

Correspondence.

Osage Hedge Fences.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I have read a few articles in the FARMER about fences, especially the one of Mr. Swan in the issue of April 19th. I don't know where Mr. S. is from, nor where he lives now; but when he says there is not one rod of good hedge to the mile planted in the United States, he makes me think altogether too broad an assertion. I have seen thousands of rods of good, effective hedge of Osage Orange, and miles of it—rod after rod in succession, effective both against stock and wind, and perfectly beautiful, and in our own state too. I have two and one half miles myself and all perfect, not a rod in the line amiss save where my neighbors have persisted in driving through my hedge ever since it was first planted, and save the sides where roads were made, there is not a hole nor gap for stock to get through. And again, beside a permanent, cheap and beautiful fence, I made a good corn crop last year and my neighbors say, "it was because my hedge on the south side of the field kept the hot winds of last July from licking up the moisture from the fields immediately north of it." Corn at 60 cents to \$1.00 per bushel now, paid well for the hedge last summer. If a farmer plants a hedge and then expects it to grow and become a good fence without further work, of course he fails; but, on the contrary, if he takes as much care of it as he would of a row of corn to make a good crop he cannot prevent it from becoming a good fence after three summers attention.

The Osage Orange in Kansas as a hedge or a timber tree is a success. It will grow almost as rapidly as a cottonwood; and as a timber tree it is very valuable. Of course there are drawbacks. Gophers, when they start in a hedge row, will do damage until they are killed off; for when they come, they generally come to stay. Fire damages the fence also; but only temporarily. If cut off at once after a fire and dirt thrown over the stubs it will come on at once again. I have had part of my fence burnt twice, but not seriously damaged. Some poor shiftless, careless, jealous, move-about take occasion on a real windy day to let fire get away from them (I think some time on purpose) and then, unless all hands leave their work and work some times all day and night to prevent damage, somebody's fence is burned. Nevertheless I say grow another, and make a fearful example of some of these good-for-nothing fellows that not having any fence of their own to burn delight to see others more energetic and successful lose theirs or be damaged by fire.

Mr. S. talks about planting a line of trees and fastening wire to slats and the slats to the trees. Just think of a project of that kind. Then he says move it about as it is needed on the farm. I can imagine a man moving a barbed wire fence of that kind over the farm. Why it is a job to move a single strand without getting all torn to pieces with it. I don't want barbed wire in mine. I am sure there has been more damage to stock from barbed wire fence in our county than half the fence is worth if not quite all. If every farmer in Kansas would plant Osage hedge and inside of that, say ten acres of trees on each quarter section, the cost in ten years would be little comparatively, and the addition to the farm in beauty, if not pecuniarily, would be more profitable than the cost of all the labor. I may say something of tree planting in the future if I have not bored you too much with this. H. S. D. Parkerville, Morris Co.

Tame Grasses.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: A few years of experience will convince any observing mind that the prairie grass is not well suited for permanent pastures. It is good enough while it lasts, but in the spring it is undoubtedly a month later than the tame grasses, and in autumn it perishes with the first frost; thus giving tame grass pastures an advantage of at least two months in the year. Besides the prairie grass will not stand close pasturing, but soon kills out. After noticing these facts I began to experiment on a small scale with tame grass, especially Timothy, in order to be able to

field about the first of August. By listing the corn the ground will be even when the corn is laid by; then the ground being clean and loose, if the Timothy can be sown just before a rainy spell, there will be no doubt of success. The corn gives just shade enough to protect the young grass from the direct solar rays. As the corn ripens and the blades dry by the aid of the latter rains a perfect sod will form which is still protected during the first winter by the corn stalks.

Another advantage should be mentioned. By sowing in the corn no year's crop is lost. This is quite an item where a person has only a small farm. Guided by these experiments carried on thorough about six years I shall try it on a larger scale this summer after harvest.

I believe it will pay us to plow less land and have more pastures of the tame grasses. It will certainly diminish the amount of farm work. And by prolonging the season of green feed it will also promote the growth and health of our stock. During such winters as that just passed the tame grass and rye afforded green pasture nearly all winter.

H. F. MELLENBROUCH, Fairview, Brown Co., April 29th.

The Railroad Pass Business.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I have read all the articles in the FARMER this winter on political subjects, on lobbies, free passes, etc., some of which I can endorse and some of which I cannot. In the FARMER of April 5th appears a communication from Clay Center signing himself A FARMER, in which he condemned the pass system as bribery, and justly too, as I see it, and asks for its ventilation in the KANSAS FARMER. I watched for it with interest. When it appeared April 19th, I read and read it again, and was disappointed in my expectations. It was not what I expected from a paper identified as it is with the interests of the producers of Kansas who are endeavoring in a feeble way to have one of the most demoralizing practices—bribery—restrained that ever disgraced any body of law makers. Courtesies and free gifts to our fellow men, when given under pure motives, are to be admired; but when they are given for impure motives they are to be despised; and this is the class of gifts we are now considering, and they appear to have the desired effect on I would say at least a majority of our law makers and many of our editors; for, when they touch this subject they do it with great care, and as a general rule find them straddle the fence.

When a man is accused of highway robbery, all the editors chime in chorus: Get him out of the way; shoot him; kill him; show him no quarters; but when the great railroad monopolies of Kansas rob the producers of Kansas out of more money every week than Jesse James, the most noted highwayman did during his lifetime, and caused more loss of life through carelessness and neglect, yet how few of these teachers of the people come out boldly to condemn them and insist on laws to restrain them. Now they are good, clever fellows; they can rob the masses without restraint to give to a few that will help to keep the masses from rising in their indignation to restrain them. That is what the pass and the unjust discrimination does; what it has done and will continue to do, as long as the people will submit. Side issues are raised to direct the attention of the voters from the greatest issue that ever interested the American people since the suppression of African slavery; and this is even greater in its magnitude, and not much behind it in oppression. But where do we find many of our leading papers that were champions of liberty then? The New York Tribune, for an example, worked faithfully for the right under the old war-horse Greeley; but to-day, with hundreds of others, owned and controlled by money extorted from the producers to rivet chains of oppression tighter on them. If we take the number of miles traveled on free passes in Kansas, then take the amount of miles that were paid, strike a dividend and see how much the regular fare could be reduced, and still the railroad have the same amount of money they now have clear. I think we could reduce the fare at least one cent per mile. The same rule will apply to freight.

We, as an agricultural class, want equal rights.

elections in doubtful districts, as in the recent bond elections in Harvey county, committing the most flagrant outrage ever committed on a free people, for which they should receive the severest penalty of the law; but we do not expect to see the majesty of the law vindicated. It may cost them a few passes. A little India rubber fund will make it all right, and the producers will pay for it in the end; and yet they are clever fellows, and we never hear a word of condemnation from the leaders of either of the old parties.

For Congress.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I have been a good deal interested in the political letters you have been publishing for some months. As I came to Kansas quite a young man in 1856 all my political schooling has been in this state and while I am in the strictest sense a farmer I have tried to discharge my duty as it has seemed to me all good citizens should toward my county, state and nation. I have not been unmindful of the fact that farmers are but a small figure in the legislation of either our state or general government. How can this be remedied is the important question to us farmers.

In answering this it must be kept in mind that the average Kansan is radical in politics. Those of us who were here during the "border war" are getting a little old, and as one I must confess we are about as strongly attached to the Republican party as the old pro-slavery Bourbon is to Democracy. This being true, would it not be better brother farmers for us to go to work in our respective parties, attend the primaries in force and see that we are fairly represented in all the conventions. This we could do if we would. Let us try it. And now to come right down to practical business; let us see how many of the "four congressmen at large" we can nominate on each ticket; look up the best men in our own ranks, name them right out. We have enough good practical farmers to fill all of them; and as we have not one in our present delegation, it would only be fair to take the four.

In order to practice what I preach I propose the name of Hon. E. H. Funston of this county as one of the four. Mr. Funston has a good farm in this county which he has improved mainly with his own labor. He is in the fullest sense a "tiller of the soil." When plowing is to be done he both holds and drives. But he has occasionally been called away from the plow. Three times the voters of his district here sent him as a representative to our state legislature, and now he is State Senator. He has never disappointed his friends; his ability is unquestioned. Let us put him down for one who is next.

Humboldt, Allen Co., May 1st. S. J. STEWART.

Short Letters.

BROWN COUNTY, May 1. We had frosts during the month of April, on the mornings of the 11th, 16th, 29th and 30th; ice the last time but I see nothing hurt. Corn planting was commenced early and is almost half finished. To expedite the business, most farmers stirred some ground, and planted it the old-fashioned way, and are finishing now by listing. Small grain started well since the soaking rains of April 5th and 7th. I notice an immense number of chinch bugs in some fall wheat, bugs that survived the winter. May is opening with singing birds and sparkling dewdrops on leaf and blade. H. F. M.

WICHITA COUNTY. Having a very forward spring, peaches mostly destroyed and much dead wood in the trees, particularly where not cultivated last year. A fair sprinkling of apples still on the trees about as large as hazelnuts. Blackberry bushes and grapevines very full of blossoms. Wheat about two feet high and growing rapidly, and as a general thing, thickly populated with full-fledged chinch bugs—showery to-day. Had ice one-fourth inches thick Saturday morning; no damage to vegetation. Four-fifths of the corn bladed. Oats fair. Some millet going in. Have just finished shearing 89 head of Cotswolds and not a tick seen; this entire exemption

—don't expect to dip them any more.

The following is the record of sheep and their fleeces shorn April 22d, at Wichita, Kansas, under the auspices of the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association:

- Fox & Askew, Lord Wool, Merino, yearling, ram, 131 lbs, 2 1/2 lbs.
Fox & Askew, Rip Van Winkle, Jr., Merino, yearling, ram, 135 lbs, 22 lbs.
Fox & Askew, Banker, Jr, Merino, yearling, ram, 114 lbs, 2 1/2 lbs.
Fox & Askew, Lady Townsend, Merino, nine years old, ewe, 193 lbs, 14 1/2 lbs.
Fox & Askew, Lady Townsend No. 2, Merino, yearling, ewe, 82 1/2 lbs, 16 1/2 lbs.
Fox & Askew, Lady Banker, Merino, yearling, ewe 81 lbs, 18 lbs.
W. C. Woodman, Dick, Merino, yearling, ram, 89 1/2 lbs, 9 1/2 lbs.
W. C. Woodman, Charley, Merino, 2 yrs old, ram, 106 1/2 lbs, 17 lbs.
W. C. Little, Beecher, Merino, yearling, ram, 138 1/2 lbs, 17 1/2 lbs.
W. C. Little, Blind Tom, Merino, yearling, ram, 118 lbs, 14 1/2 lbs.
Jeremiah Zoda, Yankee King, Merino, yearling, ram, 106 lbs, 18 lbs.
Kirkwood & Rutan, — Merino, 2 yrs old, ram, 169 lbs, 15 1/2 lbs.
J. Knapp, — Grade Merino, yearling, ewe, 67 lbs, 11 1/2 lbs.
W. H. Ranson, Success, Cotswold, 3 yrs old, buck, 283 lbs, 18 lbs.
W. H. Ranson, Triumph, Cotswold, 2 yrs old, buck, 239 lbs, 14 lbs.
W. H. Ranson, Excelsior, Cotswold, 3 yrs old, ewe, 160 1/2 lbs, 12 lbs.
W. H. Ranson, Jennie, Cotswold, 2 yrs old, ewe, 160 1/2 lbs, 11 lbs.
Julius Junkerman, Bismark, Cotswold, yearling, ram, 186 lbs, 14 1/2 lbs.
Julius Junkerman, Armabella, Cotswold, 2 yrs old, ewe, 169 lbs, 13 1/2 lbs.
Julius Junkerman, Fawn, Cotswold, 2 yrs old, ewe, 155 1/2 lbs, 13 lbs.
Julius Junkerman, Jaquettette, Cotswold, 2 yrs old, ewe, 158 lbs, 11 lbs.
Wm. Watkins, Stocking Yarn, Cotswold, yearling, ram, 157 lbs, 17 lbs.
FARMER K.

