were taken for shipment, while did not leave enough to admit of any activity among packers, and slaughtering operations were therefore kept down to a minimum. The quality of the hogs coming in is still very common, and reports from other western packing points are to the same effect. The market was slow and dragging early in the week, but toward the close there was a much better feeling in the trade, and prices advanced 10s00 per cwt, all around. To-day there was a further advance of 5s00c, and the market closed firm at 7:50s00 for common mixed to fair heavy; at 8:30s00 for good to choice do; at 8:30s00 for selected heavy or "Philadelphia"; at 7:50s00 for poor to prime light, and at 6:25s00 for skips and culs, according to quality.

SHEEP Under the influence of an improved eastern demand the sheep market was more active and stronger during the past week, and toward the close prices ruled 10s00c per lb higher. Good sheep were scarce and wanted, the bulk of the offerings, as usual, being of common to only medium quality. We now quote good to choice mutton grades at 4:25s00 to 5s00 per cwt; medium to fair at 3:50s00 to 5s00, and inferior to

common at 3:25s00. Lambs were quoted at 2:25s00 per head.

WOOL Quotations from store ranges as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 1:25c per lb less:

per lb  
Coarse or dingy tub.....27:43s  
Fine unwashed buck's fleece.....14:17s  
Fine unwashed heavy fleece.....20:22s  
Coarse washed fleeces.....25:26s  
Low medium.....20:24s  
Fine medium.....25:26s  
Fine washed fleeces.....35:43s  
Coarse washed fleeces.....28:43s  
Low medium fleeces.....31:43s  
Fine medium fleeces.....37:41s

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:

Lowest grades.....16:18s  
Best grades.....24:22s  
New Mexican unimproved grades.....15:18s  
New Mexican best grades.....20:24s

BURR From 2:10s00 per lb off; black 2:25c off.

BUTTER Choice to fancy creamery 23:24c per lb; fair to good 20:21c; choice to fancy dairy 18:20c; fair to good sweet do 16:17c; fair to choice packing 14:16c; inferior and low grades 9:11c.

BROOM CORN Good to choice hul and carpet brush 10:11c per lb; self-working green 9:10c; do red tipped 8:49c; red brush 7:49c; inferior, damaged, and stained 6:47c; crooked 5:61c.

CHEESE Choice new full cream flats 9:14c per lb; prime to choice full cream cheddar shapes 9:14c; 10c; prime part skinned do 6:4c; fair to good do and choice flats makes 5:4c; hard skinned stock 5:4c; inferior and low grades 2:4c.

HIDES AND PELTS Green cured light hides 8:4c per lb; heavy cows 7:38c; No 2 damaged green salted hide 6:4c; green salted calf 12:13c; green salted bull 6:4c; dry salted hides 12c; No 2 two-thirds price; No 1 dry flint 14:15c; No 2 13c; sheep pelts salable at 2:25c for the estimated amount of wool on each pelt.

HAY No 1 timothy 16:50c per ton; No 2 do 15:16c; mixed do 12:50c; upland prairie 12:13c; No 1 prairie 8:50c; No 2 do 6:50c; small bales at 2:25c per ton more than large bales.

POTATOES Fair to choice new 2:75c per lb; common 250 per do.

**St. Louis.**

The *Rural World* reports.

BUTTER Under heavy offerings and only a fair local consumptive demand, coupled with advices of easier markets elsewhere, there was a weaker feeling and though we note no material change, some dealers seemed willing to shade quotations. We quote: Creamery at 20:26c; choice dairy 21:22c; selections and fancy brands of each bring 21:24c; good to prime dairy 17:18c; fair 15:17c; low 11c. Country—Choice yellow fir at 16:17c; fair to good demand, but futures showed weakness.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 61:121 bushels, withdrawn 7:1645, in store 18:924. Weakness again characterized the market to-day. Low grades neglected as well as lower to sell, but during the call for No. 2 there was fair activity, cash and futures both moving more freely than Saturday, but prices were weaker. Cash sold down 1c, July 3c and Aug 2c. No 1 cash a shade firmer and in fair demand, but futures showed weakness.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours, 1 bush with withdrawn, 9:97; in store, 57:97. There was a conspicuous want of life to the market to-day. The recent rains give further assurance of a good crop, this probably caused buyers to hold back, but reports of markets east of us held prices firm.