HARVEYVILLE, Graham Co., May 1. The prospects for fruit has been very flattering up to this time but the frost on the night of the 30th of April blasted our hopes. All kinds of fruit suffered severely, as well potatoes, which are killed to the ground. The weather has been very favorable for farming and most of the corn is planted, and the acreage will be much larger than usual as there is no wheat in this neighborhood—corn, oats and millet being the principle crops. EPHIUS.

WICHITA, Sedgwick Co. The time has come now for those who wish to have their cattle and sheep in a fine condition during the next winter to plant about one acre of Mangels. Those who have not tried them for feed will be agreeably disappointed in the improvement a few beets will make in the condition of their cattle during the winter or spring when some different kind of feed is needed in place of the dry feed they are accustomed to. From one to two bushels of seed will be sufficient for a small stock cultivate your ground well, have it in fine condition, nice and mellow; mark out about the same as for corn, plant your seed from six to eight inches apart cover about two inches deep and cultivate the same as corn. Keep clean and you will raise them every year. It is surprising the amount of beets that will be grown from a couple of pounds of seed. The mammoth long red is the best kind to grow. They are very easily pulled up in the fall. C. S. EICHHOLTZ.

BELLE PLAINE, May 2. "Oh! what a glorious rain we are having," is the exclamation from nearly every one we meet. It has been a dry April; only one and six-tenths inches rain fell during the month. The corn about all up and ready for the plow. A light frost has appeared on the morning of the 30th

body prospering and nappy in summer. Yours etc. H. C. ST. CLAIR.

VICTORIA, Ellis Co., May 2. Since beginning of April we have had heavy rains but last month was so cold, especially during nights that grass is not very abundant. Wheat continues to look well, but needs a shower and warm weather, which we expect this month. There are some who fear that early planted corn will need re-planting. In this district, as a rule, the first fortnight in May is considered to be about the best time for planting. Stock continues to thrive well at grass with the exception of milch cows, which require to have something extra, in the shape of bran or something else. Bran is very difficult to obtain here, as the demand exceeds the supply so much, and corn now retails at one dollar per bushel. Small millet seed, of which some has been sown round about this place, retails at one dollar per bushel and large millet about two dollars. Beef cattle are remarkably scarce just now, and it is only on high days or holidays that we can afford to have a fresh piece of beef for dinner. I do not suppose that for some years has there been so much difficulty in obtaining cattle fit to kill. x.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., April 30. Peaches all right yet, and promise a good crop. No other fruit to speak of. Small grain looks remarkably well. Fall wheat and rye stands one foot high. Is needing rain now. Lower leaves are turning yellow. The old chinch bugs are surprisingly thick in most fields, and some are very loth to plant corn next to wheat fields. Potatoes are coming up. Early sown millet also. Much corn has been planted, but the great burden of planting will not be for two weeks yet. Cattle are doing pretty well on grass. Hay is getting scarce, and many horses are now entirely without grain. The growth of early rye is anxiously watched, and will be used for feed as soon as possible. General health of stock and people good. F. W. BAKER.

RENO CO. I would like to ask Mr. Walmire or any one that is posted: Beginning with common stock of cows and using only thoroughbred males, how many crosses will it take to make a full blood. And with such full bloods, how can they be pedigreed, or how should one proceed to breed to a pedigree strain? Z. A. DILLEY.

DAVIS COUNTY, May 5. The members of crystal Springs Farmers' Alliance mostly read the KANSAS FARMER, and have expressed much interest in the now interesting topics of lobbies, and those on other matters related thereto. We believe in doing our lobbying at the school and caucus. There is also considerable interest in the hedge fencing as compared with wire. Most admit that hedge is far cheaper and better for a permanent fence, but for immediate use wire becomes a necessity. As a fence for pasture the hedge is worthy of some consideration to break the chilly winds of spring and fall which few other fences will do. It also furnishes an impassable barrier between the public grounds appropriated to the growing of tempting fruit. The cold spell for the past three weeks has very seriously retarded the planting of corn and made the first planting which is just up have a very sickly look. Planting is now mostly done and in good condition; but a few from lack of time, and other reasons, have planted without stirring the ground, doing violence to the motto that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Winter wheat promises to be a heavy crop, and oats has started fair, with a much larger acreage than usual—certainly more than four times that of last year. Last year it proved one of the best crops. Sugar cane is also planted largely in excess of any previous year, mostly Early Amber. There will likely be over four times the usual manufacture of molasses from it this fall and considerable grown for feed. Potatoes also receiving unusual attention and planted early, but mostly killed to the ground by frost night before last. The weather is now much warmer and raining some. Farmers mostly in good heart, with stock doing well, and a feeling that this will be a year of plenty to gladden the heart of the husbandman, and also those who must depend for sustenance on his products, and there are many, for "The farmer feeds them all." CLARKSON HODGEN.

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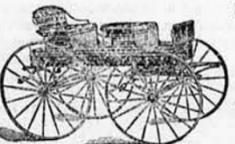


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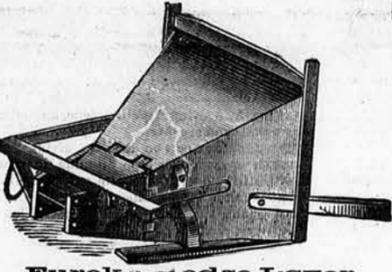
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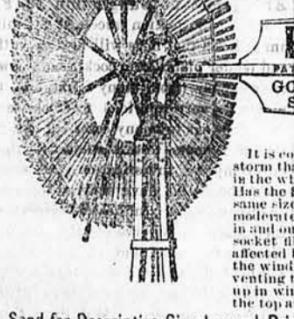
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KEEPS THE HIGHWAYS FOR THREE TIMES FOR HALF THE FREIGHT. MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL. Manufacturers of "Matchless" Dump-Carriers. S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO., Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind.



THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

Our thanks are hereby extended to those persons who so kindly responded to our request for No. 15 of the FARMER.

The premium list for the Butler County Fair is published. Fair to be held at Eldorado, September 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th next.

We have a letter from our special correspondent, written in Atchison, for which we have no room this week, but it will appear in next issue.

We are publishing several advertisements this week that will be of interest to dealers in sheep. Some want to buy or herd, and some want to sell.

The Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association of Kansas will hold their second semi-annual meeting at Manhattan on the 21st day of June, 1888.

UNCLE JOE'S story is causing a great many favorable comments from our readers. This is gratifying, for we would regret exceedingly to send out so much matter that the people would not want to read.

The stock market is active now. The demand is for thoroughbred and high grade, and is greater than the supply. Sales of fine stock are well attended everywhere, and prices range high for choice animals.

In order to save themselves, national banks whose charters are about to expire, are going into liquidation voluntarily, and the stockholders are reorganizing under the law as new banks. There is nothing in the way of this, for any five or more individuals, with capital enough, may start a bank, any time and any place by complying with the provisions of the law of 1875.

There has been no material change in the wool market during the past week. The new clip is beginning to go in slowly and cautiously, and is selling readily at current prices. There is still a good deal of the '81 clip on hand, but it is going off rapidly. The unwashed wools are annually increasing in favor, and western and southwestern growers are yearly improving the quality of their wool, by introducing better blood into their herds.

A corn field ought to be kept as clean as a garden, and that ought to be kept clean of everything except what is intended to grow there. Corn ground should not be worked when it is wet, and after the first plowing it should not be plowed deep. After the roots get well started they run out in all directions, and deep working breaks them and to that extent disturbs the growth of the stalk. The secret of corn raising consists in deep, thorough plowing of the earth before planting, and keeping the soil well pulverized and loose afterwards and perfectly clean.

Cattle Sales.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisements of cattle sales in this issue of the FARMER. Some of the best stock in the country will change hands in the next thirty days.

Chinch Bugs Beaten.

If what Dr. J. H. Oyster says in another place in this issue of the FARMER is true, five lines of newspaper print will save millions of dollars to the farmers of this and other states. Look at his little letter wherein he says that salt scattered on growing crops will save them from chinch bugs.

A Farmer for Congress.

Among the many candidates for congress now before the people, only one of them is a farmer—Hon. E. H. Funston, of Allen county. He is a farmer—a practical, hard working farmer. He is a sensible, upright man, acquainted with public business, and would be no cipher at Washington. We know him well, and hope the good people will consider his candidacy favorably.

About Railroad Passes.

Our excellent friend Keys, whose letter appears in another column, gives the FARMER a good natured trouncing, because, as he seems to believe, it is tender footed on the free pass business. He is simply mistaken in that part of his faith. The FARMER is candid, and aims to be clear on all matters that it touches; and we think our opinions on all of the great questions so vital to the farmers, have been stated with tolerable clearness. The railroad question is not a new one to the present editor of the FARMER. He has been studying it for years; and if he was not the first man in the state to propose a general overhauling of our railroad system by a board of competent men, on whose report some specific legislation could be based, we do not know who was. He has all along been in the habit of paying for the passes he used, value for value, and it was not in working, or voting, or legislating for railroads. He has paid for many railroad rides that he never took; and he never traded in railroad transportation. His record on this matter, at least, will bear examination.

But that has nothing to do with the matter in hand. Our motto is fairness; common fairness among men. If that rule is applied in all departments of business and trade, there is no ground for complaint anywhere; but we all know well enough that the chief object in business life is to make money. This ever-present, money-getting propensity grows more grasping and tenacious as men become possessed of more riches by individual effort or by consolidation. The pioneer at his cabin will hail a traveler and bid him good morning, though he be riding over his fresh plowed field; but when he becomes rich and proud, he will hiss his dogs on the horseman that may be only riding toward his lawn. There is a good deal of human nature in a man, and especially if he is a man of wealth. The day laborer, mechanic, or small farmer will sell his pig, horseshoe or calf at a very small advance on the actual cost, because he is satisfied with little; but when he has grown rich he demands extravagant prices for his property, and he cares not who the purchaser is. And there is a reason for all this, just as there is for other things, though the reason may not be such as a correct philosophy of religion would approve. Men's disposition to acquire and retain wealth keep pace with their progress in accumulating property. The more they have the more they want, and the more anxious they are about protecting it and making it still more profitable.

This spirit goes along with men into corporate bodies. Stockholders in a living railroad are persons of more or less wealth, for railroads cost large sums of money, and their association as a company gives them the force of the combined strength. Their interests united become large, and they are all interested in protecting it and increasing its extent. The same spirit of avarice which prompted them as individuals prompt them as a corporation; but instead of acting singly as a thousand different persons, they act together as one person, as one mind. All their combined energy operates in a single direction with the aggregate influence behind it to give it force and effect. The nature of individuals is not changed, but their power is increased.

This is the philosophy of the power of great corporations. Gould or Vanderbilt is simply a hundred thousand men in one. We see them but not the men behind them. In protecting their great interests they, like other persons, use such means as are at hand. If an interfering law is about to be passed, they try to control the legislature having it in hand; if there is danger of an adverse decision being rendered, they try to influence the court in their favor; and in making these efforts to serve their own interests, they adopt what they believe to be the most powerful agencies. Their dealing with legislatures and courts is not because they desire to debauch public morality or defeat justice, but because they want to serve their own interests, and legislative and judicial bodies are necessarily the most powerful organizations in the way of corporate aggression. Legislatures can make, and they can destroy corporations, and courts can enforce the law. Hence these important instrumentalities are watched continually by the sleepless eyes of aggregated selfishness. They must be kept in good humor in conservative times, and flattered, or threatened or bought—influenced in some way, in radical or revolutionary times. If flattery will win, then that is the cheapest weapon; if argument fails, then bribery comes into play; and this brings us face to face with our subject.

Mr. Keys is of opinion that the "pass system" is bribery, and that—"The free pass is the first and most common method of buying cheap men;" and the FARMER said in the article referred to: "Teach our public men to be honest and manly. Let them always be made to respect the power of the people; then there is no danger of a free pass seducing them into sin."

Mr. Keys says: "Courtesies and free gifts to our fellow men, when given under pure motives, are to be admired; but when they are given from impure motives they are to be despised; and this is the kind of gifts we are now considering, and they appear to have the desired effect on I would say a majority of our law makers and many of our editors; for, when they touch this subject they do it with great care, and we as a general rule find them straddle of the fence."

The FARMER said: "We have no faith in a man who cannot maintain his manhood under the influence of a neighbor's politeness. The people have built about one-half of the western railroads, and when they can get a free ride over them they are lucky. But this entitles the company to nothing but politeness in return. It does not require any sacrifice of manhood on the part of the recipient. The people own every foot of railway in the world. They are entitled to some respect; and when that respect is shown by tendering free passage over a roadway which they own to some representative man, we see nothing wrong about it, unless that man betrays his people because of the pass. * * * And we are also in favor of making it so hot for a traitor to his constituents that

he will hide himself and pray for the mountains to fall on him.

We don't believe anything is bribery unless it is bribery. On that we said: "We doubt not many passes are given in consideration of expected service or silence; on the other hand, we believe many are given just as a farmer offers a ride in his wagon to a neighbor who is going the same way afoot."

So that after all, our correspondent and the FARMER are not very far apart. We both express the same thoughts but in different ways. If there is any difference it is in the fact—that (if it is a fact)—that he believes all railroad passes are given as bribes and the FARMER does not. We would like to see Wilson Keys represent his district in the next legislature of the state. He would do it ably, honestly and well. Should he become such a representative, and the Santa Fe Railway Company should send him a pass over its line, we think Mr. Keys would be unwise to return it in disgust, and then pay 3 cents a mile both ways over a road that his hard earned money and that of the men who elected him, helped to build. And if he should thus come to the capital of his state, we would have no fears for his public or private morality. And even after coming, should he, with others, be driven about our beautiful city, and shown to free seats at the theater, we should have no sort of doubt about his fidelity to his constituents. He would not be bribed, for he is a clean, upright, honest man. Some one else might thus be influenced, and he would be bribed. Hence, we fall back on the people and urge them to select only safe, reliable, sensible men for public trusts; men who know the difference between bribery and politeness.

But, lest we be misunderstood again, we state, that if we had the power, we would abolish the whole pass business, for we know that it does more harm than good. It is a growing evil, reaching beyond public away out into private life. Restrained within proper bounds, as on public days to carry all the people free, it would be safe; but, like whisky, once license it and let down the bars, it runs riot, and some men are ruined. Hence we would, if we could, do away with it entirely.

In this long article we have but touched the subject. As time passes we expect to have much more to say. We prefer to argue along the line of principle, because more good is done that way, and during intervals between arguments the people will do some thinking for themselves. They must decide all these questions in the end.

Peanut Culture.

Suggestions have been made often in this paper tending to urge experiments with peanuts. May is the best time to plant them in Kansas, and we again remind our readers that there are money, food and health in this little nut of commerce. We know they will grow in Kansas because we have raised them; everybody knows they are excellent food; and those who have tested the matter know that peanuts are very healthful.

They are becoming more salable every year. The demand for them is continually increasing. They are more wholesome than many other varieties of nuts, and the ease with which their shells may be broken, makes them a favorite everywhere. They are not, really, a nut, because their shell is too soft. They are called ground peas in the country where they are largely grown. But in the market they have the name—peanuts.

Aside from profit in selling them, they are a desirable winter nut for family use. Every family finds comfort in eating nuts at the fire-side in the long winter evenings. For this purpose there is nothing better than the peanut. And its wholesomeness adds to its value in this respect. We have often seen sick boys and girls whose ailments related back to an overdose of walnuts; but we never knew peanuts to cause sickness. We do know, however, that they are a very nutritious and palatable food. The writer of this often eats peanuts in preference to anything else simply as a health restorer.

They are not difficult to raise. Prepare the earth well—deep and fine. Plant two nuts in a hill,—the hills about thirty inches apart—in furrows four inches deep; cover with hoe or plow two inches; then level the earth; keep it clean and loose, and the vines will take care of themselves. The blossoms need not be covered, though some persons do cover them. They send out branches which drop and take root like strawberries do. But these do not need covering any more than do the berry runners, though we believe, that in a dry time covering would prove useful.

They will mature in this state the latter part of September. They may be harvested by plowing under the hills deep enough to cut the lower roots and not tear off the nuts. Then the vines may be raked out or pulled with the hands, the earth is shaken off, and they are dried and housed or stacked. If stacked, the nuts ought to be hidden as much as possible, and the stacks well protected from rain. They may be picked by hand or machinery. In North Carolina thirty bushels to the acre is a fair crop.

Reining Horses.

A friend sends in an excellent suggestion about the current custom of reining horses in such manner as to deprive the poor animals of all natural use of their heads. It is painful to a humane observer to look at the strained posture of the dumb creatures' heads, stayed and braced up as they are by straps and irons. It is cruel and inhuman. It surely comes under the head of cruelty to animals.

How would a man or woman feel with his or her head tied and stayed so that it could be held in but one position?—and that, too, when a hard day's work is to be done? If nature designed horses' heads, to be so hampered, they would be born with bridles on. A horse's

head ought to be as free as his feet, except only that the head must be used as the guiding part. It would be quite as sensible to tie and brace up his tail when he is to be backed, as to fasten the head like a gate post when he is to go forward.

A good horse always holds his head where it ought to be when he is in motion. No straps and ties are needed; and a merciful man, a humane man, a good man, will allow freedom to his horse's head, consistent with proper use of his body.

Gossip About Stock.

The Liverpool Mercury of April 18 says that the largest shipment of thoroughbred cattle ever made at one time went out on Saturday last per the Dominion line steamer Texas for Montreal and Quebec. The shipment (consisting of 205 head in all) comprised 70 head Herefords, purchased by Messrs. Gudgeon and Simpson from some of the most noted breeders in Hereford; the balance consisted of polled Angus cattle. Mr. G. W. Wilkin, of Alford, shipped 49 head to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada, 36 head consigned to Messrs. Simpson and Gudgeon, and 53 head to Mr. A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, Mo. These polled cattle were selected by Messrs. Simpson, Gudgeon, and A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City. These gentlemen spent most of the winter in Scotland, and have certainly selected the finest herd of polled cattle ever shipped.

The Polled Angus breed of cattle have been yearly rising in value. In 1850 the late Mr. McCombie held his first sale; the highest price then realized was thirty-five pounds sterling (\$175); in 1857 the highest price realized was \$230; in 1860 \$315 was obtained; in 1867 the price went up to \$368; in 1871, \$375; in 1874, \$395; in 1878, \$725, and in 1880, in a season of great depression among English farmers, the closing out sale was made, and the highest price obtained was \$1,418. These periods named were years when Mr. McCombie held public auction sales. At the last sale over 2,000 persons were present, and some of the animals were sold to go to New Zealand.

The Dodge City Times says: Fine stock is arriving here every week for the extensive cattle ranges of the Panhandle. Last week C. Goodnight drove down a large lot of fine bulls. On Monday W. M. D. Lee received 120 head of fine Short-horn heifers for the supply ranch. On Saturday night twenty cars loaded with fine bulls were received here. They are for the ranches of D. Berry, the Prairie Cattle Company and others.

It is rumored that the Indians have agreed to fence the south line of the Cherokee strip to prevent cattle from the north from going into the nation.

Some heavy cattle dealers have enclosed large tracts of land in the Indian Territory for their herds to graze in.

Benj. Smith, of Brown county, recently shot and killed 25 hogs because a few of them had been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad.

John Bothwell has 400 head of cattle on his place in Marion county.

The Solomon Valley Sheep Company is organized, headquarters at Beloit. The capital stock is \$10,000; and the company begins with 2,500 sheep on Salt creek.

H. Binnian, White City, Davis county, recently sold seventy-five graded Short-horns at good prices.

Short-horn sales are advertised for Jacksonville, Ills., May 30, at Springfield, May 31, at Harrisburg June 1, at Champaign June 2.

Mr. William Booth, breeder of Berkshire hogs, Merino sheep, and Short-horn cattle, says this has been the most successful lambing season he remembers. He has eighty lambs from eighty-two ewes.

An extensive sale of cattle is to be made at the Government farm near Leavenworth May 30. See Wilson's advertisement in the FARMER.

G. W. Glick, of Atchison, sold his two fine Short-horn bulls to Hutton and Gray, and one to J. Knapp, of Topeka, last week.

Gifford & Sons, of Milford, sold a Short-horn bull to a party at Clyde, for \$350.

G. C. Aiken, of Franklin county writes that he and other farmers in that county have recently purchased two stallion colts—Norman—from Dillon & Co., Ills.

An Important Suggestion to Farmers.

From information received at this office I am satisfied that hogs will feed upon the young and tender plants from cockle burrs now entirely too common upon many farms, and that such plants are very injurious to stock, resulting in death to hogs in many cases. I call the attention of farmers to this subject for the purpose of prompting investigation, and earnestly request those who have suffered loss from death, or discovered any unhealthy condition among their stock, to observe closely, and if possible discover the cause, and report to this office the result of their observation, together with such remedies, if any, as have been productive of satisfactory results. WM. SIMS, Secretary.

"Improvement Has Been Wonderful."

A gentleman makes the following report of his wife's case: "Mrs. J.—'s improvement has been wonderful since she commenced taking the Oxygen Treatment. Her digestion and appetite are good, and her strength very much restored; so much so that she has for the past month been going down a flight of steps to the dining-room to her meals, and she seemed revitalized and brighter and more cheerful than I have seen her for years. Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

This, That and the Other.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic. If you have any symptoms of malarial poisoning, take a few doses of Dandelion Tonic and you will be surprised and delighted at the result.

Dyspepsia, with its long train of evil which makes life burdensome alike to the sufferer and all around him, can be speedily cured by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic regularly. Thousands thus afflicted once, will now bear testimony as to its merits.

The Egyptian mode of attaching horses to a chariot was to one trace on the inner side of each horse.

Brain and Nerve.

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

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

In time of Julius Caesar 220,000 poor people received, once a month, a free gift of several bushels of corn.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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

Cards are supposed to have been introduced into France for the amusement of Charles VI., who was deranged.

Don't Die in the House.

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

Pope Sixtus inserted into the mass the words, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth!" and he commanded that no woman should touch the vessels or cloths of the altar.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

Seed Packets.

We are in receipt of some beautifully executed chromo lithographic seed packets from D. LANDBRECH & SONS of Philadelphia, the pioneer Seedmen of this continent. The artistic designs and colorings are so true to nature and superior to the ordinary illustrations as to be beyond comparison. But the merit of illustration is not the most important feature, 'tis the contents of the packets, and the quality of their Seeds has been proved by tests extending up to a century. Their Almanac and Catalogue is the best yet, and should be in every country household. It is mailed, post-paid, to all who apply for it.