NATIVE CATTLE The receipts of stockers and feeders continue light but the demand was a little better. Buyers while they are looking around and making some purchases still hold back in hopes that there will be a decline in sympathy with other cattle.

WESTERN GRASS CATTLE The stagnation that characterized the market close of last week was still more apparent to-day. While fewer buyers in the field, and lower markets east, sellers found it almost impossible to make sales.

HEAVY There were none in to-day. Hence, no market.

MIXED The market to-day was very slow and weak. The offerings not being sufficient to make it an object for packers to take hold of.

LIGHT There were very few of this class of hogs in to-day, the offerings so much restricted as to interfere with the market.

**New York.**

The closing quotations on Wall street to-day were as follows:

MONEY Closed at 4 per cent.  
EXCHANGE Closed at 4:8641 89.

WASH CASH lots higher and strong options irregular. No 2 red, 1:21 11c; No 4 white, 1:22; mixed winter, 1:10; No 2 red July, 1:21 12c.

CORN Cash dull and unchanged; options irregular; ungraded mixed July, 8:14c; do August, 8:84c.

OATS Ungraded and feverish; No 1 white, 7:6c; No 2 do, 7:5c; mixed western, 6:68c.

RYE Dull; 7:87c.

**Chicago.**

WHEAT Winter active and greatly unsettled and lower. No 2 red closed at 9:34 49c July; 9:80 93c August. Spring wheat in better demand but market unsettled. Some excitement prevailed toward the close of the session, when an urgent demand set in to buy and settle July contracts. On call spring closed 1:36 cash; 9:74c August; 9:63c for the year. Regular No 2 active and steady, closing on call at 9:84 49c cash; 9:63c August; 9:73c 97 1/2c September; 9:62c for the year.

CORN Unsettled, and early prices fluctuating within a wide range, but closing comparative steady at lower range. No 2 7:67c cash; 7:52c August; 7:41c September; 7:52c for the year.

OATS Active for settlements; closing 6:24c cash; 8:84c August; 3:14c 35c September; 3:17c for the year.

RYE Quiet; No 2 6:52c August; 6:6c September and year.

HOGS Receipts 500; market moderately active and firm; medium, 3:75; rough, 4:10.

whole skins. Some of them losing very heavily.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

	66 Colorado half-breed steers.....	1001	3 50
22 grass Texas cows.....	932	2 80	
7 grass Texas cows.....	915	2 80	
60 half-breed steers.....	986	3 50	
147 grass Texas.....	936	3 50	
104 grass Texas.....	934	3 50	
96 grass Texas.....	924	3 50	

HOGS Heavy. The tone of the market to-day was more healthy. There were but a few loads in and packers bought them at about yesterday's price.

There was no life to trade, but salesmen succeeded in disposing of their stock with less labor than Friday.

Representative sales: 60, 272; 85 15; 66, 241, 8 35.

MIXED The market to-day was irregular. Early in the day a number of sales were made at firm Friday's prices, but as reports came in from elsewhere, announcing weaker markets, buyers bought more cautiously, and prices ruled easier toward the close.

Representative sales: 47, 213; 88 00; 71, 205, 8 00; 220, 214, 8 05.

LIGHT There was a little more life in the market ket for this class of hogs to day. Sales, however, showed no notable improvement. There was a little better feeling early in the day, but towards the close in sympathy with less favorable reports from points east of us the market showed weakness, and the early morning's strength was lost.

Representative sales: 55, 203; 87 80; 59, 176, 7 80; 66, 208, 7 80; 52, 196, 7 80; 66, 190, 7 80.

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