The Agricultural Review and Journal of the American Agricultural Association for May, will contain an exhaustive article on the Cattle Industries of the United States, by Hon. J. B. Grinnell of Iowa, giving a complete history of cattle breeding, the development of the industry, and a detailed description of cattle raising on the plains in the western states and territories; showing the lands best adapted to the business, and describing the methods of herdsmen owning from 500 to 20,000 head each.

The number will also contain articles by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Dr. Peter Collier, Prof. J. P. Stelle, Hon. T. Bewick of England, Col. Robert W. Scott of Kentucky, Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, and other practical and scientific writers.

The January number and Supplement contained the proceedings in full of the Great National Agricultural Convention recently held in New York, including addresses and papers by Hon. J. F. Kinney, Francis D. Montlon, Dr. John A. Warder, Rear-Admiral Ammen, Gen. H. E. Tremain, Hon. N. T. Sprague, X. A. Willard, Seth Greene, and other leading writers and speakers. The thirteen papers on Ensilage, giving full directions for growing the crop, building silos, and preserving the fodder, by the ablest practical experimenters in the United States, comprising the fullest, most reliable and most valuable information on this subject yet published.

The Agricultural Review is published quarterly with supplements, and is pronounced by the highest authorities the most valuable publication of its class issued.

Terms.—\$3.00 per year. Edited and published by JOS. H. REALL, Secretary of the American Agricultural Association, 26 University Place, New York. Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER, the Review may be had for \$2.00 a year.

Reliable agents wanted in all sections of the country.

The American Exposition of Produce and Manufacturers, being inaugurated by the Association gives unmeasurable value to the Agricultural Review.

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Furnished Agents Wanted, Both Wholesale and Retail. 2500 Illustrations 170 cc. FORSHER & MCMACKIN, Cincinnati, O. AGENTS WANTED

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

WOOL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

BOSTON. MASS.

BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.

The handling of growers clips a specialty

REFERENCES.

J. B. Coddling, Prest., Pottawatomie Co. A. S. Eaton, V. Prest., Russell Co. A. H. Thompson, Sec'y, Greenwood Co. E. W. Wellington, Ellisworth Co. First Nat. Bank, Emporia, Lyon Co.

PRICE, MARMADUKE & CO.

(Successors to Wm. M. Price & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

No 14 South Commercial Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnished free to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Wanted—Ewes.

I want 1,000 healthy young Ewe Sheep to keep on shares for a term of three years. Best of reference given. Finest range in the state. Address, W. C. BLACKSTON, Kenneth, Sheridan Co., Kas.

Advertisements.

SHORT HORN SALES

A series of Sales of highly bred Short-Horns will take place at DEXTER PARK, as follows:

June 7 - SMITH & JONES, LEXINGTON, ILLINOIS.

June 8 - A. J. STREETER & SON, NEW WINDSOR, ILLINOIS.

June 9 - HENRY MEREDITH, CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA.

We sell ten straight bred, Renick Rose of Sharons, several Roan Duchesses, Waterloo J's, Harriets, Fairy Vanmeter, Young Mary's, Miss Washington, Young Mary's and other families.

Great Public Sale of Short Horn Cattle At Plattsburg, Mo., Thursday, June 1st, 1882.

50 Cows and Heifers, and 40 Bulls, from the following popular families: Young Marys, White and Red Roses, Lady Elizabeths, Lillies, Young Phillis, Miss Seers, Duises, Louans, Evelyn, Rose of Sharons, Mrs. Motta, and other good families.

JERSEY BULLS DROPPED IN 1881.

13 of Highest Quality are consigned by MR. THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER, Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J., to the forthcoming auction.

Sale of Jersey Bulls, At the American Institute Building, New York, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882.

Five are by imp. Carlo, 5559 (whose three-year-old son Nero won First Prize over all Jersey at the recent Spring Show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society). They are from the following dams, viz: Imp. Northern Queen 11962 (daughter of Amy La Griso); Cocotte 11908 (First Prize over all Jersey in 1880); imp. Mignonette 11959 (dam of Farmer's Pride); imp. Coomassie 2d, 11969 (daughter of Coomassie, the most famous of island cows); and imp. Sultane 4th 11960 (by a son of Coomassie, out of the dam imp. Sultane 2d, that made for Mr. Messersch at the rate of 23 lbs 8 oz of butter per week). One is by Duke of Carlington 2460 (son of the famous butter cow Eurotas), out of imp. Belle Dame 11951 (two of whose imported daughters sold at auction last December for \$500 and \$765). Seven others are by choice sires, out of such cows as imp. Brunette Hammond 7284, Paraphrase 10254, Lady Signy 6938, etc. All persons familiar with Mr. Havemeyer's herd will at once recognize the fact that many of these bulls are from cows of superb and almost unrivalled quality, selected at any necessary prices at the very cream of the island of Jersey and this country. Having always declined to name prices for private sale, the maximum quality of the herd is represented in this consignment, which will be sold without limit or reserve. For Catalogues, ready about May 15, address PETER C. KELLOGG & Co., 107 John st., New York.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Short-Horns,

On Tuesday May 30, 1882,

We will sell at the Government Farm, adjoining the city of LEAVENWORTH, KAS.,

About FIFTY HEAD of Short-horns, of very superior character, composed of Craggs, Bracelets, Young Marys, Ianthes, and other good families.

They have been bred with unusual care, and are in all respects one of the most desirable lots that will be sold this year. Launch at 11:30 a. m. Sale commencing promptly at one o'clock. Six months credit on good bankable paper. Catalogues sent on application. LEVI WILSON, L. T. SMITH.

Sheep for Sale.

A flock of about one thousand Sheep and Lambs, mostly of a high grade and are perfectly healthy. I will sell for the want of stock privileges. For particulars address E. W. WATSON, Fairfield, Wab. Co. Kas.

Sheep for Sale.

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

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1875. GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and all places where PURE SEED can be got, and get such "SPECIALTIES" or seed varieties, that are adapted to our climate and soil. TRY OUR SEEDS BEFORE SENDING EAST. We have a full and complete assortment, and all varieties, CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS SEED, CORN, SEED POTATOES, Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, KING PHILLIP CORN, EARLY WHITE CORN, ST. CHARLES WHITE CORN, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots. Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season. HEDGE PLANTS. Send for Catalogue to

Downs & Allen, 173 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

TOPEKA BUSINESS DIRECTORY. THOS. H. BAIN, ATT'Y at Law. L. T. COLDFREN. BAIN & COLDFREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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I will sell, privately, 34 Short-horn bulls—from 6 months to three years old—the equals of which for breeding and INDIVIDUAL MERIT have never before been offered in the West. 1 Kirklevington, 2 Crags, 4 Princesses (by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21600), 1 Peril (also by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21600), 1 Orange blossom, 3 Rose of Sharons, 4 Young Marys and 1 Yario, and other good families. Catalogues sent on application. J. C. STONE, Jr., Leavenworth, Kas.

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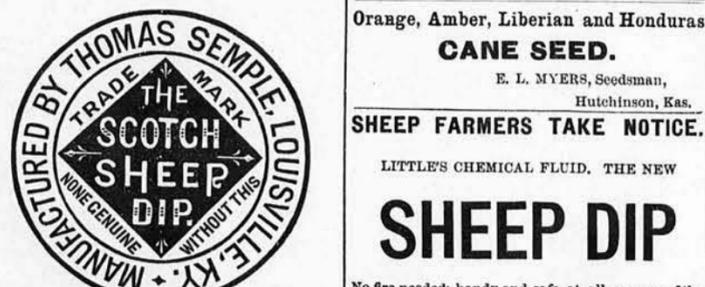
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Trains on the following railroads run into these yards: Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, (Formerly St. Louis,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

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125 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. 75 bulls, 50 females, from the herds of S. E. Ward, C. G. Chiles, J. T. T. Smith, Powell & Son, Chrisman & Lee, N. W. Anderson, C. G. Smart, Bennett & Son.

Catalogues ready after May 1. Apply to S. E. Ward, Westport, Mo., or J. G. Smith, Independence, Mo. Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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of pure bred Berkshire Swine. My herd comprises some of the most noted and prize winning families of the world. A choice lot of pigs now ready to ship. Pairs sent not akin. J. J. ATHERTON, Emporia, Kas.

CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, and SETTER DOGS. Bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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From the best varieties of Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorn and Partridge Cochins at \$2.00 for 13 or \$3.00 for 25, or 40 for 40 eggs, well packed in light pine boxes with rubber springs in bottom of boxes. Useful recipes placed in every box of eggs. Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike Co., Mo.

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Treats all Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Calls in the country by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited from farmers relative to diseases among their stock, and by giving full description of the case proper remedies will be forwarded to all parts by express if so desired. Address Dr. J. Barrow, Box 116, Topeka, Kas.

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

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Mr. J. E. WHITE, Hutchinson, Kas., Dear Sir: I have been greatly encouraged from the reports received all over the state, but I am confident the Scotch Dip will give more uniform satisfaction among your customers this year than last, as I have spared no pains to produce an extra quality. Yours truly, THOMAS SEMPLE. Send for new circulars and price list to J. E. WHITE, Hutchinson, Kas.

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E. A. Smith, Prop. Lawrence, Kansas. Trotting horses and pure bred Jersey cattle for sale. Stallion season of ALMOST PILOT [standard] bay stallion 16 1/2 hands high, weighs 1,200 pounds; star and near hind pastern white; foaled June 21, 1874, bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almost, he by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, record 2:14. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Pilot, Jr., sire of Lady Russell, the dam of Maud S., record 2:19 1/2; third dam a superior road mare owned by Dr. Swigert, Ky., thoroughbred. Terms, \$25 to insure.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND CHINA HOGS.

CHAS. E. ALLEN, Proprietor, Manhattan, Kas. My Short Horns are of the "Rose of Sharon," "Flat Creek Marys," "Josephine," "Ianthas," "Harriets," "Clarksvilles" and other good families, headed by the "RENICK" "Rose of Sharon" bull 6290, "Cordell of Duke" 8908.

My Poland Chinas are not excelled in the west—for size, quality and purity of blood. My breeding stock for 1882 have won over 50 premiums in the last three years. I have the "Black Bee," "Perfection," "Moorish Maid," and other good families. Have 150 choice pigs, from three weeks to six months old for sale, of both sexes. Pairs sent not akin. Have some sows which I will breed at a fair price. \$750.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen during the month of July, 1881, one light bay three year old MARE, white strip in face, one on nose, white feet, some light colored hair near root of tail, and on withers. Branded figure 8 on left shoulder. When last seen was near the farm of John Horaback 8 miles north of Silver Lake. The above reward will be paid for her delivery. R. B. STEELE, Topeka.

"MONTROSE HERDS"

OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW SHEEP DIP. No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year. PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN, which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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I have several choice highly bred short horn bulls from yearlings up, for sale at low rates. Among them is included the famous sire Delight's Duke 3219, one of our best and most highly bred bulls in the west, as well as a sure getter and impressive sire. A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan Stock Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER XII.

Let us pass over the bloody years and pause a moment at this side of them to think. The great war had come and it was ended. Some of its lessons were not good. War is not a school of morals; but with all its dark record of wrong, of fraud and crime, new ideas, larger views and better purposes grew out of the long struggle. Where wrecks of battle left ruin and decay foundations were laid for better buildings. Every battle field was but a school ground for pioneers in a new and larger and better field of conquest; every prison pen was a recitation room for the grand rehearsal of the future; the whole mighty conflict was but the dying of an old and dead civilization hurrying forward the birth-travail of a better one.

But it has taken time for the people to comprehend this truth. Only now are we beginning to catch first glimpses of the era born in this trying time. We are at this busy day only beginning to taste the fruits of that season's planting. We are throwing our iron arms about the stricken South, feeding her with new bread and lifting her out of her misfortune better and braver than ever. In the smoke of belching cannon and of burning cities the people there could not see that helpers for them were already born in their own and other homes. A new spirit is active to-day in all that beautiful land. They are building new factories and railroads, and new hands are at the plow. The farther we are removed from the days of war, the larger hearted we become. The training of that dreadful time touched the fibre of the nation; it prepared the way for nationalizing the people; and disease, and fire and flood have since made brethren of us all. We are now coming together as surely as before that time, we were growing apart. Not only this. We are reaching down into the valleys of Mexico, and our steam whistles are making music for the people there; we are lumbering in the northern forests, and fishing in the northern waters, and the hardy farmers over there, and the laborers and tradesmen, unconsciously, are forwarding the grand work of unifying this continent and reforming American politics. This great movement of peace, and the power that must come from it, will grow in magnitude and influence until all this vast continent is one people, living peacefully and prosperously under one government of their own making—the perfection of human life.

Such will be among the fruitage of the new harvest. Canada and Mexico will join hands across the temperate belt; DuQuene, Lundy's Lane, San Jacinto and Gettysburg will be battle fields of a common country; Cortez and Cromwell will be names in a common history, and Saxons and Aztecs will be common ancestors. Bananas will barter for seals and pickles for oranges. The things are coming, and the war of 1861-5 made them possible.

But to my story. The victory of arms had made the way for victories of peace. The country was now in the moment of war, running right along in citizens dress. With the current thousands and thousands of the men who had but yesterday raised from their last bivouac, and laid away their muskets and knapsacks, spread over new regions on the public domain to make homes for themselves. One hundred thousand of them were in Kansas within the next five years, living in dug-outs, in cabins, in sod houses, in tents, in wagons, in caves, in the open air. Any day one close to stop and look, he could see long lines of open and covered wagons drawn by horses, mules, oxen and even cows, moving everywhere over those magnificent prairie, carrying the people who were to make Kansas great. Never before was seen, and possibly never again will be seen, such a tide of pioneers. Towns were laid out and advertised in a day, counties organized and officers elected in a week. Church bells rang out the Master's call over vacant plains and school houses were erected where there was not another building in the district. Postoffices were kept in dry goods boxes, hotels under protecting rocks, and printing houses under the branches of trees. Merchants used their caises and boxes for counters while their stores were building; towns of a thousand inhabitants were made in a month, with hotels, stores, dance houses, drinking and gambling saloons, banks, and all the appurtenances of border cities. In ten years after the surrender of Lee Kansas had half a million of people, with fields, orchards, vineyards, herds, towns, cities, bridges, railroads and all the machinery of government in full play; and one year later the young empire dazzled the world's eyes by the splendor of her display at the Great Fair in Philadelphia. What a wonderful transformation—100,000 of the victories won by the war!

Southern Kansas abounds in picturesque mounds scattered up the ridges. Some of them stand out on the open prairie alone. They all have names. One of them, one day, was named Blucher's Mound by a party of five men who, from its rocky crest, surveyed the country round about. On the same day another party, from another mound, not many miles distant, made a similar observation and for a similar purpose. They named their mound "Washbowl Mound," because of a large, bowl-shaped basin which the rains and wind had worn in the top of the great rock lying upon the hill. Both these parties had an eye to business. They were spying out the land. This was not long after the war, and it was in Hancock county, according to the map. Some three or four settlers had already located in the river bottoms, but they were the only citizens in Hancock county at the time that Blucher's Mound and Washbowl Mound were named. Wild Cat creek, with its neat little streak of plum, elm and willow trees, headed a mile or two beyond Blucher's Mound, and made several curves, sweeping round and finally emptying, when it had anything to empty, into Possum river some three or four miles below the mound. Blucher's Mound was not more than a mile from Possum river and about fifteen miles above the mouth of Wild Cat creek.

Happening to pass down Possum river through Hancock county that day, a faithful old Billy, by the aid of the excellent little field glass that I carried about my neck, could distinctly see and count the men on that mound. The party from Washbowl Mound had reached a delightful camping ground on the river before my arrival. They had two covered spring wagons drawn by a pair of mules each, and like all other prospectors, were always fixed for camping. The mules were lariatied out to grass and the men were all busy looking and pointing with pencils or sticks at a yellow looking paper which was spread on the bottom of an inverted camp kettle.

"Good evening, gentlemen. What is the name of this town?" For I knew well enough they were laying out a town.

"Pompey, sir; Pompey," answered one of them with a clasp pipe in his mouth. "The town house was named by this little black jack up yonder, the school house right on the knob by that rocky point. The public square is where that grove of post oaks is, and the Park is a quarter beyond that. The avenues will run perpendicular with the river which you see is straight for near a mile here, and the streets will cross at right angles. The first bridge will be placed here where we are, and the railroad a little farther down. We will reserve all the public grounds and give the rest away to whoever will improve them. This is the county seat of Hancock county, and is bound to make a good town. It will be the railroad and business center of all this magnificent country. It will be the metropolis of Possum Valley. The Pompey Mirror, an eight column paper, will appear next Thursday, and the Court will be held just as quick as we can get an act of the legislature detaching the county from Somerset. Let me show you our plat."

I dismounted and examined the paper while Billy picked grass. A number of lines on very dirty paper, with names of avenues, streets, park and squares was the plat. Every member of this directory of the town company was then hurriedly introduced to me. "This is Col. Peterson, president; this is Judge Coke, attorney; this is Captain Buxter, vice president; this is Doctor Perfume, surgeon; and I am Sam Talker, who have the honor to be secretary. We've got our bills and dodgers scattered all over the country now advertising the town—had twenty-five thousand printed last week and sent out everywhere. To-morrow we'll have copies of people here, and in ten days we'll have the whole county machinery in full blast."

Thus he talked while the others were drawing a projected line of railway and discussing the plan of a school house. Then Mr. Talker took me about over the proposed townsite and explained its advantages, pointing out the lay of the country, showing me how easily a railroad could be built to the town and why Pompey would be the terminus for five years. All these things were real to him, or so they seemed. "Why," said he, "it's the easiest thing in the world to make Pompey the best town south of the Kaw. One saw mill will be in place by to-morrow night and another by Wednesday, and we'll have about ten thousand feet of lumber a day. The shingle machine may be in to-night yet. We have men out now surveying the railroad, and the cars'll be here by next Fourth of July. We'll vote bonds in this county next month. Oh, the road's sure."

Judge Coke took a paper out of his box and examined it to see if it was all right. It contained over two hundred names. These he read off and checked to see if the number was correct. It was a petition to the Governor purporting to be signed by citizens of Hancock county in the State of Kansas, asking that the county be organized by the appointment of Peter Snyder, Gustavus Sweenhols and John Eggleston as commissioners, and Samuel Talker as clerk; and that "Pompey, a town centrally located in said county seat."

Being a little curious, I took the liberty of inquiring what effect the Governor's refusal would have on the town. "Oh, that's all fixed," said the Judge, "the Governor is one of our heaviest stockholders, besides he owns a thousand shares in the St. Louis & Pompey Railway Company, and his private secretary is an old friend of mine."

"The paper was properly prepared in the envelope which had been directed, and indeed, the petition had been prepared and signed at some place where writing conveniences were better than under those trees. The secretary took the papers and one of the teams and started for Topeka to get the orders organizing the new county. The next paper to be examined was one asking for an election for county officers; the next was a petition to the commissioners praying for an election to vote bonds for the St. Louis & Pompey railway; with the usual specifications and limitations; the next was one to be presented to the county superintendent of public instruction demanding the organization of School District No. 1 in Hancock county; the next was to call an election in said school district to elect officers and vote bonds for a school house. All these papers had been drawn by the Judge before coming to Pompey, and hence were prepared with proper care and due respect to the requirements of the law in such cases made and provided. Signing them was much more conveniently done in the quiet of an accommodating attorney's office a hundred miles away where it could be done in bulk and without interruption, than it could be by running about over an uninhabited prairie hunting for signatures. Of course these papers could not be presented to imaginary officers, but it was well that they should be ready when the proper time for presentation should be at hand. Gentlemen who had the energy and conscience of this town company, were not likely to be caught napping; and hence, like good business men, they were equipped for emergencies.

That night four ox teams were piloted to Pompey hauling the saw mill. They had made a track through the long grass which served as a guide for those that came after them. Men, stockholders in the town company, came with the mill to run it, and early in the morning looked out a good location and began unloading and setting. In two days time the steam whistle screamed in the wilderness. People passing that way stopped. The saw mill whistle was a charm. Piles of fresh sawed lumber and the town plat settled the minds of some in favor of locating although they expected to see a town when they came to Pompey.

One of the men who came with the mill was sent back to spread the news that he had been in Pompey, and the town was building rapidly and lots taken like hot cakes. Men came and looked at the town and went to the outside of "taken claims" and took claims for themselves in the county. The taken claims were those secured by directors in the town company. In a few days at least fifty persons had determined to locate at Pompey and were on the ground. The tenth day a string of wagons came in laden with boxes, caises, sacks, etc., and the first printing office, saloon and store were opened. Then a hotel, a livery stable, then another store, then a saloon, then a blacksmith and carpenter shop; and at the end of twenty days the town had more than two hundred people living in all manner of shelters. The saloon men and early in the morning looked out a good location and began unloading and setting. In two days time the steam whistle screamed in the wilderness. People passing that way stopped. The saw mill whistle was a charm. Piles of fresh sawed lumber and the town plat settled the minds of some in favor of locating although they expected to see a town when they came to Pompey.

Learning that a rival town was in progress up the river, I concluded to visit it. The country was very pretty. No more fascinating topography under heaven. I wondered as I rode whether it was the air, the skies, the prairies and the mounds and valleys of that charming land which filled every observer brim full of enthusiasm. It was certain that every one who saw those grass-covered valleys, and breathed the moving air had something good to say about them. There was something in all the surroundings that seemed to satisfy that longing in the human mind for a perfect country. The air stimulated, the skies delighted, and the face of the country cheered the observer. More has been written and spoken of Kansas in these respects than any other State in the Union, and while much of it is exaggeration, much of it is true. The effect was seen in rapid settlement and in the restless energy of the people.

Thus musing, I came upon two children, a bright looking girl and boy, at a spring dipping water into a bucket. Their ages I guessed at about ten and eight. The noise of my horse attracted their attention, and the girl, looking at Billy, said to her companion—"Don't that horse look like Sam?" Then they both looked at the horse as I rode up but they paid no attention to me until I spoke to them.

"My little friends, are you lost?" "Oh, no, sir," said the girl. "The camp is up here just a little way."

"Are your father and mother in the camp?" "Mamma is, but Papa is gone over to Damascus; he will be back soon, though."

"Is that little man your brother?" "Yes, sir; he and I came down to the spring for a bucket of water."

"Did you ever see me before this time?" "No, sir, not that I remember; but your horse looks just like ours."

"Yes, my dear girl, you have seen me and my horse; but it was when you were a little child. I carried you once on a long, long ride, and your mother rode beside us on Sam."

"Aie you Mr. Westman?" she asked, her dark eyes peering into mine.

"Yes, my girl; and you are Angie Blucher. Now, let me kiss you, and then you and little brother shall ride the horse into camp, and I will carry the water."

"We fared badly in the beginning," she said. "Our cabin was burned, our cow and pigs poisoned, our vegetables and crops all destroyed, and Henry was frequently in danger. But we managed to get shelter, and he joined the army. He was taken prisoner twice, and once condemned to death as a spy. He was promoted from lieutenant to captain and then to major. He had command of his regiment sometime before it was mustered out, and he was brevetted Colonel. He earned a good deal of money, but Henry was always such a generous hearted liberal man, that he did not save much. However, we got on comfortably for war times, and I was always thankful that he was left. When the war was over we settled in Bagdad, in Putnam county, where Henry engaged in law and real estate. He soon had a large practice, but he made some unprofitable bargains, and assisted some friends who were in trouble, and our success was not permanent. He always stood by his friends, and he had not learned to say no. He was compelled to pay other men's debts and to answer for other men's crimes simply because he was good. He began to think that down in this new country a better opening might be made and we would be free to start again. So he organized the Damascus town company, and one or two railroad companies, and we are here. We still have a few hundred dollars left, and the ground we are now sitting on is ours. It is paid for—a quarter section, and the receipt is in my name. The Damascus town site is on the next quarter. Henry is now over at town helping to get things under way. People are coming in fast, and he is busy all the time. Saw mills must be kept running, lots must be pointed out to strangers, deeds must be drawn and a great many other things done, and he does the most of it. He is away from home a great deal. Everything here is done in a hurry. There are so many conflicting interests, such a restless desire to make money, and so many local rivalries and prejudices, and so much downright cheating, that it is necessary to be in a hurry. Ten days ago, ours was the only team here, now there are at least three hundred people here and at town."

This and more she said. It noticed that she called her husband Henry now, and not Harry as before. The girl and boy appeared to be as much interested in the recital as I was, for they listened quite attentively.

"I think that is Henry now," the mother said, looking toward an approaching horseman.

"Yes, that's Papa," Angie said—"Come, Harry; we must get some water;" and they got up and started toward the water bucket.

"Have we used all the water we brought?" I asked. "No, sir," Angie replied; "but Papa always wants fresh water when he comes home."

"Then I will go along and help," and I took one side of the bucket and the other Harry's hand in the other, and we started for the spring.

"What is the matter? I asked myself as we walked and talked. Too cold a reception, that, for a happy family. No lighting up of the wife's face at the coming of her husband; no jumping and rollicking of the children when Papa is announced. Simply—"I think that is Henry," and—"Yes, that's Papa," and then—"Come Harry; we must get some water."

There is something wrong and radically wrong when the family sunshine is smothered. These hearts ought to have been as bright as the sun, not only bright enough to illuminate enough to make a little world of home. But there was a shadow over it, and I was sad.

"Hello, old boy!" Harry said as he came to greet me. "Hang it all, where have you been, and what were you doing, and who helped you, and where are you going, what are you going to do, and when, and how, and all the rest? It is a live world out here. Everything is on the jump, so I talk it all in one breath."

Oh! that terrible curse! darted quickly through my mind as I looked at him and read the traces of disipation on his once manly face and smelled the stench of whisky on his fetid breath.

Without waiting for my answer he went to the bucket to drink, and the children separated, walking past him on either side to their mother. Not a word to either of them did he utter, and they paid no more attention to him than if he had been a common tramp.

Then we sat down and smoked our pipes and talked. He told me of his ups and downs since last we met, and did not forget to pay several compliments to his wife. He said she had been a good, faithful wife, not only a help, but a resource for him. But he was immersed in business. A dozen different speculations were on hand and he was actively engaged in them all. He was building railroads, opening canals, improving rivers, constructing dams, organizing agricultural associations, electing county, town and township officers, inaugurating city governments, entering town sites, running legislatures and courts, flanking rival movements in various directions, and the poor fellow could not have raised five hundred dollars on a mortgage of his owned. He gave me an inside view of all his affairs. It seemed like a multitude of duties—a mountain of care, but he spoke of them as trifles, and of the details of a lawsuit in a justice of the peace court. His mind and words ran from one thing to another with the ease of a school boy at his lessons.

While we were talking, several persons came to him either to give or receive information. One of them came up on horseback, and handed him some papers before alighting. Judging from the appearance of his pony, he had not wasted time on the way.

"All O K," said Harry as he glanced at the papers, and the fellow put his pony out to grass. They contained copies of election papers and proclamations, and names and boundaries of new townships in Hancock county, made by the new commissioners at Pompey.

"Now," said Harry, "we've got 'em where the hair's short. A few smart Alecks got together down there, and thought they'd play sharp. They sent Sam Talker off in the night to see the governor and get an order for the organization of the county on forged signatures. That was just to our hand, for it saved us that much trouble. What we want is the justices of the peace, for they are by law judges of election; and we must have votes."

Then he took a paper from his pocket and wrote something on it. He was filling in the names of the new townships and the men he wanted for justices. He said the petition was duly made out, and the first names appearing were those of the Pompey town company. Of course it was not my business to inquire whether they were genuine, and Harry suggested that he would like to see any of the few fellows who had ransacked the Indianapolis directory for names to put to their petition.

In a few minutes another man, with a fresh horse, came in sight, and Harry handed to him the papers already duly enveloped and directed to His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas.

The next morning, after breakfasting early, we saddled our horses and started for town. Damascus lay about one hundred and fifty rods up, and around the bend of the river. It consisted of tents, wagons, piles of lumber, stores, caises, and one shanty—the first business house in Damascus—under way. Beside this prospecting structure was the largest tent on the ground, and several persons were there. The people were all busy at one thing or another, some laying foundations for houses—that is, a stone or log at every corner; some were putting up board walls for shanties; some were plowing for gardens; some stepping off their lot; some just starting to take claims; some hitching up teams to start back for lumber, or to haul rock. A good many of them observed our approach, and I could distinctly hear an exclamation remark—"There comes Col. Blucher."

We lariatied the horses in good grass, and Harry said he would introduce me to some of the people. He led the way to the big tent, where I was introduced to "Captain Killchrist, the first business man in Damascus, and the first man to erect a business house." He was a short, chunky man, with gray eyes, short, dark hair carefully brushed and perfumed, and heavy black moustache. He was none of your baby, slab-sided, spindle-shanked fellows, either; on the contrary, he was sleek, fat, slightly bow-legged, and blood square on his feet. He was well dressed, too. His clothes fit him neatly; his shirt was white and starched to perfection; he wore a turn-down collar, had a heavy gold chain with stone set dangling from his watch pocket, with a diamond ring on the third finger of his left hand; and his boots were black enough to reflect a Spanish cock light.

The Captain said he was happy to make my acquaintance, and hoped I would like Damascus well enough to stop and be one of them. He paid a compliment to Col. Blucher, whom he had known for years at Bagdad, and who, he said, was a "friend without number." And then he asked us what we would drink.

His establishment was in good running order, although this was only the third day since his arrival. While he was waiting for our reply to his question touching our preference in the way of liquors, (though, as matter of fact he had only one kind but in different bottles,) he assured us that before Saturday night he would be in his new house; that he thought this would be a number one business point, the metropolis of Southern Kansas and a railroad centre and manufacturing point.

"What do you gentlemen—what'll you take?" He was doubtless regarding outside influences with some interest, for the tide seemed to be turning that way, and the sooner his treat was off his hands, the better as a pure matter of business. His house, as I said, was a tent; a square tent open at one end, with a pine board across the opening

for a counter, resting on six stakes—two at each end and two in the middle, capped with a little strip to prevent the board from splitting. Under this he had three barrels with faucets in the inside ends. On a box inside was several long, black bottles, a sugar bowl, a dozen tumblers or so, and some tea spoons. This was the first business house in Damascus, and of course it was a matter of some local pride. The saw mills were not quite ready yet to start, and there was not a merchant on the ground, but several were on the way. I was informed, as the Colonel was pouring out his liquor.

"Excuse me, Captain," I said, politely, "it is too soon after breakfast to drink anything stronger than water. I will thank you for a glass of water."

"Oh, you better take something. This is regular old rye—the best St. Louis brand—Have something."

"Now, look here, Joe," the Colonel said, addressing me and holding his glass half way to his mouth—"That would pass before the war, but it's counterfeited now. I know you want something. Blurt her right out. What'll you have?"

"Water, or nothing," I replied.

"You're not a fool, stepping back a foot or so in apparent surprise and looking me full in the face—"You, a man free born and of lawful age, won't drink with the man who opens the first business house in Damascus! That's too thin. Here, Captain, all up that glass." The Captain did as he was commanded.

"There, now," said the Colonel touching the glass with his "take that and let us drink to the health of Captain Killchrist, and he drank his liquor down as if he was in a great hurry.

"Colonel," I responded—"If I never told you before, I will tell you now, I don't drink."

"The hell you don't! Then you'd better leave Kansas on the first train."

By that time several persons had come near enough to be invited to drink, and others were on the way; and after I was introduced to all of them by the Colonel as "an old friend of mine, but crazy as a loon on the temperance question," he invited them to drink, and for politeness sake, of course, he drank with them.

"The Colonel's a whole-souled fellow, I tell you," said one of the boys; "he's a good fellow. We'll send him to congress for 'em." "You're not a fool, stepping back a foot or so in apparent surprise and looking me full in the face—"You, a man free born and of lawful age, won't drink with the man who opens the first business house in Damascus! That's too thin. Here, Captain, all up that glass." The Captain did as he was commanded.

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One fellow stepped up in front of me, and wanted to know who the hell I was. "I am a friend of Col. Blucher," I said, "and I don't want him to drink any more whisky."

"You call my liquor poison, do you," Captain Killchrist said in a passion as he raised a tumbler and dodged his head about to see an opening through the crowd through which he could throw the missile at me. That encouraged the man in front of me, and he thought he would take the job of the Captain's hands. He attempted to strike me in the face with his fist. He was soon feeling upwards for the earth, however, and the attack was not renewed. Then a crowd began to gather, and they drank and swore and swaggered, until Harry was led back into the tent staggering—beastly drunk.

(To be continued.)

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.

USE LEIS' DANDELION BLOOD PURIFIER THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER PURELY VEGETABLE.

A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague. A SURE CURE FOR Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron, etc. Alternatives, also an antacid, which will remove all biliousness, and is produced from our stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your Dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO. LAWRENCE, KAS.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents, Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. A sure cure for epilepsy of his in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KATHE, 284 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

\$66 free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. 50 ALL NEW STYLE Chromo Cards. No 2 alike, name on 10c. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

60 CHROMO or 30 Gold-Edge Cards, name on 10c. Same as Book No. 1. F. M. SHAW & Co., Jersey City, N. J. BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$50. Night \$125 up. Factory running day and night. Papers free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

YOUR NAME in the Mammoth D. Rose style type on 50 elegant new Chromo Cards, 14 1/2 x 2 1/2. Make 50 percent. Please send 5c for Agents' Wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

MAMMOTH GEORGIA MELON. Seed of the Celebrated Georgia Watermelon by Mail. 1/2 lb. by mail, 20 cts. 1 lb. by mail, 35 cts. 2 lb. by mail, 60 cts.

Weight of melons, 40 to 70 pounds. Four car loads shipped by rail to St. Louis Fair. Also taking premiums at several County and State Fairs. Address A. ELLSWORTH, Hutchinson Reno Co. Kas.

EDSON & BECK, 115 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas., dealers in Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain and all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds, also Millet, Clover, Timothy, English and Kentucky Blue Grass, Oats, and IOWA SEED CORN.

Old Medal Awarded. The Author, A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every family, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," bound in finest French marbled, embossed, gilt edges, 500 pages, contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail, postage paid. Send for a copy, send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute of Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 271 North St., Boston.

KNOW THYSELF GREAT GERM DESTROYER! DABRY'S Prophylactic Fluid!

It cures SCARLET FEVER CURED. It cures DYPHTHERIA PREVENTED. It cures PITCHING OF SMALL POX PREVENTED. It cures ALL kinds of fevers, and is a sure cure.

It cures ALL kinds of fevers, and is a sure cure. It cures ALL kinds of fevers, and is a sure cure. It cures ALL kinds of fevers, and is a sure cure.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier. PREPARED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Lady Agents. Can secure permanent employment by visiting the cities and towns, and selling the Fluid. Free, Address Queen City Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.

Ladies' Department.

Asleep in His Chair.

BY A. T. WORDEN.

Of what he was thinking, with dreamy eyes, In front of the glowing grate that night!

The grandchildren smiled as they saw him doze, And the trembling hands stank into his lap;

The dawn of morning came slow and chill; What does the trembling maid behold?

Mr. Editor—As it is about time to set out plants I will give my method which has saved me much re-planting.

Setting Out Plants.

Mr. Editor—Not often seeing anything from Cowley in the FARMER I send you a few items which you may publish if you see fit.

Corn is small, owing to cool weather and frosts, but there is a large acreage and generally a good stand.

My greetings and thanks to H. St. Clair, Summer county, for his excellent sentiments on the anti-monopoly question, and to D. Doran, Republic county, for his encouraging letter on same grasses.

Be the pledge and guaranty Of the freedom of the West.

F. A. A. WILLIAMS.

Moths.

Mr. Editor—"American Girl," accept thanks for your good article on cleanliness and good manners. Give us more. I find alum a safe preventive of the much dreaded moth.

A Friendly Chat.

Mr. Editor—I should like to reply to many letters that I read with much interest. I most always learn something new, though I have been housekeeper many years.

Mr. J. P. W., I think as you do regarding the merits of the Plymouth Rock chickens. We have had them for three years past.

Recipes.

Mr. Editor—I send some recipes for cooking which I know to be good. STARCH CAKE. Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, beat the butter and sugar to a cream; whites of twelve eggs, one cup of sweet milk, four cups of flour, one-half cup corn starch dissolved in the milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Mr. Editor—I want to say a few words to my sister farmers through our good paper. I am so glad to read scraps from so many. As a farmer's wife it does me good to hear how so many of my sister farmers are getting along.

Two or Three Matters.

Mr. Editor—I want to say a few words to my sister farmers through our good paper. I am so glad to read scraps from so many. As a farmer's wife it does me good to hear how so many of my sister farmers are getting along.

I think we "farmers' wives" have so much to make us comfortable and happy. Ours is a new home; all that is here we have put here, and it is the dearest place on earth to me and mine.

Peas need no different cultivation from potatoes or any such crop; I know for I tend ours pretty much myself; keep all the weeds away and the dirt loose.

A clever old maid once said that it was far better to be laughed at because you were not married, than not to be able to laugh because you were.

Now, girls, do not marry in haste. Get the best education possible, help about domestic affairs, and enter upon some trade or profession, for which you have a taste, and master it.

There is nothing like their own home for married people, and especially for young married people, even if the wife shall have to cook and sweep the floor and clean the windows.

It is useless to endeavor to make a child control his temper if you give way to your own; to tell him to be truthful while you are not strictly so; to inculcate neatness while careless of your own dress; the little folks are keen observers, and will not respect you unless you are worthy.

It is well to infuse into every child's mind the wholesome principles of self-respect, to teach him that certain things are to be avoided and others cultivated, not because you say so, but because of his dignity and social position.

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Champion Hay Rake. This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath, will gather from 50 to 700 pounds at one load and carry it to the stack.

THE Champion Hay Rake.



Agents and Agents, Territory for Texas, For prices and particulars address S. B. GILLILAND, Proprietor and Manufacturer, Monroe City, Mo.

RAY'S BUILDING MATERIAL.

Agents wanted, 85 a Day made. Agents wanted, 85 a Day made. Agents wanted, 85 a Day made.

Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices.

Montgomery Ward & Co. 227 229 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

The Funny Part.

—Jake Tucker, a noted stage driver in Nevada, can lasso a goose with his whip at a distance of forty feet, while he is driving six-in-hand at full gallop.

—A boarder, the other day, after vainly endeavoring to masticate a piece of fowl, laid down his knife and fork, saying: "All the trainings, traditions and teachings of my youth, my sense of propriety, and the commands of Holy Writ compel me to respect old age; but I'll be blowed if I can bring myself to stomach it when roasted or broiled."

—A worthy Scotch couple, when asked how their son had broken down so early in life, gave the following explanation: "When we began life together we worked hard and lived upon porridge and such like, gradually adding to our comforts as our means improved, until we were able to dine off a bit of roast meat, and sometimes a bolt chicken (chicken); but Jack, our son, he worked backward, and began with the chicken first."

—The goslin' is the old goose's child. They are yellor all over, and as soft as a ball of worsted. Their feet is wove hole, and they can swim as easy as a drop of water oil on the water.

—They were telling yarns about good shooting out in Virginia, Nev., the other day. Said one of the marksmen: "Some years ago I was out in New York state hunting grouse. There was an old fellow along who was somewhat near-sighted. We were just at the edge of the farm, when suddenly one of my favorite game cocks jumped up on the fence, and he drew a bead on it, mistaking it for a grouse. I didn't have a second to lose, so I just threw up my rifle and quietly knocked off the left tube of his shot gun at fifty yards, so that when the hammer fell the tube and cap wouldn't be there. See?" "You saved the bird," chipped in an attentive listener. "No," said Austin, sadly. "I picked out the wrong tube; the fellow fired the right barrel and blew my \$50 game cock all to feathers." The crowd quietly dispersed.

Teachers Wanted! Every kind, to fill Spring, Summer and Fall engagements now coming to hand.

NATIONAL TEACHERS AGENCY. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Household, CROWN, Royal St. John, New Remington, AND OTHER SEWING MACHINES.

DUTTON & JOHNSON, AGTS., Topeka, Kas.

FREE TO ALL! One set (10) Silver Steel Tea Spoons, 1 Silver-plated Sugar Shell, 16 dozen colored Japanese Napkins, 1 elegant colored

On Thirty Days Trial. We will send on 30 Days' Trial Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltic Belts, Suspensories, and other Electric Appliances to MEN suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., speedily restoring Health and Manhood.

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

GOOD MEN WANTED everywhere willing to earn \$5 per day. Selling our new braided Silver Mould White Wire (Clothes-Line, warranted to last a lifetime. Please at sight. Sells readily at almost every house. Agents continually reporting grand success. Comities reserved. Send no money. Address, GILBERT WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endorsed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious.

Two or Three Matters. Mr. Editor—I want to say a few words to my sister farmers through our good paper. I am so glad to read scraps from so many. As a farmer's wife it does me good to hear how so many of my sister farmers are getting along.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

Strays for the week ending May 3. Harper county—E. A. Rice, clerk. HORSE—Taken up the 23d of March, by N. T. Small, Stillville, 1, horse, 15 hands high, dark bay, harness marks on shoulders and sides; valued at \$40.

Strays for the week ending April 26. Coffey county—E. H. Adair, clerk. STEER—Taken up by George Hanson, in Pleasant 1p one red and white spotted, 1 yr old steer, swallow fork in right ear, valued at \$16.

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A Run Over the State.

Two cases of small pox—one death, at Sterling. Coffeyville dealers are shipping ice from Lawrence. The Neodesha Gazette wonders why its town is not larger. The Grange store at Manhattan is doing a successful business. Strawberries and ice cream are generally advertised for next week. Emporia's man Pefferle is again arrested for selling liquors unlawfully. Marysville proposes to hold a Fourth-of-July temperance celebration. Shawnee county voted bonds, May 2, to the Memphis & Topeka railroad. Four hundred and eight people attended church at Osborne city, April 30. Some farmers in Pawnee county complain of grubworms injuring their wheat. The Manhattan Independent is very much improved in appearance and matter. A party of Osborne county people started last week for the Pacific coast in wagons. Larned has, or is reported to have, a sugar factory, a pottery, and a broom factory. Hon. E. H. Funston, a farmer of Allen county, is announced a candidate for congress. A Farmers' Institute is to be held at Burlington, the 26th and 27th days of this month. Oswego had an outpouring of temperance people May 1. The Governor spoke to them. The Rural West says a good many new farm houses are going up in the Little River valley. Franklin county prohibitionists will hold a convention in Ottawa next Saturday, 13th. Saline county agricultural society is planting Lombardy poplar trees around its race tracks. The last number of the Junction City Union is profusely illustrated with cuts of buildings in J. C. Chanute has a newspaper—the Chronicle, successor to the Democrat, and it is for St. John for Governor. Montgomery county farmers are getting out an unusually large quantity of hedge fence this spring. A Chase county man shipped a stone from Strong city that was 13x43x24 feet, containing 138 cubic feet. Adam Beatty, of Montgomery county, planted 375 acres of corn this spring, and was plowing it last week. T. J. Allen took 1200 cattle through Dodge city for the western agencies, and has two more herds to follow. The Coffeyville Journal suggests that churches organize spelling schools, closing with songs, to raise money on. L. W. Keplinger, a lawyer of Humboldt, is going to look at Mexico, and if he likes the country, will remain there. The Republican State convention for nominating candidates for congressmen at large is to be held at Topeka June 28. A carpet-bagger named Montgomery, sentenced to sixty days imprisonment for selling liquors unlawfully in McPherson. It is reported that a small tract of land about seven miles south of Mulvane in Sumner county sank some fifteen feet a few days ago. In less than half an hour after the death of the probate judge of Rice county, applicants for the vacant place were at work to secure it. Mr. Chevalier, Pawnee county, this spring, set out 400 apple trees, 300 plum, 75 cherry, 1,000 budded peach, and some folks say he is crazy. The first monthly meeting of the society of Friends ever held in Morris county was organized the first of this month at Spring Creek meeting house. G. L. Banks, a farmer residing a few miles west of Coffeyville, expects two hundred and fifty bushels of apples this year from his 9 year old orchard. Two lightning rod peddlers were hauled up in Wilson county, and sent to the Jola jail to await trial at the next term of the District court at Fredonia. A farmer in Chase county has a ewe that gave birth to one perfect and living lamb and another double bodied, 8 legged, single headed, dead one. Mr. B. Wood proposes to put sugar-making apparatus in the old brewery building at Cawker city if the farmers will supply cane in sufficient quantities to make it pay. Two boys in Peabody settled the question which of them should accompany a certain Miss to a party by a fist fight. One of them did not want to go to the party after the fight. Phillip Webber, farmer, near Waterville, was hurt a good deal by his field roller running over him. The team became frightened and ran away throwing him in front of the roller. Dan, Weiser, Jefferson county, had nine acres in hemp last year, and recently sold it in St. Louis for \$110 a ton. The commission merchant pronounced it the best hemp he has sold in two years. Major Drum, Wichita, purchased very much recently to fence four hundred thousand acres of land in Indian Territory. He has leased a large tract there from the Cherokees for his cattle range. Two farmers in Linn county fought a duel the other day about some fence. One had a shot-gun and hit the other fellow's horse instead of him, and the other fellow had a rifle that hung fire, so no lives were lost. The Mulvane Herald says. Last week a Bible agent sat down at a farmer's table over in Butler county, played euchre with the old man and won a yoke of four-year old steers from him, and then made him buy eight dozen Bibles and sixteen pounds of tracts to redeem his steers. The editor of the Sheridan county Tribune was out in Thomas county recently, and this is part of what he says of his trip. We called upon Mr. Miller, who had just completed digging his well in which he struck the quicksand sheet of water at 140 feet. He is engaged quite extensively in stock raising. He is about to erect a wind-mill over it to pump the water for his stock as well as house use. These two named gentlemen, with Mr. Irwin, who was from home and hence we did not call upon him, own the three tracts that corner together at the exact center of Thomas county. Mr. Irwin is the postmaster of the Colby postoffice. All three of these parties located some three years ago. They are about to build a school house and will open a school with nineteen pupils. Miss Annie Colby is the prospective teacher. We were informed that hundreds of wild horses roam over the prairies near the settlement and many are in sight most of the time. They are mostly escaped horses, many of them having saddle, and some collar marks upon them. When caught they are easily broken and by kind treatment become very gentle and tractable. There are but two streams that enter Thomas county and but very little broken land along these. With these exceptions the surface is one vast table land very like the western and central parts of Sheridan county. No finer looking country can anywhere be found, or a soil more capable of production. We enjoyed our trip splendidly, a large degree of our pleasure being tripplified by our agreeable social surroundings while there.

Condensed News of the Week.

Small pox in Kansas City. Texas had a cold spell last week. General crop prospects all over the country good. Large oyster beds destroyed by recent floods on the Louisiana coast. Two members of the Illinois legislature came to blows on a matter pending. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Knoxville. The law excluding musical instruments in U. P.

churches repealed by a vote 613 to 606, at Rochester, N. Y. An Indian battle reported in southern New Mexico, in which a good many Indians were slain. At Lynn, Mass., liquor licenses expired April 30, and the people voted to allow no more issued during the next year. Saloon keepers of Kansas City, in public meeting resolved that they are willing to pay the increased license, but demand that druggists and grocers be included. Cincinnati saloon men close their saloons on Sunday now, under the new law, and they have determined to insist on the enforcement of the Sunday labor law. Lieut. DeLong and his party, that belonged to the Jeannette exploring expedition in the arctic seas, have been found dead in the ice at the delta of the Lena river. A dispatch, dated Grand Forks, Dakota, says that a great deal of land was entered in that Territory with what is known as Surveyor's Scrip, and that now because the scrip was fraudulently issued, many of the settlers must pay for their lands a second time.

Political Notes.

National Banks are re-organized under new charters. The Tariff commission bill is discussed in the House. Senators Hill and Brown, of Georgia have resigned because of ill health, so rumor says. The President issued a proclamation to apply to the unsettled condition of affairs in Arizona. Senate is discussing a bill to establish an intermediate court between the Circuit and Supreme court. Senator Voorhees asks an investigation into the charges that money was used to urge the passage of the new whisky bill. A spy debate occurred in Congress on a bill to admit ex-confederates to the army, in which Ingalls, Voorhees and Hawley took part. The Tariff commission bill passed the House by a vote of 161 to 88. The following are its provisions: "That the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint nine commissioners from civil life, the commissioners to receive ten dollars per day when engaged in active duty and actual traveling and other necessary expenses. The commission to have the power to employ a stenographer and messenger. It shall be the duty of the commission to thoroughly investigate all the various questions relating to agriculture, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to establish a judicious tariff or a revision of the existing tariff upon equal justice to all interests. For the purpose of fully examining all papers which may come before it, the commission is empowered to visit such different positions of the country as they may deem advisable. The commission shall make to Congress a final report of the results and his testimony taken not later than the first Monday in December next, and cause the testimony to be printed from time to time, and distributed to the members of Congress by the public printer, and also cause to be printed for the use of Congress, 2,000 copies of the final report, together with the testimony."

Foreign News Digested.

Princess Louise will sail for Canada, May 24th. A large number of Irish suspects released from prison. A canal has been commenced across the Isthmus in Italy to Corinth. It is reported that Parnell, the Irish agitator, is again coming to the United States. Empress Eugenie is in Paris. She is very old and retains none of the traces of her former beauty. The Pope advises the Irish to use only lawful means to accomplish what they desire in their local affairs. The Pope has issued a paper urging the bishops to use all their power to restrain persecution of the Jews. The town of Gombin, near Moscow, destroyed by poasantry, and a great many Jewish families are homeless. Parnell thinks the idea of renewing the Land League is preposterous, and he says he is not coming to America. Mr. Chamberlain is to be made chief secretary for Ireland. Another dispatch says he refuses to accept, and Lord Cavendish may be chosen. Mr. Forrester stated in the House of Commons that his reason for resigning the secretaryship of Ireland was, that he believed releasing the suspects would increase disorder and violence in the island. Lord Cavendish, the new secretary of Ireland, and his under secretary, Bank, were murdered the night of the 4th inst. at Dublin, by two men who escaped Great excitement prevails in consequence. Reports of the killing differ, but the better authenticated, states that it was done by stabbing.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 8. St. Louis. FLOUR Unchanged. WHEAT Lower and unsettled; No 2 red, \$1 30 1/2 cash May; \$1 21 June; \$1 13 July; \$1 09 1/2 August; \$1 05 1/2 September; \$1 08 for the year. No 3 do \$1 22. No 4 do \$1 12 1/2. CORN Dull; 74 1/2 cash; 74 1/2 May; 72 1/2 June; 73 1/2 July; 72 1/2 August; 56 1/2 for the year. OATS 57 1/2 cash; 56 June; 48 1/2 July. RYE Lower at 70c. BARLEY Unchanged; 80 1/2 10. WHEAT Quiet and weak; No 2, cash \$1 20; No 3 cash 90c; May 90c; June 91c, July 75c; No 4 cash 90c; May 80c; July 80 1/2c. CORN Weak and lower; No 2 mixed, cash, 72 1/2 75 1/2c; May, 71 1/2c; June 71 1/2c; year 41 1/2c; No 2 white mixed, cash, 78c; and May 76c; June 75c. OATS No 2, cash, 55c, May 54 1/2c; June, 53c; July 30c. Receipts. Wheat, 8,020; corn, 1,144; oats, 1,142; shipments, 4,762; 6,426; 1,641. CATTLE Receipts, 515; shipments, 388; market unchanged at the following prices: native shippers, \$3 65 1/2 25; native stockers, \$3 75 1/2 50; native cows, \$2 83 1/2 50. HOGS Receipts, 1,317; shipments, 576; market strong and active and 5c higher; sales ranged from \$4 90 1/2 25; bulk at \$6 90 1/2 65. By Mail, May 6. Kansas City. Price Current reports: MONEY. A more quiet feeling pervaded the local money market the past week. There was a good counter business as usual at the opening of the month but loans were only fair. The amount of mercantile paper offering was lighter than for some time and there was call less for money by western cattlemen. There was some rediscounting of paper for country banks, but as a whole the loans were slow. TRADE. There has been a little more life in general trade the past week, and the surroundings and tone of business healthy. While there is much less stuff in the country to market than a year ago and little or no speculation going on, yet at the same time trade keeps steadily ahead of last spring. Our bank clearings the past week were 74 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year, and for April 44 per cent larger than the same month in '81. BUTTER. Receipts quite good, market very dry

Some sale for choice selections, but poor and mixed very dull and stocks of such accumulating. Prices quotably unchanged, but inclined to weakness. Kansas dairy.....18 @ 19 Choice Iowa factory.....17 @ 18 Fair to good Iowa factory.....16 @ 17 Good to choice Western store packed.....16 @ 17 Medium to fair mixed.....13 @ 14 Packers' stock.....12 @ 13 Cooking.....12 @ 13 EGGS. Very scarce this morning and firmer. Quoted at 16 1/2c. CHEESE. Market dull. We quote eastern skims 28 1/2c; past skims 29 1/2c; full cream 11 1/2c; Kansas 7 1/2c. NEW POTATOES. Market slow and weak. Bbls. quoted at \$6.00 1/2 50 and three peck boxes \$1.75 1/2 00. OLD POTATOES. Scarce and higher. Scotch Champion per car 95c 1/2 00. Early rose and Peerless \$1.00 1/2 00. PEANUTS. We quote: Virginia and North Carolina, 9 1/2c 1/2 00 for raw; Kansas 3 1/2c, roasted, 1 1/2c higher. PECANS. Texas quoted at 8 1/2c per lb. Extra Texas, 12c per lb. Kansas 7 1/2c. HAY. The market the past week has been slow and values weak. There was something doing in choice bright, but low grades were dull. Loose from wagon prairie 50 to 60c per wt. and timothy 65 to 75c per wt. In car lots, bright, \$11.50 1/2 50 per ton; sound stained, \$10.50 1/2 75 and low grades at \$7.00 1/2 50 per ton. WOOL. Market steady. We quote Missouri washed: Medium, 15 1/2c; fine, 16 1/2c; coarse, 12 1/2c; Colorado and Mexican, 13 1/2c; Kansas unwashed, fine, 12 1/4c; medium, 17 1/2c.

Chicago.

Prairie Farmer reports: COUNTRY PRODUCE. Business was only moderately active in the market for general produce during the past week. The dullness and weakness noted in the market for butter for some time past continues the demand being entirely of a local hand-to-mouth character, and, as stocks at this point show a gradual but steady increase, prices are continually being shaded in order to effect sales. A steady order demand continues for cheese, and everything answering to the description of goods sells about as fast as offered at fully previous figures. There was fairly active and steady market for eggs, and in poultry potatoes, beans, vegetables, and reasonable descriptions of green fruit the demand was about former volume and prices essentially unchanged. BUTTER. Quotations: Choice to fancy creamery 20 1/2c 1b; fair to good do 20 1/2c; choice to fancy dairy 20 1/2c; fair to good sweet do 16 1/2c; fair to choice packing stock 12 1/2c; old and summer made goods 9 1/2c.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Grocers retail price list, Produce, Hides, Tallow, Sheep skins, Grain, Wholesale cash prices, and Flour.

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending May 10. Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Avery of Clifford tp, on the 15th of April, one bay horse supposed to be 20 years old, about 15 marks or brands, valued at \$20. Chattanooga county—C. M. Knapp, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up Apr 15, by E. N. Horton, Snd Creek tp, one pony horse dark bay or brown about 7 yrs old, smooth built, right fore foot white, hind feet both white, has white spot in forehead and small white spot on nose; has dim brand on left shoulder, mane has been reached; right eye is what is called a glass eye; valued at \$20. Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John S. Bader, April 10, Milford tp, one black horse, only about 5 yrs old and 14 hand high no marks or brands visible, valued at \$25. Kingman county—Charles Rickman, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up the 4th of April, by Samuel Yeager, Eagle tp, 1 weifer, light roan, left hind branded but not visible, valued at \$17. Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk. CALF—Taken up by J. M. Holcomb, in Peabody tp, on the 19th day of April, 22 one sex calf, 16 or 12 months old, color white, with red spots on leg, head and neck. No brands or marks visible. Valued at \$10. Fac-Similes of U. S. Treasury AND NATIONAL BANK BILLS, Consisting of nine exact imitations of United States Treasury Notes, and nine of National Bank Bills, in all of various denominations. As a rare means of detecting counterfeit money they are invaluable. Postal cards not answered. A. R. DAY 311 Bowery, New York City. Stallions. LOUIS NAPOLEON and IRONSIDE will stand Monday and Tuesday at Lucas barn, North Topeka, the 19th and 20th inst. at Thomas' and Levy's stable on Sixth St., Topeka. Be sure to see these fine young stallions.

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